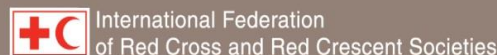


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Emergency Appeal Final Report

Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts & Nevis: Hurricane Irma



Emergency Appeal N° MDR49009	GLIDE n° TC-2017-000132-ATG/KNA
Date of issue: 27 February 2020	End date: 31 March 2019 (19-month timeframe).
Operation start date: 8 September 2017	
Overall operation budget: 3,372,790 Swiss Francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 2,300 people (1,800 people in Antigua and Barbuda, and 500 people in Saint Kitts and Nevis).	N° of people assisted: 2,795 ¹
National Societies involved in the operation: Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society (ABRCS), Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society (SKNRCS), American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, The Barbados Red Cross Society, British Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Australian Government, British Red Cross, British Government, Canadian Government, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), Center for Disaster Philanthropy, Conversation Trust (Waitt Foundation), Copa Airlines, Czech Republic - private donors, Danish Government, Estonia Government, European Commission - DG ECHO, Finland – private donors, Germany – private donors, IFRC at the UN, Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Government of Malta, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) – Saint Kitts and Nevis, National Office of Disaster Service (NODS) – Antigua and Barbuda, Netherlands - private donors, Norwegian Government, Salvation Army, ShelterBox, Spanish Government, The Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID), Swiss Government, Switzerland – private donors, Trinidad & Tobago - private donors, United States Government – USAID, United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), UPS Oasis Supply Corp, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief, Western Union Foundation.	

[<Click here to view the final financial report and here to view the contact information>](#)

The Emergency Appeal was launched for a total amount of 3,372,790 Swiss francs (CHF). A total of 3,093,537 Swiss francs were received (92% coverage of the appeal) as cash and in-kind contributions from different donors. By the operation’s 31 March 2019 end date, the total expenditure was 2,863,092 Swiss francs, leaving a balance of 230,445 CHF. Expenditure details are outlined in the final financial report.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross Society (ABRCS) and Saint Kitts and Nevis Red Cross Society (SKNRCS) would like to extend many thanks to all partners and donors for their generous contributions. The remaining funds will be transferred to the Operational Plan 2019 & 2020 for Antigua and Barbuda, under the responsibility of the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) office for the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname, Port of Spain. This balance will enable the continuation of support to the Antigua & Barbuda Red Cross to continue the construction of a branch office in Barbuda, which was severely affected by this hurricane. That branch office also serves as an emergency shelter as a continuation of IFRC support to the National Society in disaster risk reduction activities.

¹ This is the number of people reached by Shelter, the area of focus with the highest number of people served.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In early September 2017, Hurricane Irma hit the Caribbean islands of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British and United States Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Martin/Sint Maarten. Irma, which was classified as a category 5 hurricane, was the most powerful hurricane ever recorded in the Atlantic, with wind speeds of more than 185 miles per hour (298 km/hour) and torrential rainfall. Irma struck Barbuda in the early morning hours of 6 September 2017. The hurricane severely impacted the affected islands' livelihoods, housing and infrastructure and basic services such as health, telecommunication, electricity, water, sewage and waste systems, agriculture and fisheries on the affected islands.

The impact on Barbuda was particularly severe as the eye of the hurricane passed directly over the island; 81% of Barbuda's buildings were reported to have been destroyed or severely damaged, and the island was deemed uninhabitable, as all resident households (HHs) on Barbuda were seriously affected by the hurricane. The government of Antigua and Barbuda evacuated all Barbuda's inhabitants to the neighbouring island of Antigua, where most were placed in government-run collective centres or hosted by relatives.

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, it was initially feared that Irma had caused serious damage; however, subsequent assessments showed that the impact was minor, with only two homes severely damaged or destroyed.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The ABRCS and SKNRCS, with the help of the IFRC, successfully provided essential humanitarian support to the affected population. This support included shelter material, the provision of safe water and hygiene items, and cash transfer programme (CTP) activities with the distribution of debit cards to selected beneficiaries. During the entire response process, the National Society's capacity to respond to disasters has been significantly strengthened, with new volunteers recruited to support the operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Antigua and Barbuda

The IFRC set up an operations team in Antigua and Barbuda to support ABRCS implementing the operations. The delegation, once based in Barbuda but later at the ABRCS's headquarters in Saint Johns, had at its maximum five (5) IFRC delegates supporting the operation including an operations manager, finance, CTP, relief, disaster risk reduction and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) delegates, shared with the Maria operation for Dominica. ABRCS staff members, including a disaster management (DM) officer and a psychosocial support (PSS) officer provided full-time support to the IFRC. At the later stage of the operation, the ABRCS established a field office on Barbuda, from which it managed its relief operations.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Neither the Partner National Societies (PNSs) nor the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had presence in Antigua and Barbuda or Saint Kitts and Nevis; however, numerous regional National Societies provided generous support to this emergency appeal. Additionally, the operation received continuous support from the IFRC's regional office for the Americas (ARO) in Panama and its Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Trinidad and Tobago.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

The ABRCS and the SKRCS have been working in close coordination with the national authorities in charge of disaster response and all other humanitarian partners in-country including the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Shelter Box, Samaritan's Purse, Barbuda Recovery and Conversation Trust, and Salvation Army. Cooperation and collaboration were seen in areas of shelter, livelihood and health, among others.

At the sub-regional level, the IFRC maintained coordination with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Coordinating Units (CU) in accordance with its role as the lead agency for coordinating emergency response and the organizations' joint memorandum of understanding (MoU) from 24 November 2016.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

When the appeal was first launched on 8 Sept 2017, the target population to be served was 2,500 people (500 families). Nevertheless, as situations evolved and the National Societies continuously did new assessments with the support of IFRC, the target was slightly adjusted with the final set at 2,300 people (650 families) in May 2018.

Needs analysis

Health and Care (Antigua and Barbuda):

Hurricane Irma severely damaged Hanna Thomas Hospital in Barbuda, an eight-bed outpatient facility, destroying all medical equipment and supplies. The hospital re-opened at a reduced capacity. The Ministry of Health (MoH) reassigned health care professionals to the hospital so that patients were treated daily. The ABRCS received a request from the MoH to procure additional supplies and equipment for the hospital and responded as part of the operation. The destruction of water supply systems and sanitation facilities in most of Barbuda increased the risk of waterborne diseases. Samaritan's Purse provision of clean water and ABRCS's distribution of bottled water provided temporary access to clean water to the population of Barbuda. The water supply and sanitation systems on the island of Antigua and in Saint Kitts and Nevis were not severely affected by the hurricane.

A Psychosocial Support (PSS) rapid assessment among displaced Barbudans, at the start of the operation, demonstrated that respondents showed signs of psychological and mental distress after losing their belongings and being evacuated to Antigua. Respondents also reported increased feelings of stress, sleeping difficulties, anxiety, and fear concerning their return to Barbuda. Barbudans, in general, were found to be frustrated due to not being able to start the recovery phase. This was particularly evident for people living in collective centres, where family members were living separately. Therefore, the Red Cross determined that PSS support services were needed.

Water, sanitation and health (Antigua and Barbuda):

In Antigua, most of the displaced population were hosted by relatives or friends, or in collective centres. These people needed support such as hygiene kits, clean water, and long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLITNs) for people returning to Barbuda until the full restoration of utilities was completed.

Shelter and settlements:

On Barbuda, the hurricane destroyed or damaged approximately 80 per cent of all homes. 71 per cent of the island's homes had minor structural damage that could be repaired, while about 44 per cent collapsed or had major structural damage and needed to be rebuilt. In December 2017, the government of Antigua and Barbuda started to approve the repairs of homes.

In Saint Kitts and Nevis, minor damages were reported as structures of affected houses were strong. The SKNRCS provided tarpaulins to cover temporarily damaged roofs, and blankets and kitchen sets to affected households.

Livelihoods:

Hurricane Irma seriously impacted the affected population's livelihoods in Barbuda, leaving many families without the means to meet their basic needs. Most businesses and small markets/shops also suffered damages in basic infrastructure, including electricity, fuel, port services and roads. Many small business owners, entrepreneurs, employees and self-employed labourers depended on these services to remain operational. Farmers and

fishermen, many of whom lost their crops, boats and equipment, faced hurdles to rebuilding their livelihoods. According to livelihoods assessments conducted by the Red Cross and other actors, the largest non-public sector prior to the hurricane on Barbuda was the local fishing industry. The Barbudan Council reported that 649 Barbudans were public servants (representing over 80 per cent of Barbudan households), and they received an average salary of 1,800 Eastern Caribbean dollars (XCD) per month (equivalent approximately to 670 American dollars - USD). These people continued to receive their salaries and not experienced any significant disruptions to their livelihoods.

Personal interviews during registration revealed that most of the families that were evacuated to Antigua spent more to cover basic needs such as clothing, hygiene products and other essentials, which were not completely covered by the collective centres. Lastly, a Red Cross assessment among the affected population in Saint Kitts and Nevis showed that livelihoods, including those that based on tourism and manufacturing, have not been seriously affected and that salaries were sufficient to cover basic needs such as food and essential services.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):

The level of disaster risks in the targeted area is significant. The destruction caused by the Hurricane Irma demonstrated that a stronger emphasis on DRR, prevention and response is of utmost importance. Construction of hurricane resistant housing and emergency shelters were among the most important factors in preventing further loss of human lives and reducing the negative impact on human wellbeing and livelihoods of future hurricanes of a similar scale. The development of an integrated early warning system (EWS) platform was an important factor in meeting this need, as well as strengthening of disaster awareness in the community.

National Society Emergency Response Preparedness:

Antigua and Barbuda's and Saint Kitts and Nevis's location make them vulnerable to the annual hurricane season. Moreover, since the probability of other hurricanes of similar impact are underestimated, it is important for the ABRCS and the SKNRCS to implement disaster preparedness measures to enable them to respond effectively to other similar disasters.

National Society Capacity Development:

To ensure that the ABRCS and the SKNRCS have the capacity to deal adequately with the challenges of providing services to their vulnerable people, it was important to continue to support ongoing National Society Development (NSD) using opportunities to strengthen the National Societies' structures and systems to ensure they have effective and improved service delivery capacity.

Logistics and supply chain:

As the local supply chain was impacted, the IFRCs Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Panama conducted regional and international sourcing. This emergency appeal's local procurement, which has been supported by the RLU, followed the IFRC's standards procurement procedures. An air charter was dispatched from Panama as the first response to the emergency to cover basic shelter and health needs in both countries. The shipment contained standard family kits for 500 families: 300 families in Antigua and Barbuda and 200 families in Saint Kitts and Nevis. In addition, two vehicles were shipped directly from the fleet unit in Dubai to Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Two shipments were sent to St. Kitts and Nevis on 11 September 2018 and 9 October 2018 containing various standard relief items for replenishment such as buckets, shelter toolkits, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, jerrycans, kitchen sets, and long-lasting insecticide [mosquito] nets (LLITNs). The shipments also contained a generator, 4 Tropical Mobile Storage Units (TMSUs) and their roof materials. In total, 305 cubic meters worth of relief supplies were sent in these shipments, weighing 24,000 kg.

The final shipment, which contained 36 diving kits and 78 fishing kits, was sent directly from the supplier to Antigua and Barbuda to cover livelihoods needs.

Operation Risk Assessment

- The security situation was stable throughout both countries.
- Transportation for people and goods between Antigua and Barbuda at the starting phase of the operation was irregular and unreliable. This improved gradually.

- Severe weather systems during the rain/hurricane season (June to November) caused delays to construction efforts and transportation.
- On Barbuda, there were limited numbers of professional carpenters and skilled workers. Infrastructure such as workshops and storage facilities were also limited. The operation looked into reducing such risks to ensure the reconstruction works were not delayed.
- The slow rate of return of Barbudans from Antigua to Barbuda caused delays in implementing some recovery activities.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this operation was to ensure that at least 2,300 people (650 families; 450 families [1,800 people] in Antigua and Barbuda and 200 families [500 people] in Saint Kitts and Nevis) affected by the hurricane received appropriate assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner and that were provided with the necessary support to recover with increased disaster resilience. This operation ensured that all affected women, men, children, persons with disabilities and minority groups were reached through this operation.

The operation has undergone three revisions, with increasing budgets from CHF 1.1 million to the final budget of CHF 3.3 million ([Revised Emergency Appeal no. 2](#) in May 2018), as new assessment and recovery results were factored in an extension of its timeframe from 6 months to 19 months. The majority response and recovery efforts were consistent in the sectors of shelter, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, with more than 50 per cent of the budget dedicated to carrying out Cash Transfer Programming for the affected population. A significant revision in the operational strategy was made in January 2018, when the operation entered the recovery phase and the focus was switched to supporting the affected population back on Barbuda while encouraging and assisting others to return and begin the recovery process. The revised strategy started after the ABRCS Field Operations Office became operational on Barbuda and a new round of registration began households present on Barbuda.

Livelihoods Recovery Programme

The ABRCS's livelihoods assessment at the initial stage of the emergency revealed that approximately 85 to 95 per cent of the households on Barbuda received a salary from the public sector, representing a different scenario from the typical post-disaster situation. Nevertheless, it was possible to distinguish several different socioeconomic groups within the public sector, in which those receiving lower salaries complemented their public activities with other livelihoods. This was especially important for Barbudans working in the fishing industry, which was identified not only as a way for the island's inhabitants to complement their incomes and to follow relevant cultural tradition, but also as the most frequent means to obtain food.

Furthermore, for a small percentage of the approximately 120 active fishermen in Barbuda, fishing was their exclusive source of income. The ABRCS then coordinated its effort with the government's fishery department, the local Barbuda Fisherfolk Association and other partners to verify the damage to the sector. Damage assessments indicated that the hurricane destroyed 69 per cent of Barbuda's active fishing vessels and fishing equipment. Therefore, the ABRCS determined that the following assistance needed to be delivered:

1. **Repair/replace boats and engines** (through CTP)
2. **Replacement of fishing equipment** (through the international procurement process)
3. **Strengthen livelihoods through the acquisition of new skills and knowledge** (through training workshops)



Red Cross helps fishermen in Barbuda restore livelihoods after Irma. Source: IFRC.

The programme's overall objective was to ensure Barbudan fishermen affected by Hurricane Irma could resume their fishing activities in a sustainable manner.

Unconditional Cash Transfer for Basic Needs

Relief Phase: Immediately after Hurricane Irma struck Barbuda, the ABRCS registered the Barbudan population displaced to Antigua. As part of this registration process, the National Society also identified the displaced population's major needs while considering the support that the government and other partners were providing to the population simultaneously.

In September and October 2017, the ABRCS provided cash to the beneficiary population to ensure it could cover its immediate basic needs.

The CTP amount was based on the average cost of a basic food basket and in accordance with the Consumer Price Index. The amount the ABRCS provided to each household varied according to the beneficiary criteria such as the household's vulnerability level, its composition and its combined income (households that earned less than 4,000 XCD (equivalent approximately to 1,480 USD) per month).

The CTP's base amount was 600 XCD (equivalent approximately to 227 USD), and the highest amount a beneficiary family could receive was 1,000 XCD (equivalent approximately to 370 USD) if it met the following criteria:

- 600 XCD: Base amount to Household eligible.
- 100 XCD (equivalent approximately to 37 USD): Household size between 3 to 5 members.
- 200 XCD (equivalent approximately to 74 USD): Household size above 6 members.
- 200 XCD in addition to the above amounts if household had: children under 17, pregnant woman, handicapped or elderly living in the household.

The cash transfer was a one-time payment issued to the families in the form of a debit card.

Recovery phase: After January 2018, the ABRCS identified the needs that were preventing the Barbudan population from returning to Barbuda such as reopening of the primary school, the provision of electricity and water, rebuilding processes for damaged houses, the rehabilitation of the damaged hospital, among others. The ABRCS ascertained the needs on Barbuda in coordination with government, local and international partners, and the feedback received from the community as part of the registration and assessment process conducted on the island.

The ABRCS determined that there were mechanisms to ensure the availability of relief items and services and their quality. Therefore, the National Society decided to support the returning population through the provision of cash to guarantee they could access required relief items and services in the same way as before the impact of the hurricane and they could defray increased costs of gasoline and transportation. Furthermore, the ABRCS provided cash in hopes of restoring the island's economy as per the market assessment's findings.

The targeted population of 400 households were Barbudans who returned to Barbuda or were in the process of returning to the island. Each beneficiary household received a one-time cash payment of 500 XCD (equivalent approximately to 185 USD), based on the estimated monthly cost of fuel and transportations between Barbuda and Antigua.

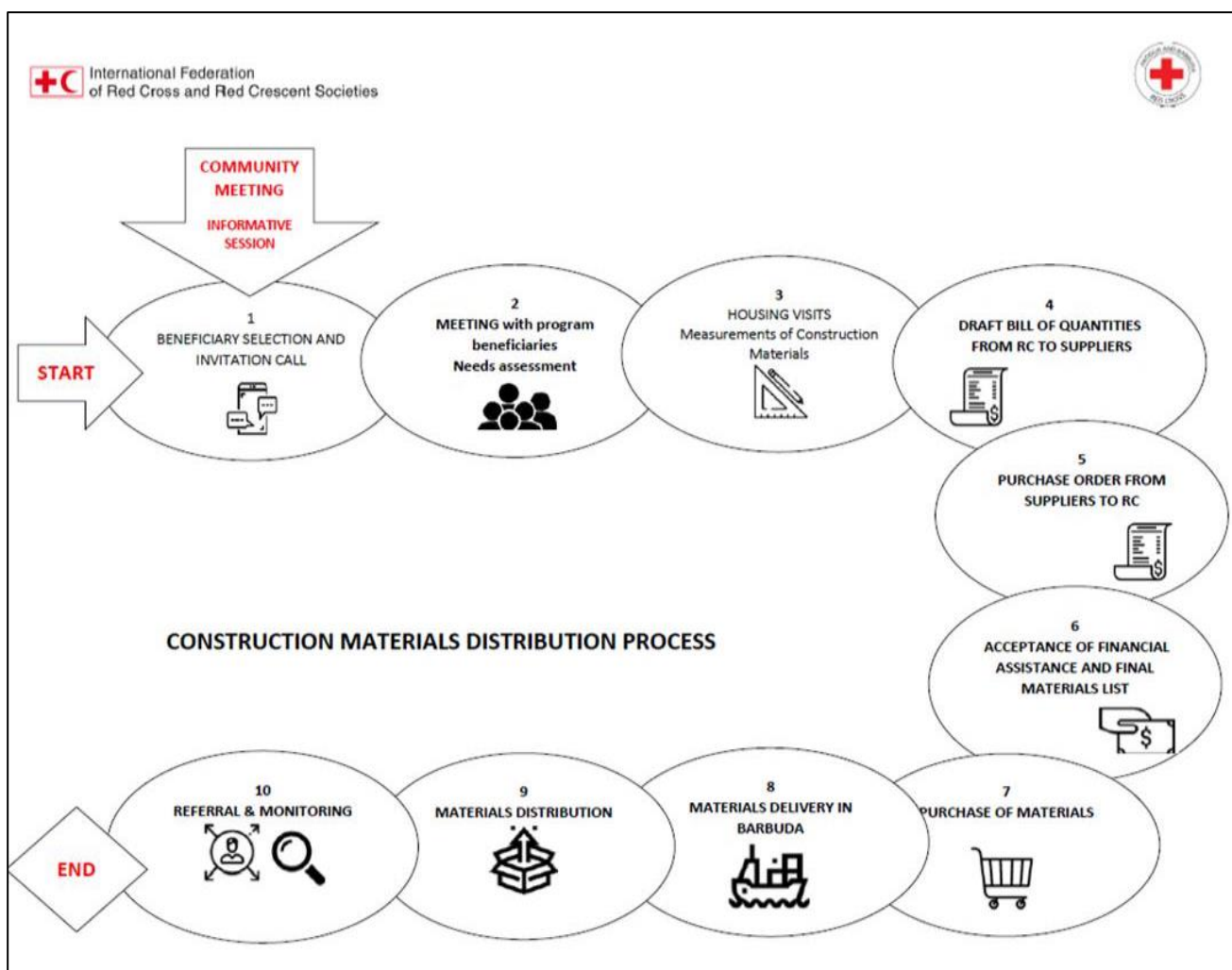
Shelter Recovery Programme

The objective was to assist Barbudans through the provision of construction materials to complement the reconstruction activities in Barbuda. As part of the coordination efforts, 250 Barbudan households were provided with 3,000 XCD (equivalent approximately to 1,110 USD) in financial assistance and technical guidance on the purchase of priority materials.

The programme consisted of a 10-step process to ensure the goal of providing and installing the construction materials through the implementation of a CTP:



Shelter recovery programme in Antigua and Barbuda.
Source: IFRC.



To ensure the quality of the materials, Red Cross conducted a market assessment with local vendors on the island, which helped define the CTP amount for the construction materials. It also guaranteed the proper installations of the materials through the partnership between Red Cross and the Waitt Foundation (through its BRCT emergency relief fund to support Barbuda), which agreed in providing installation of materials within the referral process.

Water and Sanitation

The Appeal proposed to support the displaced Barbudan families by providing them with clean drinking water and hygiene-related products.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 2,795²

Male: 1,370

Female: 1,425

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households that receive household items (blankets and/or kitchen sets)	400	467 ³
# of households benefitting from CTP for reconstruction of houses	250	250

Narrative description of achievements

For more information on the operation's emergency phase, please see the [6-Months Operations Update](#).

250 Barbudan families were targeted by ABRCS through its reconstruction efforts. The National Society's 10-step Shelter Recovery Programme was highly inclusive, and it allowed beneficiaries to acquire the materials they needed to reconstruct their houses. During the programme's initial meetings, ABRCS personnel explained the building process to the selected beneficiaries, and they in turn were able to tell National Society personnel the materials they needed to reconstruct their house. The ABRCS then procured the required materials from the designated vendor. The ABRCS chartered a ferry to transport the construction materials to Barbuda through a partnership with the Waitt Foundation. The ABRCS distributed debit cards of 3,000 XCD to the beneficiaries that restricted their purchases to a specific store that sold building supplies and had a short activation period. With Waitt Foundation support, ABRCS volunteers provided technical guidance to the 250 beneficiary families during the reconstruction phase.



Source: IFRC.

The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey was completed with 54 households during the period of the 11th -12th October 2018. In general, people were satisfied with the support received. Ninety-nine per cent (99%) of the respondents believed that the project provided them with the means to repair their houses properly. Forty-six (46) of the households surveyed confirmed that were living in the house in which the materials were purchased for. Fifty (50) of the respondents were very satisfied with the payment method used for the program.

ABRCS personnel took part in a Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training in March 2018. It was organized by the Dominica Red Cross Society and took place in Roseau, Dominica from 5 to 9 March with 24 participants from IOM, Habitat for Humanity and World Food Programme (WFP).

Challenges

The movement of people and materials between Antigua and Barbuda was a reoccurring issue for the operation. Planned activities and interventions were delayed due to lack of space or logistical options for moving people and items to/from Barbuda.

Another challenge was the extremely slow rate of Barbudans returning to Barbuda. It was difficult to support the recovery efforts without the community present on the island.

Lessons Learned

² This figure includes the total from the ABRCS's and the SKNRCS's shelter activities and the response and the recovery phases.

³ The operation purchased 2,500 blankets and 500 kitchen sets; however, only 467 households received household items.

More community meetings should be organized by local council and Red Cross so that people could learn about who would benefit, the selection criteria and clarify concerns on the assistance provided. The people, including staff and volunteers, disseminating information should be trained and made certain they understand clearly the message that were being communicated. Messages circulated in the communities could then be more consistent.

Interagency communication did not trickle down. The formal dialogue between the government, Red Cross, and other stakeholders could have been improved. Community liaison officers could be invited to high-level meetings.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 1,716

Male: 841

Female: 875

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with cash for basic needs (round 1)	400	429 ⁴
# of households receiving briefing packages on communication	400	429

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people (fishermen) whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level and who apply DRR practices in restoring and strengthening their livelihoods	40	72
# of fishing kits distributed	78	72

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with cash for basic needs (round 2)	400	422

Narrative description of achievements

Cash Programme for basic needs

During the initial phase of the operation, a total of 429 households received cash support, which was provided through debit cards delivered to the displaced population in Antigua. The ABRCS based the amount of cash provided to each household on the operation's vulnerability criteria and the initial damage assessments.

During the recovery phase, another 422 families received 500 XCD (equivalent approximately to 185 USD) to cover their immediate needs while they were in the process of returning to Barbuda.

According to the 422 families' registration data of "phase 2" of the distribution, 49 per cent of the heads of household were female and 51 per cent were male, of which 8 per cent of the heads of household were elderly females and 22 per cent were elderly males. The average size of the household was three people.

The ABRCS's monitoring of the use of the CTP revealed the following results:

- 100 per cent of surveyed beneficiaries considered the debit cards to be an appropriate cash transfer mechanism.
- 95 per cent of surveyed beneficiaries indicated that the support contributed to their decision to return to Barbuda.
- 80 per cent of the surveyed beneficiaries withdrew their funds on their first attempt.

⁴ After registering affected families, ABRCS personnel discovered that more families than originally thought met the beneficiary criteria; hence, the higher number of beneficiaries.

- 50 per cent of the surveyed beneficiaries used the money or part of it to purchase fuel and pay transportation costs.
- 71 per cent of the surveyed beneficiaries used the funds or part of it to purchase food.

Livelihoods Fishing Recovery Programme

A total of 31 fishermen were provided with financial assistance for replacement and/or repairing of their boats / engines. The beneficiary criteria were the following:

- Barbudan boat owners;
- Individuals whose main source of income was fishing;
- Fishermen properly registered and licensed as fishermen within the Government Fishermen Division;
- Fishermen who were properly assessed by fishery division authorities.

The indirect beneficiaries were the following:

- 70 crew members and
- 353 dependents of the fishermen (composed of the family members of the 30 boat owners and their crew members' families).

The ABRCS gave two checks to each fisherman, with the amounts of the checks determined by the level of damage to the fisherman's boat/engine, which was verified by the Fishery Division and the ABRCS during the assessment and registration of the fishermen.

During the disbursement of the first check, the ABRCS required the fishermen to sign an agreement committing them to using the funds to repair/replace their boat and to provide the National Society with the receipts and documents needed to show how the funds were used. The ABRCS also obliged the fishermen to take first aid training. Once the National Society confirmed that the fishermen had complied with the programme's terms, it disbursed the second check.

In addition, ABRCS reached 72 licensed fishermen through the provision of standard fishing kits and diving kits. The ABRCS distributed the fishing equipment to the fisherman based on the type of fishing activities they engaged in, while the diving equipment were provided to Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI)-certified divers to ensure its proper use. The table below lists the contents of each kit.

Standard Fishing Kit		Diving Kit	
Equipment	Quantity	Equipment	Quantity
Hand-held global positioning system (GPS)	1	Regulator (yellow box)	1
Air horn	1	Regulator (black box)	1
Waterproof lights	1	Air valves to measure pressure	1
Utility knife	1	Valves for tank	2
gloves	2 pairs	Weight belt	1
flare	1	weights	4
Fire extinguisher	1	fins	1 pair
Survival whistle	1	tanks	2
Life jacket	2	Diving back-pack	1
Utility tool	1	Diving mask	1
radio	1		

Prior to the hurricane, fishermen filled their boat tanks in Antigua, but if they got into difficulty while at sea there was no means of either calling for help or using lifeboats which required air motors. During the recovery, an air compressor and marine radio were donated to the Barbuda Fisherfolk Association which were necessary equipment for the survival of fisherfolk.

Lastly, as part of the ABRCS's livelihoods strategy, which sought to restore and strengthen the fishermen's livelihoods, the fishermen participated in the following skill training:

- First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Training
- Navigation Training
- Communication Equipment Training

The fishermen who received financial assistance participated in the first aid training as a condition of the aid, while the ABRCS provided the navigation and communication equipment training to the fishermen that received the standard fishing and diving kits.


Challenges

There were no banking facilities on Barbuda at the beginning of the response. The absence of a bank or ATM also prevented planned cash transfer programme with debit cards. Only in February of 2018 was an ATM placed on the island for a planned CTP activity for returning households. Therefore, ABRC ensured coordination with the sole bank on Barbuda was critical. Given the size of the operation, ensuring the ATM always had necessary funds was critical to the smooth implementation of the support.

Lessons Learned

In order to have better and more accurate information about the income level of the supported households at the selection process, the government data on the income level of self-employed should be sought. In addition, more local people should be involved to obtain and cross-check the accuracy of information.

A growing number of actors in the humanitarian field meant that some items were repeatedly distributed to communities by different agencies. Communication among humanitarian agencies and stakeholders should be improved so that funds could be directed to other needs, and to avoid duplication of effort.

 <p>Health People reached: 1,868 Male: 915 Female: 953</p>		
Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Health Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people on Barbuda who have access to emergency medical care through the initial recovery period	200	510 ⁵
# of people who have access to first aid in the collective centres disaggregated by age and gender)	100	100
# of people trained in first aid in Barbuda (disaggregated by age and gender)	40	77
Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# LLITNs distributed in collective shelters	100	670 ⁶
Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of adults and children in collective shelters, benefitting from (PSS)	100	60
# of ABRCS volunteers trained in PSS	20	20
Narrative description of achievements		

⁵ This total includes the Barbudans who received emergency medical services and equipment from the ABRCS.

⁶ The indicator was corrected to reflect the number of LLITNS distributed (between 3 to 5 LLITNs are distributed per family). The ABRCS distributed 524 LLITNS to affected families on Barbuda from January to April 2017 and 146 LLITNs to affected families on Antigua during the emergency phase. Through multi-lateral funding, the operation covered the purchase of 500 of the 670 LLITNS.

For more information on the operation's emergency phase, please see the [6-Month Operations Update](#).

The following health activities were conducted during the reporting period:

- Distribution of 272 LLITNs to returning Barbudan families during the recovery phase (these figures cover 20 January 2018 to 8 March 2018).
- Ensuring availability of first aid services to 100 people in collective centres.
- First aid training provided by trained ABRC instructors to 19 volunteers during the recovery phase.
- 20 ABRCS volunteers trained in PSS during the emergency phase in Antigua.
- 17 ABRCS volunteers trained in Children's Resilience Programming during the emergency phase in Antigua.
- PSS provided to children, couples and women who were displaced to Antigua from Barbuda during the emergency and recovery phases.

Child Resilience Programme

The ABRCS carried out the Child Resilience Programme through the implementation of workshops and meetings with parents and caregivers to ensure the protection and wellbeing of children, reaching 50 children (between the ages of 8 to 16 years) during each Friday session at the Peoples Church for four months; ABRCS volunteers trained and experienced in the provision of Child Resilience Programme services led the sessions.

This activity, which the ABRCS launched on Barbuda on 6 April 2018 following a 16-week programme held in the collective centres on Antigua, complemented the National Society's other child-protection initiatives. The programme adopted a holistic, long-lasting approach to provide support to affected children, parents or caregivers, community providers, teachers and all other community members who have influence on the children's lives.

Women Support's Group

During the reporting period, the women support's group concluded its activities in Antigua. The group consisted of 12 to 15 women and held sessions in the Nurses Hostel every Thursday at 6pm. The ABRCS initiated this programme to help women identify and understand problems and concerns they faced and identify ways to access local resources, make informed decisions and provide solutions.

Safe Spaces

The ABRCS launched the safe spaces initiative on 17 July 2018 at the Holy Trinity School playing field. Many of the children present at the launch were involved in PSS activities in both Antigua and Barbuda. The Australian High Commission, which funded the initiative, also attended the launch. During the launching of the initiative, the ABRCS gifted a recreational area to the people of Barbuda and gave control over it to the Barbuda Council. The recreational area includes a playground with a slide, a climbing structure, a 9-person swing set, a rocking horse and bouncer, an enclosed trampoline, picnic benches with umbrellas and volleyball, badminton and mini soccer set.

The ABRCS implemented this initiative as part of the ongoing delivery of aid to children returning to Barbuda after Hurricane Irma, where a child-focused and child-friendly environment to participate in fun activities such as games, sports, singing and dancing was required. Additionally, the ABRCS started a forum for informal learning opportunities, including one that allowed children to express their feelings of fear and loss through creative play and group interactions. The idea was to make the children feel comfortable and play freely to support their cognitive development, establish a sense of security and build self-esteem. This daily activity ran from 20 August 2018 to 31 August 2018 as part of the operation's recovery efforts, reaching 60 children aged 3 to 11 years on Barbuda. Council workers facilitated the activities along with helpers, and sports coaches were supplied by the Barbuda Council. The ABRCS designed the activities to nurture the children's social skills, healthy living, self-confidence, forging of friendships, to foster teamwork and personal growth, and cover areas of development.

On 25 July 2018, 14 council workers, ABRCS volunteers and those working with children in Barbuda participated in a Child Programme Training session at the Pentecostal Church on Barbuda to train and raise awareness of the various services available for reporting and support. This training consisted of raising awareness on child protection initiatives and what constitutes physical and emotional abuse, discrimination and neglect. The ABRCS conducted the training in conjunction with UNICEF and Antigua and Barbuda's Ministry of Education.

In addition, the ABRCS worked with UNICEF to bring together the community and provide PSS services to Barbudan children and adolescents using robotics, photography and filmmaking. The initiative's goal was to encourage the participating children and adolescents to produce creative content (print, audio and multimedia) for use in the

community, thus strengthening their self-esteem and artistic abilities. To this end, the ABRCS held a training session on 25 July 2018 at the Pentecostal Church on Barbuda with a blend of ABRCS volunteers and council workers who previously worked with children.



Children participating in the Child Resilience Programme.
Source: ABRCS, 2018.

Challenges

While the PSS activities were effective, the burnt-out levels of Red Cross staff and volunteers were high, due to the tensions and amount of duties of the response phase. The National Society tried to put practices of staff appreciation at different phases of the operation to enhance the wellness of its staff and volunteers.

Lessons Learned

PSS to adolescents remained a gap, despite a heavy focus in supporting children. There were women groups, and more support could have been given to them.

In general, the PSS programme in Barbuda could be strengthened. Compared to Antigua, it remains more vulnerable to hurricanes. Areas and target groups to support include (1) future shelter managers to prevent them from burning out in emergency response, (2) men so that they could offer the service to other men, (3) other caretakers and responders in emergency.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 1,904

Male: 933

Female: 971

WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities

WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water, which meets Sphere and World Health Organization (WHO) standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families that receive safe water	450	396

WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs), which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use these goods, are provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families that receive hygiene-related goods	450	476

Narrative description of achievements

The ABRCS provided 7,767 litres of bottled water during the emergency phase to displaced Barbudan families sheltering on Antigua. From 20 January to 8 March 2018, the ABRCS distributed 3,054 litres of water and provided 70 water filters to displaced Barbudan households returning to Barbuda.

Antigua and Barbuda: The ABRCS distributed WASH household items through the relief distributions during the emergency phase, including 522 hygiene kits delivered to 476 Barbudan households that had been evacuated to Antigua (this emergency appeal covered the cost of 300 of the 522 hygiene kits that the ABRCS distributed), and the National Society delivered 249 jerry cans⁷ to 100 early returnees to Barbuda. The ABRCS gave the remaining balance of 46 hygiene kits to Antigua residents who were hosting the displaced Barbudans. The ABRCS distributed WASH household items to returnees from 20 January to 8 March 2018.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: The SKNRCS distributed WASH household items on Saint Kitts during the emergency phase from September to October 2017, including 13 buckets and 54 hygiene kits. On Nevis, the SKNRCS distributed 8 hygiene kits during the emergency phase. The SKNRCS pre-positioned stock that had been donated in-kind or was procured through the operation for the 2018 hurricane season. These activities were covered by donor funding.

Challenges

Coordination among different agencies (government, Red Cross and other agencies) to provide water remained a challenge. In addition, the logistics to transport water from Red Cross was another issue, as it was expensive. Nevertheless, the National Society remained a key partner with the government and other partners in the sector.

Lessons Learned

Dissemination of water sanitation and hygiene knowledge could have been enhanced in the areas of how community members store water. Graphical presentation is usually more effective than a textual one. Training and intervention could have been better planned and implemented in the shelters to reduce the impact of stomach flu.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 900

DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster.

DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
An Integrated EWS is in place in Barbuda	1	0
# of people that participate in disaster preparedness training and activities	200	200

Narrative description of achievements

Training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and family disaster plans were completed in Sept 2018 in Antigua and Barbuda.

After the training attended by representatives of 181 families (benefiting over 900 people), family disaster plans, part of the community-based DRR mitigation activities, were completed with community members and disseminated to 64 households, benefiting 254 people.

Nineteen (19) participants joined the CERT training in Barbuda. The list of emergency response equipment was later drafted for procurement.

In addition, Non-food Items (NFI) for 600 families were donated to ABRC. They were received and stored at container-warehouses in end Dec 2018.

With the support of this appeal and another project funded by IFRC, ABRC started supporting the government to enhance the early warning system. This support also included the procurement, installation and testing of Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) software.

Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) briefing for volunteers

⁷ The operation purchased 1,000 jerry cans and 700 buckets; the figures in this report are the total number of jerry cans and buckets distributed by the ABRCS and the SKNRCS during the reporting period.

The disaster recovery effort enhanced the National Society's standing with the government and reinforced its auxiliary role, as the government started a process of reviewing its disaster legislation.

In St. Kitts and Nevis, Non-food items for 500 families in 5 containers were delivered in the second half of 2018.

Challenges

Due to hiring delays for the staff responsible for implementing this sector of activities, disaster risk reduction activities were the last to be implemented. The activities started in June 2018, while ABRC tried their best to meet the targets.

The construction of the branch office in Barbuda (which also serves as an emergency shelter) also saw multiple delays due to the unexpected amount of resources needed to prepare the construction plans. While the technical plans were now ready, the construction on site has not started. The completion of the branch office will be completed after the end of this operation.

Lessons Learned

The recruitment of the staff responsible for disaster risk reduction activities should start as soon as possible, probably after the acute phase to respond to emergency needs in communities.

There is a need to determine whether and how the Red Cross provides added value in construction projects (e.g. the branch office in Barbuda). Given the volume of services and expectation from communities to the Red Cross, and that the local laws certainly require meeting of professional quality standards, a local contractor or consultant can handle the process from start to finish on behalf of the Red Cross.

Strengthen National Society

S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of narrative reports submitted as per IFRC procedures	6	8 ⁸
# of branches with governance structures in place	2	2
# of financial reports submitted as per IFRC procedures.	6	6

Output S1.1.7: National Society capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of National Societies who participated in simulation evaluation exercise	2	2
# of vehicles provided to the ABRC and SKNRCS	4	4

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and National Society surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RITs deployed	6	6
Operational staff are hired in a timely manner	6	6

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

⁸ The target was exceeded because it includes the two ECHO pledge reports, in addition to the emergency reports.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Final evaluation has been conducted	1	1
Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of National Society that have established or revised Resource Mobilization and Communications plans	2	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>IFRC deployed six (6) Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members in the following roles: regional operations coordinator, and delegates in disaster risk management, CTP, relief, finance and PMER. The team provided direct technical support to the ABRCS National Society.</p> <p>In terms of support the corporate infrastructure and systems of the National Societies, specifically the volunteer management strategies, a regional volunteer development workshop was organized by IFRC at the end phase of the operation. National Societies then committed to develop such strategies with continuous support from IFRC CCST. In addition, governance systems for branch management were supported in ABRC. The election of the office bearers of the Barbuda branch was completed after the operation in mid-2019. The branch, with its chairman and board members, continued to be part of ABRC and participated in the development and functioning of the National Society.</p> <p>A resource mobilization strategy was developed for ABRCS and SK&N. A communication strategy was designed and implemented for the two National Societies.</p>		
<p>ABRCS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 ABRCS volunteers trained in PSS in emergencies in September 2017. • 17 ABRCS volunteers trained through the Children's Resilience Programme. • 15 staff and volunteers trained in beneficiary registration, data collection and distribution using Open Data Kit (ODK) and Mega V in December 2017. As part of ODK and Mega V training, the ABRCS also provided software and equipment as part of the operation. • Volunteer Strategy Development training provided to ABRCS's Management team in December 2017. • 18 ABRCS volunteers trained as Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) peer educators during the recovery phase in Antigua. • Three staff from ABRCS took part in the community engagement and accountability (CEA) training in Panama in February 2018. • An ABRCS volunteer and staff member took part in the Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training in Dominica in April 2018. • Supported the development of the plan and requirements for the construction of field office on Barbuda. • 22 staff and volunteers from ABRCS, SKNRCS, the Dominica Red Cross Society and the IFRC received the Livelihood Programming training conducted by the Spanish Red Cross's Livelihood Centre and the IFRC in May 2018. • Procurement of 2 Toyota land cruisers in March 2018. • ABRC volunteers were invited by government national office of disaster management to be part of the 2 national simulation exercises in response to tsunami at the end of Jan and mid-March 2019. They have benefited by being aware of the role of RC in national response system. • The security system of the NHQ was upgraded, the ground of the parking space which connects the warehouse facilities were also enhanced. • The revision of the ABRC Disaster Response Plan was commenced. 		
<p>SKNRCS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 staff and volunteers trained in beneficiary registration, data collection and distribution using ODK and Mega V in December 2017. • Completion of an Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) training workshop in April 2018, with the participation of 19 SKNRCS volunteers, board members and staff. • Joint training for SKNRCS staff and volunteers and government personnel in emergency assessment, beneficiary registration and distribution in April 2018. • Hurricane Response Lessons Learned workshop with Saint Kitts and Nevis NEMA in April 2018. 		

- 7 staff and volunteers participated in Carib-wave national simulation exercise in March 2019. They observed the government mechanism of response.
- The revision of the SKNRC Disaster Response Plan was commenced.

In addition, ABRCS and SKNRCS staff also received peer-to-peer training in finance and support on logistics, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) and disaster law.

Even though the development of resource mobilization and communications plans were not fully completed, one senior management staff of ABRC visited Americas Regional Office in April 2018 to learn about the resource mobilization. The plan is now being developed continuously.

The communications plans for ABRC and SKNRC were in place partially, as another IFRC-funded programme (i.e. ZIKA) has such strategies and plans that supported communicating the National Societies to the public.

Under this operation 150 volunteers from SKNRC and 125 volunteers from ABRC were insured. The implementation of the operation plan was strengthened by the addition of international staff (including six Regional Intervention Team - RITs).

Lessons Learned Workshop

As part of the Final Evaluation process, a Lessons Learned workshop was conducted on 30 January 2019 for the key stakeholders of the operation still based in Antigua and Barbuda. Thirty-one (31) members from ABRC, Antigua and Barbuda government (National Officer of Disaster Service, Barbuda Council), UNICEF and UNDP participated. The three goals set by the facilitator (consultant for the Final Evaluation) were:

- Gather primary data for the evaluation of the institutional capacity building activities, both for learning and reporting purposes;
- Triangulate the data received from community members on the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and
- Evaluate the overall implementation of the operation from the perspective of those directly responsible, particularly regarding the Effectiveness and Efficiency components of the evaluation.

The findings of the workshop were summarised and presented as an appendix to the Final Evaluation Report.

Final Evaluation

An external consultant was recruited to conduct the final evaluation. The evaluation followed the IFRC evaluation framework and practices in its selection of consultant as well as management of the evaluation process. Field visits were conducted by the consultant in Feb 2019 to collect findings. The evaluation final report can be found [here](#). The recommendations will be presented to the management of IFRC and the two National Societies and the report will be updated with the management response. For further information see the [Evaluations page of IFRC](#).

Challenges

At the start, national society staff support was a significant challenge to the operations. The SKNRC had no paid staff and relied solely on volunteers. Having no dedicated counterparts at the NS made the implementation of planned activities very difficult. As for ABRC, they increased the number of paid staff through the appeal, but turnover and accountability were constant issues for the NS and operation.

Lessons Learned

One of the bigger lessons learned for development of National Societies was an awareness of the need for sustainable organizational development efforts and ensure systems that are not people-dependent. It requires a continuous and comprehensive look at the organization's systems in the context of an international appeal and beyond: institutional, constitutional, disciplinary, etc.

D. BUDGET

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

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Appeal Revision no. 2](#)

Contact Information

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

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Marion Andrivet, Emergency Appeals and Marketing Senior Officer; email: marion.andrivet@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Sandra Romero; Head of Partnership and Resource Mobilization (PRD) and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Unit; email: sandra.romero@ifrc.org

In the IFRC's headquarters in Geneva:

- Antoine Belair, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination, Disaster and Crisis (Prevention, Response and Recovery); email: antoine.belair@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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/09-2020/01	Operation	MDR49009
Budget Timeframe	2017-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Feb 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR49009 - Hurricane Irma - St Kitts and Antigua.

Operating Timeframe: 05 Sep 2017 to 31 Mar 2019; appeal launch date: 08 Sep 2017

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	100,791
AOF2 - Shelter	557,852
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	627,671
AOF4 - Health	86,692
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	97,998
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	897,188
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	895,409
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	48,888
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	4,404
Total Funding Requirements	3,316,893
Donor Response* as per 21 Feb 2020	3,072,589
Appeal Coverage	92.63%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	61,957	100,380	-38,423
AOF2 - Shelter	371,395	354,388	17,007
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	591,067	591,823	-756
AOF4 - Health	72,888	71,244	1,645
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	106,498	90,644	15,854
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	942,728	539,897	402,832
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,012,636	1,112,923	-100,287
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	26,625	0	26,625
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	1,794	-1,794
Grand Total	3,185,795	2,863,092	322,702

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/01

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,093,537
Expenditure	-2,863,092
Closing Balance	230,445
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	230,445

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	125,719	Reimbursed :	125,719	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/09-2020/01	Operation	MDR49009
Budget Timeframe	2017-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Feb 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDR49009 - Hurricane Irma - St Kitts and Antigua.

Operating Timeframe: 05 Sep 2017 to 31 Mar 2019; appeal launch date: 08 Sep 2017

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	96,087				96,087		
Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross (from United States C	90,619				90,619		
Australian Government	51,054				51,054		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	370,755				370,755		
British Red Cross	1,837	49,893			51,730		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	383,062				383,062		
Center for Disaster Philanthropy	24,946				24,946		
Czech Red Cross (from Czech private donors*)	2,547				2,547		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	200,000				200,000		
Estonia Government	5,724				5,724		
European Commission - DG ECHO	363,251				363,251		
Finland - Private Donors	57				57		
Germany - Private Donors	342				342		
Government of Malta	28,622				28,622		
IFRC at the UN Inc	4,682				4,682		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	342,399				342,399		
Italian Red Cross	87,126				87,126		
Japanese Red Cross Society	37,200				37,200		
Liechtenstein Red Cross	30,000				30,000		
Netherlands - Private Donors	1,010				1,010		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	580,788				580,788		
Red Cross of Monaco	23,227				23,227		
Spanish Government	58,077				58,077		
Swedish Red Cross	119,426				119,426		
Swiss Government	100,000				100,000		
Switzerland - Private Donors	100				100		
The Barbados Red Cross Society	6,395				6,395		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	34,838				34,838		
Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors	243				243		
UPS Oasis Supply Corp	50,010				50,010		
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,000				2,000		
Western Union Foundation	37,937				37,937		
Write off & provisions				-90,715	-90,715		
Total Contributions and Other Income	3,134,359	49,893	0	-90,715	3,093,537	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,093,537	0	