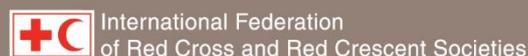


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Emergency Appeal Final Report

Dominican Republic: Floods



Emergency Appeal Final Report	Operation n° MDRDO009
Date of Issue: 23 May 2019	Glide number: FL-2016-000123-DOM
Date of disaster: 10 November 2016	
Operation start date: 24 November 2016	Operation end date: 30 June 2018
Host National Society: Dominican Republic Red Cross	Operation budget: 889,798 Swiss Francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: 2,792,000 people (based on population figures from the 2010 census)	Number of people assisted: 4,005 families (20,025 people)
Movement partners involved in the operation: Spanish Red Cross provided in-country assistance. The Canadian Red Cross Society provided support through its Capacity Building for Emergency Response in the Americas (CERA) project, which is co-funded by the Canadian government. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported this operation.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Housing (INVI), National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Defence, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), National Emergency Commission, Presidency of the Republic, National Institute of Water and Sanitation (INAPA), Oxfam and World Vision.	
The Dominican Red Cross spent a total of 721,351 CHF. The remaining balance of 84,224 CHF will be reimbursed to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.	

< For the Final Financial Report, click [here](#). For contact information, click [here](#). >

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

After the passage of Hurricane Matthew over the island of Hispaniola in October 2016, the Dominican Republic was affected by a series of hydro-meteorological events, which most severely impacted the area of Central Cibao and the northern part of the country. The Dominican Red Cross Society began its relief operations to assist the population with its own resources.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Since the start of this disaster, the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) quickly responded to the evolving situation. A total of 150 DRC volunteers from its 9 provincial branches and its national headquarters staff, with IFRC support, were activated in this emergency response. In November 2016, the floods affected mainly the northern provinces (Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Duarte, Santiago, and Montecristi), and in March 2017, additional flooding affected the country's southern provinces (Barahona, San Cristobal and Santo Domingo), as well as the northern provinces that were previously affected. The DRC adapted its humanitarian assistance for affected communities and provided the maximum amount of relief it could in a more extensive area.

A multidisciplinary team at the National Society headquarters coordinated and provided technical guidance for the approximately 150 volunteers from branches in the affected areas who actively participated in this flood response operation. This team also worked in coordination with specialists in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; psychosocial support; first aid; damage and needs assessment; shelter management; and logistics.

The Dominican Red Cross branches in Palo Verde, Santiago, Sabaneta de Yasica, Gaspar Hernández, Moca, Nagua, Arenoso, Villa Riva, San Francisco de Macorís were instrumental in the provision of assistance to the affected communities in the provinces of Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Santiago de los Caballeros, Espaillat, María Trinidad Sánchez and Duarte. When the areas of impact of the floods spread, the DRC expanded its intervention to the provinces of Barahona, San Cristóbal and Santo Domingo through the work of branches in San Cristóbal, Cambita, Villa Altigracia, Polo, Enriquillo and Paraíso among others.

The Dominican Red Cross reached 3,287 families (12,803 people: males 6,017 and females: 6,786) in 51 communities in the 7 affected provinces with non-food items (NFIs).



DRC volunteers distributed hygiene kits in the affected areas in El Seibo. Source: DRC 2018

Due to low donor coverage for this Emergency Appeal, most of the emergency response activities to respond to the November 2016 and April 2017 floods were finalized by July 2017. During the final phase of this operation, disaster risk reduction activities and capacity building actions to improve DRC's branches' and volunteers' readiness were implemented; whereas planned livelihoods actions were not implemented.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC deployed two Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members to support the operation with reporting and dashboard and information management. Both were deployed for two months to support the implementation of activities, appeal coordination and the use of ODK and MEGA V tools.

Additionally, the IFRC provided support through the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Haiti and the America Regional Office (ARO), particularly with water and sanitation and with general coordination.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Dominican Red Cross maintained continuous communication with the Ministry of Health and INVI. In times of emergency, the National Society supports the actions of the Ministry through its branches and the INVI through a special request made by the branch of Cambita.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The Dominican Republic experienced severe flooding in November 2016, which affected 1,792,000 people. In March 2017, additional floods created a new emergency in the country, affecting 1 million additional people and causing damages to the water distribution infrastructure; most of the impact was in the country's southern provinces. This situation resulted in the expansion of the geographical scope of the operation and a stronger focus on relief assistance. As the appeal's coverage continued to be low, it was decided to focus on relief response in April 2017, resulting in a corresponding reduction in the number of targeted families from 5,000 to 4,000.

In September 2017, two hurricanes caused widespread damage to the Dominican Republic; Hurricane Irma impacted the provinces of Samaná, María Trinidad Sánchez, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Montecristi, Valverde and Espaillat, and less than two weeks later, Hurricane Maria caused considerable damage to agriculture and housing due to flooding in the Yaque del Norte and Yuna Bassin and wind damage in the Hato Mayor, El Seybo and Samana provinces. These hurricanes have adversely affected the implementation of the appeal activities, particularly National Society strengthening and disaster risk reduction (DRR) because the National Society once again had to focus on life-saving actions (both in preparedness and response), and it is currently managing relief efforts in the country.

Risk Analysis

The hurricane season has seen an increase in intensity, with weather systems affecting the country at different levels. The saturation of soils is constant, and two hurricanes successively impacted the country in September 2017 (Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria), causing significant cumulative damage. Furthermore, there is still a risk that another weather system could affect the country.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Provide humanitarian assistance to 4,000 families (20,000 people) affected by the heavy rainfall in the provinces of Puerto Plata, Espaillat, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sánchez, Montecristi, Santiago and Valverde, Santo Domingo, San Cristobal, Barahona, Bahoruco and the National District through health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, livelihoods, shelter, communications, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building.

Proposed strategy

During this operation, the Dominican Red Cross combined its response actions to Hurricanes Irma and María, supported through a DREF operation (MDRDO010) to better reach the affected population and increase the impact of actions. The DRC created its strategy based on the needs identified in conjunction with other humanitarian actors in the emergency operation centres at the regional, provincial, national and municipal levels.

To implement this strategy, the DRC received support from the two Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members and the technical support received for WASH.

Operational support services

Communications equipment, landline and mobile phones, Internet-connected laptops and tablets, and printers were used to facilitate communication between DRC's headquarters, branches and volunteers, as well as record keeping, data updating, and the planning and coordination of the emergency. For distribution activities, operation funds were used for two scanners, two laptops and two printers. Open Data Kit (ODK) was used for surveys and identification of the people reached. The Mega V system was used for the distribution of relief items and the cash transfer programme.

This operation complied with National Society and IFRC procedures. The DRC finance team supported the National Society's logistics coordinator to ensure the proper use of financial resources. The logistics coordinator coordinated with the operation coordinator on all of the expenses incurred during the operation.

Human resources (HR)

- A total of 150 DRC volunteers from its 9 provincial branches and its national headquarters staff, with IFRC support, were activated in this emergency response.
- A multidisciplinary team at the National Society headquarters coordinated and provided technical guidance for the approximately 150 volunteers from branches in the affected areas who actively participated in this flood response operation. This team also worked in coordination with specialists in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; psychosocial support; first aid; damage and needs assessment; shelter management; and logistics.
- The IFRC deployed two Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members to support the operation with reporting and dashboard and information management.
- Support through the Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Haiti and the America Regional Office (ARO), particularly with water and sanitation and with general coordination.

Logistics and supply chain

The DRC's logistics coordinator provided administrative, financial and logistical support to the operation. The DRC used two warehouses (national-level in Santo Domingo and temporary in Santiago). All logistic-related processes complied with the DRC procurement and financial management procedures. The DRC used its fleet (pick-up trucks) and other vehicles for the implementation of community activities (4x4 vehicle, a 12-passenger minibus and a 25-passenger vehicle), as well as cargo trucks.

The IFRC Regional Logistics Unit provided support on the purchase of hygiene kits, household cleaning kits and jerrycans as part of the replenishment of humanitarian assistance supplies mobilized from the Dominican Red Cross warehouse. All purchases and procedures were carried out at the national level in accordance with National Society's procedures and in compliance with standard IFRC policies and procedures.

Communications

The National Society disseminated information on the actions implemented via its institutional accounts in social networks. The DRC issued press releases, produced a video on the operation, provided visibility products and prepared a public report on the operation for distribution.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is based on the principle that the affected communities themselves are in the unique position to contribute to community prevention and response measures. Red Cross experience shows that the effectiveness and efficiency of any emergency operation can be greatly improved by pre-positioning or rapidly deploying systems that allow two-way communications and sustained dialogue between those affected and those seeking to be helped. In this sense, CEA is also an important component of early warning and disaster preparedness systems.

Security

A security plan was established that evaluated the risks in the intervention areas. Protective items (rain coats, boots, eye protection and protective face masks) were distributed to volunteers. Volunteers received training in safe access and in the National Society's Code of Conduct. All volunteers mobilized in this operation were covered by an insurance policy.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

National-level DRC health coordinators, volunteers, administration and finance and executive management provided support and monitoring of the plan of action. Communication and coordination were maintained with the IFRC's disaster management coordinator for the Caribbean.

Health

Needs analysis: The main risks in term of health issues are related to water and vector borne diseases. The National Society's health assessment was coordinated with the Ministry of Health, and the Dominican Red Cross analysed identification of more specific risks per province were analysed by the Dominican Red Cross with the IFRC health department in Panama. The needs identified were psychosocial support, vector control and community-based health. As mentioned above, the recurrence of heavy rain hampered the relief actives in the first six months of the year.

Population to be assisted: 1,500 families through community health support in affected municipalities in Puerto Plata, Espaillat, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sánchez, Montecristi, Santiago and Valverde, Santo Domingo, San Cristobal, Barahona, Bahoruco and the National District.

Sector 1: Health
Achievements
<p>DRC volunteers successfully conducted all the planned emergency health actions, including the provision of psychosocial support to the affected population.</p> <p>Coordination of meetings and workshops; presentation of actions and planning; DRC- MINSA The Dominican Red Cross maintained continuous communication with the Ministry of Health. During awareness-raising and epidemiological control actions, the provincial health coordinators-maintained contact with the provincial health directorates. Joint actions were carried out in vector control, epidemiological follow-up, as well as emergency first aid care. DRC branches received instructions and coordinated with the provincial offices.</p> <p>Conduct briefings and debriefings with volunteers The DRC provided briefings at its San Cristóbal (urban), Cambita, Moca and Nagua branches. In the emergency phase, the DRC decided to integrate the psychosocial support (PSS) actions under the CBHFA workshops, which included a PSS component.</p> <p>CBHFA national Training of Trainers (ToT) Within the appeal's framework, the Dominican Red Cross's Community Health Programme organized a CBHFA workshop for 22 volunteers (13 females and 10 males) from the provinces of Duarte, Espaillat, Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata, Santiago and María Trinidad from 27 to 31 March 2017 in the national headquarters.</p> <p>The workshop addressed the following topics: the Red Cross and Red Crescent CBHFA volunteer in action; community mobilization; basic first aid and prevention of injuries; community mobilization in large-scale emergencies; disease prevention and health promotion; and prevention of violence.</p> <p>Printing of CBHFA materials for volunteer training 5,925 copies of the health material were printed and distributed in activities implemented by the community health programme and in the CBHFA workshops implemented.</p>

CBHFA training for volunteers in 7 branches

A total number of 129 volunteers were trained in the Nagua, Villa Rivas, Cambita and San Cristobal branches; these volunteers supported relief operations in the country's affected areas (the northern provinces affected by the November 2016 floods and southern provinces affected by the March 2017 floods) from March to April 2017. The National Society provided PSS in three collective centres, benefiting around 100 families, with a focus on youth between 5 to 18 years of age (313 youth in total).

The National Society's strengthened capacity in PSS was clearly demonstrated following the Hurricanes Irma and Maria, as it rapidly deployed PSS-trained volunteers to the collective centres and affected communities. Additionally, there is an increase in the coverage of PSS activities and stronger reporting of these activities.

Public health sensitization campaigns

The DRC carried out campaigns to raise public awareness about the prevention of leptospiral, malaria, dengue and cholera in 12 communities in the provinces of Duarte and San Cristobal. These campaigns reached 607 families. The National Society used its brochures, posters and banners for the community interventions that it had in stock.

Provinces	Municipalities	Volunteers trained in CBHFA and PSS	Communities intervened by volunteers trained in	# of families reached with information
Duarte	Nagua	29	Buenos Aires	118
			Rio Mar	69
			Quebrada Amarilla	69
	Villa Rivas	14	La Langosta	49
			Los Contreras	57
San Cristobal	San Cristobal Urbana	27	Moscus	40
			Barrio La Cucaracha	61
		15	Villa Mercedes	67
			Urbana	50
	Cambita	25	Las Torres	29
			Las Nueces	21
			Arroyo Higuero	0
			El Batey (comunidad haitiana)	27
		148		657

Educational talks were also held on diseases with epidemic potential, as well as the delivery of chlorine and repellent through 20 community health workshops.

Provinces	Community	Families reached	Activities
Maria Trinidad Sánchez	Acapulco	140	Educational talks about potential epidemic diseases, delivery of bleach and repellent.
	Rio Mar	178	
	Buenos Aires	520	
	La Gorda	95	
	Boba	99	
Samaná	Loma Atravesa	117	
Monte Cristi	Reforma De Palo Verde	88	
	Los Solares	65	
	Barrio Chijo	60	
	TOTAL	1362 families	

A total of 2,019 families (10,095 people) were reached through both interventions.

Distribution of mosquito repellent as part of the vector control campaign

The DRC distributed 5,644 units of mosquito repellent to 2,508 families in the provinces of San Cristobal, Puerto Plata, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Espaillat, Barahona and Santiago.

Purchase and distribution of First Aid Kits for ToTs in 5 branches

The National Society distributed 8 first aid kits in eight provinces: San Francisco de Macoris, Moca, Nagua, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, San Cristobal, Barahona and Santiago.

Provision of first aid equipment for emergencies to 10 local branches

The National Society purchased and distributed five First Aid response kits to the branches in San Francisco (Duarte), Moca, Santiago (Santiago), Montecristi and Nagua (Maria Trinidad Sanchez). These kits are specifically for first response efforts and contain megaphones, trauma stretchers, protective helmets, boots, raincoats, helmet lights, reflective vests, whistle, first aid handbook, and tape. Priority was given to the branches that were mainly affected in the November 2016 floods. The other five kits were not purchased due to lack of funds.

Support to the provincial referral system to ensure the provision of clinical care to people that require specialized support, in coordination with the health authorities

The Ministry of Health has a reference system to ensure clinical attention to people that require specialized support. The National Society has been working jointly with the Ministry of Health through its branches and community networks to provide support to the affected population. The National Society, per the Ministry of Health's request, prepared a plan of action for the prevention of leptospirosis, and the DRC conducted community awareness campaigns.

Challenges

Given the funding challenges, there were limited resources, equipment and supplies at the branch level to carry out health activities during the first response. This affected the timeliness and quality of comprehensive care to those affected.

The lack of knowledge in the branches on the processes and procedures had a negative impact on the ability to provide services that met the established standards.

The insufficient qualified and trained personnel for health-related interventions at the branch level affected the capacity for implementation.

Lessons learned

The DRC health department could work to prioritise PSS activities and link them with other health interventions. Strategic pre-positioning of health supplies is required for a timely and efficient intervention. Qualified human resources for health interventions are required at the branch level. The updating/revision of the procedures and processes will enable branches to access available resources and report on their use.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: The country's water distribution systems suffered repeated damage from the flooding throughout the first six months of the year. Coordination with the Dominican Republic water authorities was efficient; and in agreement with the authorities, the National Society focused its activities on hygiene promotion, cleaning of wells and houses, distribution of buckets, hygiene kits and jerry cans and water trucking, in order to prevent waterborne diseases and promote vector control.

Population to be assisted: 1,500 families through community health support in affected municipalities in Puerto Plata, Espaillat, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sánchez, Montecristi, Santiago and Valverde, Santo Domingo, San Cristobal, Barahona, Bahoruco and the National District.

Sector 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion**Achievements**

A total of 4,005 families have received support in water and sanitation. The DRC's branch volunteers conducted damage and needs assessments in the affected provinces at the beginning of the operation and additional assessments in March 2017 in the impacted zone, thus ensuring that the response focused on the identified needs.

Disinfection (fogging) of affected areas

DRC volunteers from the branches in the affected areas disinfected 250 houses and collective centres and schools in the city of San Cristobal.

Cleaning and disinfection of 64 wells

The DRC included this activity to increase the number of people reached with safe and clean water. Branch volunteers carried out this activity, with the accompaniment of the community leaders. Because of the ongoing rains, programmed activities took a long time to be completed and even had to be reinitiated several times when wells

became contaminated. Despite the challenges that have befallen this activity, the DRC has managed to complete 70 per cent (44 wells) of this activity.

Purchase of 3,080 hygiene kits (procurement from ARO's Regional Logistics Unit -RLU)

The DRC did the purchasing through the RLU in Panama; the National Society completed all the distributions (see Annex).

Replenishment of 235 hygiene kits (locally procured)

The DRC locally replenished the hygiene 235 kits.

Distribution of 3,315 Hygiene kits

A total of 3,315 families have benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits, resulting in a completion rate of 100 percent.

Purchase and distribution of 500 buckets

There were procurement issues at the national level with the purchase of the buckets; thus, the National Society distributed only 150 buckets. Since no more buckets needed to be distributed based on the humanitarian needs, the DRC pre-positioned the remaining 350 buckets for future emergencies.

Purchase of components and supplies for hygiene kits

This DRC purchased tubes of toothpaste to replace those that had expired and supplemented these with toothbrushes, and razors to complete hygiene kits that were in the country before the emergency.

Purchase and distribution of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) protective equipment for volunteers

The DRC purchased items such as boots, raincoats, masks and security glasses for 100 volunteers.

Hygiene promotion workshops for volunteers

The funding for the hygiene promotion workshop for volunteers and the Community PSS workshop for volunteers was combined into a National CBHFA Workshop with a curriculum that encompassed both topics. The DRC trained 22 volunteers, and at the start of the heavy rains, this group of trained volunteers provided support to 70 volunteers from the branches of Arenoso, Nagua, Villa Rivas, Gambita and San Cristóbal.

Hygiene promotion and water handling workshops for 4,000 families in the communities

The DRC integrated the hygiene promotion and water handling component into every activity it implemented in the affected areas, including awareness-raising talks prior to the distributions and later during the monitoring as well.

Hygiene promotion	
Province	# families reached
Barahona	698
Duarte	537
Montecristi	473
Nagua	334
San Cristobal	200
Santiago	505
Total	2,747

Printing material for hygiene promotion activities in the communities

The National Society used its hygiene promotion material in stock. The DRC used the replenished material for its response to Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the DREF operation (MDRDO010).

Distribution of water (water trucking and water production)

Due to the emergency caused by the rainfall, the National Society pre-positioned water and sanitation equipment in the country's southern provinces in March 2017. Based on the damages and needs assessment, water reservoirs were placed in the urban areas of San Cristóbal and safe and clean water was distributed via tanker trucks. This activity complemented the community awareness raising in safe water handling and hygiene promotion activity. The DRC distributed over 823,620 litres of water to Cambita and San Cristobal, and it provided support to the distributions through the placement of water reservoirs in these cities, reaching 801 families (4,005 people) over a 20-day period.

Purchase of 5,000 Long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLITNs)-(2 per family (Procurement through ARO's RLU)

The DRC purchased the LLITNs through the RLU in Panama.

Distribution of 5,320 long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (2 per family)

Due to the appeal's low coverage, the DRC decreased the number of nets from 8,000 to 5,320; it purchased the 5,000 LLITNs with appeal funds, and the remaining 320, which were replenished by the appeal, were from its stock. The DRC complemented this activity with community awareness workshops on vector control.

Replenishment of 320 LLITNs for the National Society (locally procured)

The replenishment was done through the RLU in Panama; the DRC distributed all 320 LLITNs.

Purchase and Distribution of 5,000 jerry cans (2 per family)

The DRC distributed 4,972 jerrycans in Santiago, Montecristi, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Esparillat, Puerto Plata and Barahona. The remaining 28 are now as prepositioned stock.

Training of volunteers in water and sanitation emergency teams

Thirty-four volunteers were trained in November and December 2017 in Jarabacoa.

Repairs to the warehouse housing the emergency water purification units

This activity experienced some difficulties due to heavy rains at the beginning of 2018. This activity included roofing, access and security fencing, and was finished in mid-April 2018.

Maintenance of 3 water distribution trucks

As planned, the DRC carried out maintenance on three water distribution trucks. Thanks to these repairs, the DRC could use these trucks for its response to Hurricanes Maria and Irma.

Maintenance of 10 water potabilization units

DRC carried out maintenance on eight water potabilization units. Thanks to these repairs, the DRC could use these units during its emergency response.

3 Workshops to revise Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the deployment of water emergency teams

The DRC developed a draft SOP during the first workshop, which was held in the third quarter of 2017. The remaining two workshops were used to finalize the SOP, which was done in late March 2018.

Volunteer trainer (refresher) on water production techniques

As part of the National Society's capacity strengthening and in preparation for the revision of the SOP for the deployment of water emergency teams, the DRC trained 31 volunteers from the regional branches of Barahona, Ocoa, Gaspar Hernandez, La Romana, Mao Valverde, San Cristobal during the two training sessions in Jarabacoa (province of La Vega).

Workshop	Scope	Number of volunteers
National CBHFA training for volunteers	National	22
CBHFA training for volunteers	Arenoso	19
CBHFA training for volunteers	Nagua Branch	12
Training for volunteers on hygiene habits, beneficiary selection and accountability	Villa Riva Branch	14
CBHFA training for volunteers	Cambita Garabitos	25
TOTAL		92

Challenges

The water and sanitation equipment were not maintained to the level of readiness necessary for an adequate initial response.

The DRC did not have a permanent coordinator for the water and sanitation team.

Lessons learned

Following the trainings and the maintenance of equipment, the DRC should work to strengthen its rapid (24 hours) deployment capacity.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis: Both emergencies damaged various houses in the affected communities due to the flooding and the mud it generated. Therefore, the main needs were cleaning and disinfecting the affected households.

Population to be assisted: 1,600 affected families in the province of Puerto Plata, Espaillat, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sánchez, Montecristi, Santiago and Valverde, Santo Domingo, San Cristobal, Barahona, Bahoruco and the National District are assisted through an improvement in their living conditions.

Sector 3: Shelter and Settlements

Achievements

Purchase of 2,000 shelter kits

The IFRC RLU dispatched 2,000 shelter kits to the Dominican Republic in April 2017.

Distribution of 1,092 shelter kits.

The National Society distributed 1,092 shelter kits as per [Annex 5 of the 6-month report](#).

Distribution of Shelter Kits		
Province	Quantities distributed	Number of communities
Santiago	41	1
Duarte	500	2
Maria Trinidad Sanchez	100	4
Espaillat	67	2
Barahona	200	8
San Cristobal	184	6
Total	1,092	23

Pre-positioning of 908 shelter kits

The delays in the procurement of the shelter kits meant that by the time they were in country and the identification of targeted households was complete, the humanitarian need for these items had decreased. Since there was no need for the remaining 908 kits to be distributed, the National Society pre-positioned them in Guaraguao for use in the next hurricane season. This pre-positioned Shelter kits will allow the National Society to give a quick response in the next emergency.

Purchase, distribution and pre-positioning of 6,000 tarpaulins

The IFRC RLU purchased 6,000 tarpaulins that were delivered by sea to the Dominican Republic in April 2017.

Distribution of 2,643 tarpaulins

The National Society distributed 2,643 tarpaulins as per annex 5 of the 6-month report. The following table provides information by province:

Distribution of Tarpaulins		
Province	Quantities distributed	Number of communities
Santiago	81	1
Duarte	1,374	2
Maria Trinidad Sanchez	200	4
Espaillat	320	2
Barahona	400	8
San Cristobal	268	6
Total	2,643	23

Pre-position of 3,357 tarpaulins

By the time these items arrived in country and the identification of targeted households was complete, the humanitarian need for these items had decreased. As a strategy to be prepared for the next emergency or the next hurricane season, the National Society pre-positioned them.

Challenges

- It was identified that there was a lack of coordination between the response time, purchase process and distribution of the items. This led to delays in deliveries and loss of relevance of the delivered items. When it was delivered, part of the affectations had already been solved.
- The DRC teams managing NFI distributions encountered coordination challenges, which had an impact on the number of shelters NFIs distributed.
- Once this challenge was identified, the government, other humanitarian actors and/or the affected people themselves had responded to shelter needs.

Lessons learned

- More accurate and timely information is required for the drafting of the plan of action.
- Emergency response operations require a unified data collection mechanism between all sectors and the necessary personnel to centralize the data collection.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Needs analysis: A disaster risk reduction campaign was planned to be developed for community resilience to raise community awareness. Among the activities prioritized in this sector, an impact analysis was planned to identify specific needs for community preparedness and risk reduction. Additionally, an assessment was planned to address future risks and vulnerabilities, existing capacities and needs for the improvement and strengthening of community resilience. Lastly, the adaptation and revision of some tools were included in the National Society's revised plan of action using the Floods Module and tools for Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS).

Population to be assisted: 500 families in the affected areas know how to prepare and respond to hydro-meteorological hazards.

Sector 4: Disaster Risk Reduction

Achievements

Training of Trainers (ToT) on the Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS) Toolkit

With the training materials translated into Spanish, the IFRC (through the offices in Dominican Republic and Panama and the Reference Centre in Barbados) worked with the National Society to plan and prepare for this training. The NS focal point and the facilitators participated in weekly meetings, leading up to the training.

A last-minute problem with one of the facilitators (from Guatemala) led to the cancellation of the workshop because he was unable to travel due to the Volcán de Fuego volcanic eruption. Despite the cancellation, the National Society kept working with the IFRC in the preparation of the DR community guidelines for the establishment of a CEWS. Still, the ToT considered to be of key importance to community programming, and the IFRC with the National Society will be explore funding opportunities to carry out this activity, outside of this operation.

Disaster preparedness activities for communities

Initially there were 3 VCA trainings planned. However, only one training was successfully completed, mainly because of the timelines for implementation of different activities, and the trained personnel availability. The VCA training was conducted in the province of Barahona, where 20 persons were trained.

Challenges

Implementing the CEWS was particularly difficult during this period, as at the national level the National Emergency System has two different systems for early warning for hydrometeorological hazards. In the first, the National Weather service emits weather forecasts as well as alerts, by province, in terms of hydrometeorological risks. This follows the international standards (watch, warning, alerts). In the second, the National EOC, has a three-colour alert system by province, which is related to risks to the population. This system changes the colour of alerts day by day, the same province can shift from green to red and vice versa in the same week. The coordination between the Met services and EOC can be confusing for the population when the Met Service lifts the official alert while provinces

are still in red for the EOC. Evacuation orders are managed by the Civil Defence in support of the EOC. These are supported by the National Society. There is no clarity in terms of a comprehensive Early Warning System countrywide.

This situation is currently under discussion by the relevant agencies, and therefore the context was not quite ready for the implementation of the CEWS, specifically the aspect of introducing the EWS and how to make the necessary linkages.

Lessons learned

In retrospect, the NS felt that the DRR component had too many activities to be implemented in such a short time, even though a participatory process of prioritisation was done in January 2018. Further, the NS did not have enough personnel to carry out the necessary field activities.

National Society capacity building

Achievements

Purchase of Mega V and ODK equipment and Mega V and ODK Training for volunteers

The DRC purchased 15 articles of ODK and Mega V equipment. It conducted a workshop on their use for 16 volunteers in April 2017.

Strengthening of contingency planning

This activity began the first week of September 2017 and continued through December with CERA project support during the National Society's Annual Assembly. With the support of the Cluster, this activity was fully completed.

Information Management System support (Dashboard and Smartsheet)

ARO provided support to the training of the National Society's relief team on the use of Dashboard and Smartsheet, which are now being used by the National Society as one of their main reporting tools.

Purchase of hardware to support Information Management System

The National Society considers that equipment purchased through other activities in the appeal (see outcome on communications and ODK) is insufficient. It was not possible to complete the overall IM System for the NS within the time frame of this appeal, but it has been selected as a strategic priority for the NS and for the support of the IFRC. Fundraising is being done to support the NS in this area for the period 2018-2020.

Emergency report training for National Society staff and branch volunteers

22 officials and volunteers of the Dominican Red Cross were trained in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. Although the participation of 22 officials and volunteers of the Dominican Red Cross was expected, 14 participants attended the course (7 women and 8 men), all members of the National Society.

National Intervention Team (NIT) training

This activity enabled the DRC to train 15 volunteers from the branches of San Francisco, Barahona, las Terrenas, Dajabon, Bávaro, Distrito Nacional and Montecristi.

Strengthening of emergency operations centre (EOC)

Three workshops were held at the central headquarters and allowed the emergency operations center to be fully functional and operational. In total, 44 persons were trained, with the intention that they support the local COE in their respective branches. Branches that participated includes Espalliat, San Pedro, La Vega, Barahona, Contanza, San Jose de Ocoa, Azua, Dajabon and Distrito Nacional.

Leadership training for emergency response

Two workshops were held in 2018, with funding from the CERA project.

Visibility equipment for volunteers

The DRC purchased shirts and caps, which it has distributed amongst the branches who have been working on the emergency operation.

Equipment for DRC branches

The DRC purchased office equipment (desks, chairs and others), and distributed to the following National Society branches in April 2018: Montecristi, Palo Verde, Sabeneta de Yasica, Santiago, Nagua, San Francisco de Macoris, Sanchez, Moca, Gaspar Hernandez, Barahona, San Cristobal and Cambita.

Volunteer trainings (logistic, Sphere, beneficiary selection and Restoring Family Links)

Three workshops were organized in the first trimester of 2018:

- RFL training – 25 people
- Beneficiary selection – 25 people
- Logistics – 22 people
- Reporting in emergencies – 10 people

The Sphere training was not organized, due to lack of time and availability of facilitators.

Provision of IFRC volunteer insurance

During this operation, volunteers did not make use of the IFRC insurance policy since there was a concern that they could lose their right to the State insurance. This issue was later addressed in the DRC National Assembly in August 2018 and the branches received information on the volunteer insurance policy.

Challenges

The DRC did not have enough available facilitators for the different trainings, which led to scheduling challenges in 2018.

Lessons learned

The DRC has identified the need to strengthen internal planning, especially with regards to the administration and coordination.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Achievements

Rapid emergency assessment

During the flooding in November 2016, rapid assessments were conducted in only 55 per cent of the affected areas; however, during the March 2017 floods, more than 75 per cent of the affected areas were reached through a much more efficient rapid assessment process.

Sectorial evaluation

Sectorial evaluations also improved through the implementation of community-level workshops.

Coordination meetings with authorities and Civil Defence

The Dominican Red Cross is part of the National Risk Management System and the Emergency Operations Centre, which remained active during the rainy periods and related interventions and was the conduit for coordination with State authorities. The DRC also coordinated with Municipal Mitigation and Response Prevention committees. The National Society received letters requesting support from the municipality of Cambita as this was one of the most affected municipalities. All the requests were responded and included as part of the response in the PoA. Additionally, the DRC coordinated its work with the National Operations Centre, which acknowledged the DRC's work in their reports.

Monitoring and follow up by the IFRC

The IFRC supported the National Society through the deployment of RIT members and the technical coordinator. He participated in the National Society's assessments in the San Cristóbal province.

Monitoring visits to the communities

Red Cross branches and the appeal team have provided continuous support to the affected communities. Having into account some difficulties to mobilize to the field, the NS established a daily update teleconference with the different branches involved in the operation and the permanent presence with IFRC delegates. There was also a WhatsApp group in order to keep permanent monitoring to contingencies.

Deployment of general Regional Intervention Team in ODK and Mega V for 3 months

The general RIT's mission has been very helpful for the implementation of ODK and Mega V activities.

Workshop for volunteers in ODK and Mega V

Sixteen volunteers have been trained in ODK and Mega V, and they have already had the opportunity to put what they learned into practice during the distributions.

Beneficiary satisfaction survey

The NS did not properly plan this activity within the timeframe of the appeal.

Bi-national cooperation meeting

Various meetings have been held between the DRC and the Haiti Red Cross Society to formalize the cooperation agenda in Haiti (March 2017), as well as bilateral meetings between the Haiti Red Cross Society's president and the DRC's executive director. In January 2018, the Presidents of both National Societies met for the creation and approval of a memorandum of understanding (MOU).

Lessons learned workshop

DRC national staff and branches involved in this operation participated in the lessons learned workshop from 28 to 30 May 2018. Participants analysed the implementation of this operation. The NS is now planning a series of internal meetings to provide the necessary follow-up. The prioritized key recommendations are the creation of an internal format for situation reports (SITREPs), as well as the creation of a culture of how these should be used and what data they should contain. The need for a permanent coordinator for emergency operations, who would oversee the implementation for all the sectors/departments within the DRC, was also identified as an important need.

Challenges

Internal NS structures hampered delivery of key components of the operation, such as the implementation of communication channels between finance and operations.

Lessons learned

As mentioned, the DRC should hire an operations coordinator who also manages the related budget.

Communications

Achievements

Production of 6 videos

The DRC has produced four videos on economic & humanitarian assistance on the institutional YouTube channel. The other two videos highlight the capacity building actions funded through this appeal operation.

Economic assistance to beneficiaries of hurricanes Irma and Maria:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aq8StBdyf8k&t=25s>

Humanitarian assistance for beneficiaries in San Francisco de Macoris Province:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qlVYcdaAZKY>

Humanitarian assistance for beneficiaries in Maria Trinidad Sanchez Province:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F9CEICgYc8o>

Humanitarian Assistance in the Santiago city:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tl-G4sCNWqM>

Challenges

The role of communications within the operation was not fully defined and coordination often did not include the DRC communications team. This situation generated challenges for the communications team to keep up with this operation's activities.

Lessons learned

Communications should be integrated into the planning process for operations. Additional communication personnel as well as technical services (video production and edition), should be included in the budget.

D. Budget

Please see the attached [final financial report](#).

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- Paula Martes; Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Manager; phone: +507 317-3050; email: paula.martes@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2016/11-2019/3	Operation	MDRDO009
Budget Timeframe	2016/11-2018/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18 Apr 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRDO009 - Dominican Republic - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 24 Nov 2016 to 30 Jun 2018; appeal launch date: 26 Nov 2016

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	889,798
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	889,798
Donor Response* as per 18 Apr 2019	565,583
Appeal Coverage	63.56%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	7,867	12,585	-4,718
AOF2 - Shelter	135,065	136,343	-1,277
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	72	1,315	-1,243
AOF4 - Health	48,395	67,147	-18,752
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	156,910	178,020	-21,110
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	22,530	39,812	-17,282
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	352,364	286,129	66,235
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
Grand Total	723,204	721,351	1,853

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	805,576
Expenditure	-721,351
Closing Balance	84,224
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	84,224

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	720,000	Reimbursed :	480,000	Outstanding :	240,000
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2016/11-2019/3	Operation	MDRDO009
Budget Timeframe	2016/11-2018/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18 Apr 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRDO009 - Dominican Republic - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 24 Nov 2016 to 30 Jun 2018; appeal launch date: 26 Nov 2016

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	205,718				205,718		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	26,409				26,409		
Dominican American Coalition of Massachusetts	9,762				9,762		
DREF Allocations				240,000	240,000		
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	996				996		
Japanese Red Cross Society	81,200				81,200		
Red Cross of Monaco	16,042				16,042		
Swedish Red Cross	169,465				169,465		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	48,759				48,759		
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	800				800		
Western Union Foundation	7,410				7,410		
Write off & provisions				-985	-985		
Total Contributions and Other Income	566,560	0	0	239,015	805,576	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					805,576	0	

Annex 1

- Dominican Red Cross, situation report on floods:
<http://reliefweb.int/report/dominican-republic/cruz-rojadominicana-informe-de-situacion-por-inundaciones-10-noviembre-de>
- Red Cross Director says that the worst part comes after the floods:
<http://noticiassin.com/2016/11/director-de-lacruz-roja-dominicana%C2%A8despues-de-las-inundaciones-viene-lo-peor%C2%A8/>
- Distribution of Humanitarian Assistance in Santiago de los Caballeros:
<http://www.cruzroja.org.do/2017/01/31/1683/>
- Dominican Red Cross responds to floods with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies:
<http://www.ifrc.org/es/noticias/noticias/americas/dominican-republic/la-cruz-roja-dominicanaen-la-respuesta-a-las-inundaciones/>
- Support from the Robinson Cano Foundation and the Dominican Red Cross:
<http://www.cruzroja.org.do/2017/02/08/cruz-roja-dominicana-junto-a-robinson-cano-entregan-asistenciahumanitaria/>
- Distribution of humanitarian assistance in Montecristi, Dominican Red Cross Twitter account:
<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/C4WU7aXVUAAVfPc.jpg>
- Distribution of humanitarian assistance in Santiago de los Caballeros:
<https://twitter.com/crdominicana/status/830151860237455360>
<https://twitter.com/crdominicana/status/829887620394004481>
- Red alert issued for rains and flooding, humanitarian network:
http://www.redhum.org/alerta_detail/1116
- Dominican Red Cross provides details of its response to the floods:
http://diario55.com/blog_details.cfm?post_id=24526
- Fatalities due to floods. Red Cross and Civil Defence work on evacuations:
<https://www.metrorrd.do/do/noticias/2016/11/28/menos-cinco-fallecidos-villa-isabela-inundaciones.html>
- 13 provinces in red alert; Red Cross and Civil Defence prepare response for possible evacuation:
<http://eldia.com.do/el-coe-mantiene-13-provincias-en-alerta-por-inundaciones/>
- Hurricane Matthew will bring rainfall to the Dominican Republic:
<http://acento.com.do/2016/ecologia/8387728-huracan-matthew-traera-lluvias-abundantes-republica-dominicana-alerta/>
- 5 people dead due to floods:
<http://www.elnuevodia.com/noticias/internacionales/nota/mueren5personasporinundacionesenrepublicadominicana-2267038/>
- Livelihoods and crops largely damaged due to floods:
<http://www.diariolibre.com/noticias/mas-de-100-mil-tareas-de-platanos-y-otros-productos-estan-inundadas-en-montecristi-KM5583084>
- Fatalities due to severe floods in the country:
http://www.laconexionusa.com/noticias/20161128456605_lc45660528.asp