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DREF Final Report

Dominican Republic: Dengue Outbreak

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation MDRD0012	GLIDE n°: EP-2019-000106-DOM
Date of issue: 26 May 2020	Date of disaster: 5 July 2019
Operation start date: 12 September 2019	Operation end date: 12 February 2020
Host National Society: Dominican Red Cross with 20,000 volunteers, 1 Headquarter and 96 Branches.	Operation budget: 205,657 Swiss francs (CHF)
N° of people affected: 2019 EW 1-52: 20,183 ¹ 2020 EW 1-7: 2,107 ²	N° of people reached: 14,850
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement components participating in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
Other organisations involved: Ministry of Public Health (MSP), Ministry of Education (MINERD), Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDOMU), City Hall of the National District, City Hall of Gran Santo Domingo and City Hall of San José de Ocoa.	
The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. The Government of Canada and ECHO have replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation.	
The Dominican Red Cross spent a total of 190,313 CHF. The remaining balance of 15,344 CHF will be reimbursed to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.	

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

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 5 July 2019, the Dominican Republic's Ministry of Public Health (MSP) issued an epidemiological alert due to a sustained increase in dengue cases in the country³. This report indicated that between Epidemiological Weeks (EW) 1 and 23 2019, 2,921 (probable and confirmed) cases of dengue were reported in the Dominican Republic, for a cumulative incidence (CI) of 63.76 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, five times higher than reported in the same period of the previous year (CI = 11.75/100,000 inhabitants). Among the provinces with the highest CI are Barahona (337.1), Independencia (335.9), Monte Cristi (215.2), Peravia (177.4) and San José de Ocoa (164.5).



Volunteers lead elimination of mosquito breeding sites in El Paraíso, Santo Domingo/Source: Dominican Red Cross

¹ [Ministry of Public Health Epidemiological Bulletin EW 52 2019](#)

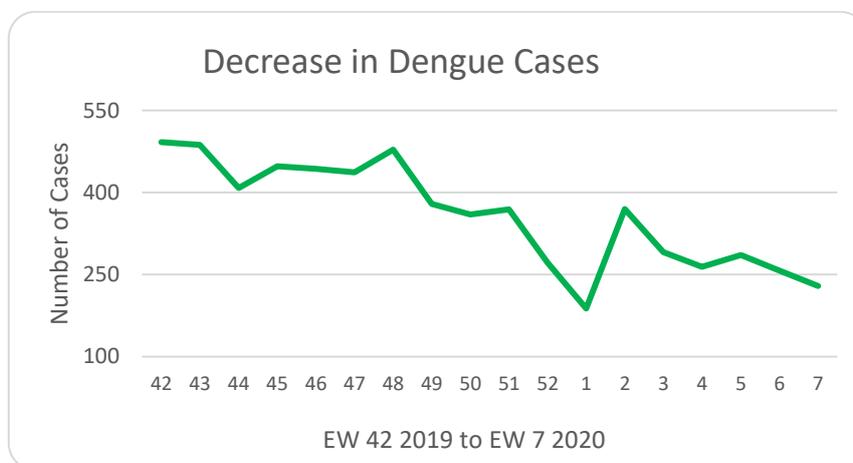
² [Ministry of Public Health Epidemiological Bulletin EW 07 2020](#)

³ [Ministry of Public Health National Epidemiologic Alert, July 2019](#)

The number of dengue cases increased from 5,548 cases reported in Epidemiological Week (EW) 29 to 8,855 during EW 33 (August 11-17)⁴. This increase showed a peak of the outbreak and highlighted the need for a response. In addition, a significant increase was observed compared to 711 reported cases in EW 33 of 2018. The predominant serotypes identified during this Dengue outbreak were D1 and D3, and the presence of four serotypes in the Dominican Republic increased the risk of serious cases.

The MSP's Epidemiological Bulletin for EW 42 (October 13 to 19) showed that between EW 1 and 42, 15,326 (probable and confirmed) cases were reported, of which 34 resulted in deaths (0.2% mortality). By that date, the greatest number of cases was registered in the provinces of National District, Gran Santo Domingo and San José de Ocoa. This data correlates with the multiple environmental, geographical and educational features that resulted in the significant reproduction of arboviruses in these areas.

By the end of this emergency operation, and despite the challenges encountered, the health situation in the provinces affected by dengue improved and the level of risk decreased substantially, favouring the communities of the three affected provinces where the Dominican Red Cross implemented measures to raise awareness, prevention and elimination of mosquito breeding sites. The number of weekly reported cases decreased starting on EW 42 (the actions of the Dominican Red Cross had already been implemented). Cases decreased from 492 during EW 42 2019 to 229 during EW 7 2020⁵ (end of operation and response).



Source: [Epidemiological Bulletins of the Ministry of Public Health of the Dominican Republic](#)

Summary of the response

Overview of the host National Society

The Dominican Red Cross (DRC) has shown a strong capacity to organize humanitarian response interventions from its headquarters and through its 32 provincial and 96 municipal Branches. The DRC has some 20,000 volunteers across the country. In line with its National Health Programme, DRC implemented activities to respond to the dengue situation in the communities of the targeted provinces: National District, San José de Ocoa and Santo Domingo. The National Health Programme offers a solid response through personnel trained in epidemic control, participatory hygiene transformation, and sanitation psychosocial support for health in emergencies.

The National Society organized the emergency response based on its experience and collaborative efforts with national, provincial and local health and education authorities. Initial assessments were carried out and a census organized through the community networks to identify the main target areas and population. Eight meetings were held with MSP, MINERD and municipal authorities to identify the communities to support and articulate their support through the local Dominican Red Cross branches to maximize efforts for community engagement and effectiveness of interventions.

The Branches of the National District, San José Ocoa and Gran Santo Domingo put together teams with strengths in vector prevention and control, and volunteers who had previously been trained under the Community Action against Zika (CAZ) project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The skills of 209 volunteers were further strengthened through training in vector control and community-based surveillance. These volunteers carried out home visits to offer their services in support of awareness, hygiene practices and Dengue prevention and reduction.

⁴ [PAHO EW 33 Number of Dengue Cases in Dominican Republic](#)

⁵ [Ministry of Public Health Epidemiological Bulletin EW 07 2020](#)

DRC Volunteers trained in health in emergencies

Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)	Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV)	Basic Psychosocial Support Training (PSS)	Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)
1,509	20,000	8,109	1,933
Additional capacity strengthening provided to 209 Volunteers through this DREF operation			

Source: Dominican Red Cross

209 Dominican Red Cross Volunteers carried out home visits to provide services and offer support in awareness raising, hygiene promotion and reduction of Dengue:

- ✓ Conducted censuses in the communities to determine the population and its needs
- ✓ Disseminated key messages and awareness raising to 2,950 households.
- ✓ Delivered 9 cleaning kits with gloves, shovels, brooms, rakes, garbage bags, wheelbarrows and chutes) and carried out clean-up campaigns;
- ✓ 20,689 mosquito breeding sites observed, and 1,723 positive ones eliminated;
- ✓ Vulnerable people affected in hard-to-reach communities were identified and treated;
- ✓ School awareness raising and clean-up campaigns benefiting 1,098 students;
- ✓ Delivered information to patients treated as suspected dengue fever to avoid complications;
- ✓ Provided community-based psychosocial support to people who lost family members or relatives in hospitals

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is represented in the Dominican Republic by its Multi-Country Cluster support team for Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba, which provides direct support to the National Society. The IFRC Regional Office for the Americas in Panama supported the Dominican Red Cross in the implementation of the Community Action Against Zika project.

The Italian Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross are present in the Dominican Republic and work closely with the National Society. The ICRC, through its regional delegation in Panama, provides support to the National Society on Restoring Family Links, Migration and capacity building. ICRC also works with prison authorities and the International Humanitarian Law Commission.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Dominican Red Cross organized its response to the dengue outbreak in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Education. The DRC Community Health team worked closely with the representatives of the General Directorate of Epidemiology (DIGEPI), the Department for the Control of Tropical Diseases and Zoonoses (CECOVEZ), the Department of Support for Health Promotion and Education (DAPES) Provincial Health Directorates and Primary Health Care Centres to articulate the response and select the main geographic areas of implementation.

- ✓ Community Based Surveillance protocol validated with DIGEPI
- ✓ Validation of methods and tools used in the response
- ✓ Assessment and validation of the awareness raising and hygiene promotion
- ✓ Entomology and fumigation training for volunteers
- ✓ Awareness raising and hygiene promotion actions

Community leaders, neighbourhood boards and local education authorities were essential partners to articulate the access, coordination and support to reach the goals in each community.

The implementation of interventions in the provinces was coordinated through the Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDOMU). In addition to the activities of this operation, the Municipalities of National District, Gran Santo Domingo and San José de Ocoa collaborated with fumigation actions and the elimination of breeding sites by providing transportation for the collection of solid waste.

Needs assessment and scenario planning

The health situation in the provinces affected by dengue improved and their risk level decreased, favouring the communities where the activities were carried out.

Initially, the following social determinants that increased the risk of dengue incidence in the Dominican territory were considered:

- a) Increased rainfall during hurricane season (June 1 to November 30);
- b) Hospitals being remodelled and difficulty accessing adequate health services and treatments;
- c) Reduced personnel from the Ministry of Health available for community interventions;
- d) Increase of breeding sites and reproduction of mosquitoes due to accumulation of water in homes considering

- droughts and lack of continuous supply of safe water in the communities;
- e) Inappropriate hygiene practices and little knowledge on how to prevent dengue;
- f) Low perception of risk and negative consequences of dengue.

Based on the above, requirements for equipment, supplies and human resources needed to reduce risk of contracting dengue in the targeted provinces through:

- Chemical control for the elimination of adult vectors (mosquitoes),
- Physical control to remove breeding sites and
- Community mobilisation.

The needs identified were correct, as has been evidenced by the effective interventions of the Dominican Red Cross, through its National Community Health Programme. These interventions were based on evidence and experiences responding to other outbreaks. DRC staff carried out a survey to identify the number of people affected (disaggregated by sex and age) with an aim to adapt the implementation of activities and encourage behaviour change, good practices and equity in actions in schools and communities.

Based on the results of the survey, vulnerable groups received special attention: senior citizens, persons living alone, disabled persons, pregnant women, persons living with non-communicable diseases, children younger than 5 and children between 5 and 15.

The initial planned scenario was correct, and produced the following achievements in communities:

- ✓ Health promotion, dengue prevention and vector control activities carried out in collaboration with the MSP in communities at risk.
- ✓ Community members and schools carried out vector control activities.
- ✓ Reduction in the number of new cases of dengue.
- ✓ People trained in the communities to identify severe signs and symptoms of dengue.



DRC volunteer delivers hygiene kits and water tank covers
Source: Dominican Red Cross

Operation Risk Assessment

DRC staff were able to carry out their intervention activities, since most of the communities served are in easily accessible places in urban areas.

Some activities were suspended to prevent staff from entering areas at high risk of violence, protests over demands for basic services, among others. In these cases, activities were rescheduled and when they did take place, volunteers used Red Cross visibility materials, were accompanied by community leaders, worked in pairs and were equipped with a first aid kit.

The staff used a vehicle labelled with logos of the Dominican Red Cross, which facilitated access and credibility. In communities with access difficulties, the type of vehicle was adapted for staff safety. Telephone communications were very useful in facilitating the necessary coordination and adjustments to trainings and community interventions.

B. Operational Strategy

Proposed strategy

The Dominican Red Cross ensured that the operation responded to the immediate needs of affected people through continuous coordination with the corresponding authorities of the Ministry of Public Health, provincial and municipal officials from the National District, Gran Santo Domingo and San José de Ocoa. DRC interventions were widely communicated via national press releases and the Dominican Red Cross website and social media platforms. The main goal was to assist 2,500 families living in nine communities in three provinces.

A total of 2,950 families were reached in the 9 targeted communities and schools, as described in the table below.

Province	Communities	Target Population	Families Reached
San Jose de Ocoa	3 communities 3 schools	834 families	903 families
National District	3 communities 3 schools	833 families	1,045 families
Gran Santo Domingo	3 communities 3 schools	833 families	1,022 families

Capacity Building

Volunteers from DRC Branches, community members, students, teachers, and administrative staff at schools received training and gained knowledge to identify signs and symptoms of severe dengue in order to promote behavioural change.

Community mobilisation

Concrete community-based actions were carried out through home visits to raise awareness and identify breeding sites. Through dialogue and explanations, it was made easier to integrate family members who were present at the time of the visit. Messages approved by the Ministry of Public Health in Spanish and Creole were considered for the dissemination of awareness-raising messages.

- ✓ Key messages were identified in conjunction with the Ministry of Health for both communities and schools
 - o Dengue prevention measures
 - o Identification of signs and symptoms of severe dengue
 - o Health promotion
- ✓ Explanatory handouts (brochures, flyers) were delivered during 2,950 home visits
- ✓ Announcements were disseminated in communities through local radio and media
- ✓ Vulnerable people affected in hard-to-reach communities were identified and cared for
- ✓ Patients treated as dengue suspects to avoid complications received information
- ✓ Community psychosocial support was provided to people who lost family members or relatives in hospitals.

Vector Control

Actions were carried out in the communities to ensure vector control through the elimination of breeding sites and awareness-raising of proper hygiene practices.

- ✓ 2,950 home visits were carried out, whereby 20,689 breeding sites and 1,723 positive containers were identified and eliminated.
- ✓ 2,950 cleaning kits for water containers distributed during home visits.
- ✓ 2,950 mosquito net covers delivered to cover water tanks.
- ✓ 9 community cleaning sessions took place in the three intervened provinces.
- ✓ 9 cleaning kits (1 per community) containing gloves, shovels, brooms, rake, garbage bags, wheelbarrows and garbage cans were delivered.
- ✓ 1,322 students received talks at school
- ✓ 663 students carried out 9 cleaning sessions in their schools

Strengthening activities of the Ministry of Public Health

- ✓ Maintenance carried out on National Society fogging machines
- ✓ Insecticide was purchased (50 litres of Delmatrin)

Operation support services

Human Resources

The Dominican Red Cross hired an Operations Coordinator (3 months), a PMER Officer (3 months working half time), 2 Health Officers (3 months) and a driver (3 months). In addition, the Dominican Red Cross has made available 209 volunteers from the headquarters, Gran Santo Domingo and San José de Ocoa branches.

Logistics and supply chain

The National Society makes available to operation to respond to the Dengue outbreak in 2019 all its logistical and operational capacity from the various branches for the necessary interventions and the mobilization teams (vehicles, drivers, etc.), office materials and physical spaces. It has different departments which are available to perform all standard procedures for bidding, procurement, awarding, distribution, financial management, storage and distribution of materials, monitoring of activities, among others based on the DRC guidelines and framework as well as IFRC standards.

The success of the awareness-raising and breeding site elimination sessions is due in part to the availability of materials delivered as part of the *untadita* kits. The 2,950 kits delivered were particularly helpful in cleaning tank covers and disseminating key information and educational materials.

Communications

DRC Communications supported, collected and created local and national dissemination materials on the implemented activities. Most activities were reported through DRC's headquarters and branch website and Facebook portals (for example, [San Jose de Ocoa Community Actions](#)).

The IFRC Communications Unit collaborated with the DRC Communications Unit, providing technical assistance in the implementation of its communications strategy. Press releases were issued for national, regional and global media.

Security

Dominican Red Cross volunteers who provided support in this operation were made aware of the safety regulations (based on the IFRC's *Stay Safe* manual). In addition, volunteers used the necessary visibility material (uniforms according to the guidelines of the DRC) and were provided with accident insurance. The staff that carried out vector control activities also received personal protective equipment and handled chemical substances in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Public Health. Volunteers received waste collection equipment (gloves, shovels, rakes, brooms, bags,) protection equipment for fumigation interventions (suits, gas masks, gloves and rubber boots).

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The operation included a PMER officer with vast experience in home visits and community activities. PMER is an area where the DRC believes needs to be strengthened. The PMER officer worked with volunteers and staff from the operation to collect the data. At the end of the operation, a lesson learned workshop was held with the participation of members of the national council and regional presidents of the DRC.

Administration and finance

The Dominican Red Cross assigned an administrator (part-time) who worked with International Federation's finance staff in reporting and accountability. Through this collaboration, compliance with the rules and procedures for budget validation, bank transfers, expenses justification, review and validation of invoices was achieved.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Health

People reached: 14,850

Male: 7,731

Female: 7,119

Indicators	Goal	Reached
# of volunteers trained	200	209
# of community leaders trained	80	174
# of awareness-raising sessions at the community level	54	54
# of awareness-raising sessions in schools	54	9

Narrative description of achievements

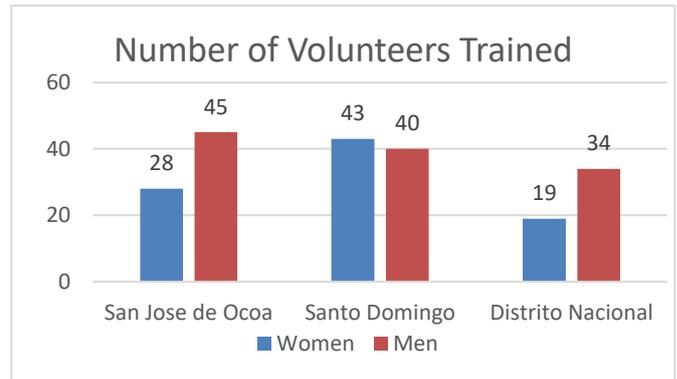
- Capacity building with 209 volunteers and 174 community members with an aim to respond and carry out community activities.
- Suspected dengue cases decreased as a result of awareness-raising and hygiene and sanitation actions in communities.
- Awareness-raising sessions in the selected communities, provinces and schools.

Trained volunteers

The DRC strengthened the response capacities of 209 Branch volunteers (43% Female and 57% Male) and 174 community members (49% Women and 51% Male). These trainings consisted in the identification of preventive measures, individual and community actions to detect Dengue symptoms. Furthermore, 27 volunteers (12 women) were trained in entomology and fumigation and provided with anti-larvae materials (Bti). Through Dominican Red Cross Branches, the necessary number of volunteers was available in the different community and school interventions, which ensured effectiveness and agility in field actions.



Volunteers trained in San Jose de Ocoa/Source: 2019 DRC



Trained community leaders

Dominican Red Cross Volunteers carried out training and awareness activities with community leaders in targeted provinces. The participation of community leaders ensures the timeliness and quality of community interventions. Volunteers were trained in Community-Based Surveillance of Arboviruses, specifically Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya and all elements of dengue prevention and health promotion.

Trainings were mainly capacity-building workshops for community members in schools, small churches, homes and recreation areas of the communities.

Community leaders were trained to conduct hatchery elimination sessions, awareness campaigns with the tools that and kits donated to the communities according to their needs by area under their own planning by community leaders according to the capacities already installed in the workshops as well as the reporting of new cases and/or outbreaks through community-based surveillance capacities.

Communications and training support materials, with specific actions to carry out awareness campaigns, were provided to community leaders, school principals, health area directorates, city councils and CRD branches. These materials included specific actions to carry out information campaigns against Dengue in the communities

Province	Municipality	Community	Trained community members		
			Male	Female	Total
Santo Domingo	Gran Santo Domingo	Paraíso Escondido	5	7	12
	Gran Santo Domingo	El Café De Herrera	13	18	31
	Gran Santo Domingo	Sector Pueblo Nuevo	8	7	15
National District	National District	Villa Francisca	14	9	23
	Cristo Rey	La 70	12	9	21
	Cristo Rey	Pablo Sexto	11	10	21
San José de Ocoa	San José de Ocoa	San Antonio	7	10	17
	Sabana Larga	El Limonal	10	7	17
	La Ciénaga	La Ciénaga	5	12	17
Total			85	89	174

Awareness raising sessions in communities

2,570 families were reached in the 9 targeted communities through home visits, awareness raising, community engagement and best hygiene practices. A survey segregated by age groups was applied to identify activities needed to achieve behaviour change in the community. Community work was coordinated through the local Red Cross branch, local authorities and community leaders.

Awareness raising sessions in schools

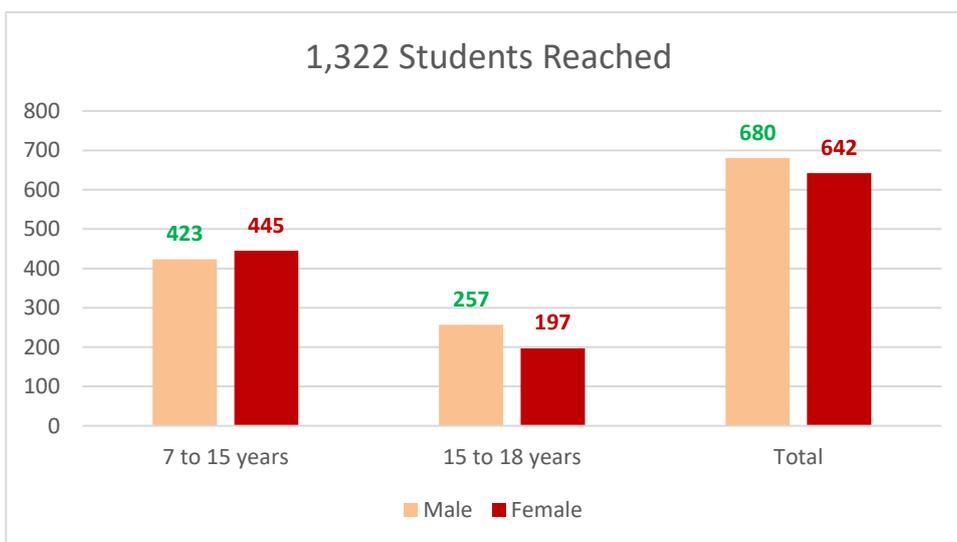
In schools, 9 simultaneous awareness raising sessions were held for students and teachers, reaching 1,322 students (702 female). School brigades with the capacity to identify and eliminate the risks of dengue were constituted. Taking advantage of the extended session (in the afternoon) and using puppets (support material from the CAZ Project), puppet theatre functions took place to disseminate key messages and motivate students in a creative way.

In addition, breeding site elimination workshops were held for 663 students (336 female). Staff for educational talks were chosen based on the response capacity of the Branches involved with the communities. Awareness raising materials on symptoms, signs and prevention measures were printed and delivered. These materials were approved by the Department of Support for Health Promotion and Education (DAPES) of the Ministry of Public Health.



Awareness raising on Dengue in El Café de Herrera school

1,322 Students Reached



Challenges

- Standardising information and key messages to be disseminated among volunteers who participated in the various workshops and trainings.
- Mobilising many volunteers in remote areas. Specialized vehicles were used, complying with the rules and protocols for the mobilization of volunteers.

Lessons learned

- Need to maintain constant feedback with volunteers in the different Branches to ensure epidemiological surveillance and application of the knowledge acquired in the training.
- Importance of constant communication with members of Community Based Surveillance (Branch health focal points, community leaders, school staff and city councils) to carry out local, quick and effective actions in the event of a similar epidemiological event.
- It is crucial to create agreements and linkages between the National Society and the City Councils to streamline immediate action protocols in future health interventions with similar mechanisms to mitigate outbreaks.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 14,850

Male: 7,731

Female: 7,119

Indicators:	Goal	Reached
# families reached	2,500	2,970
# of home visits conducted	2,500	2,970
# of cleaning kits distributed	2,500	2,970
# of homes fumigated	2,500	4,812

Narrative description of achievements

Families reached and home visits conducted

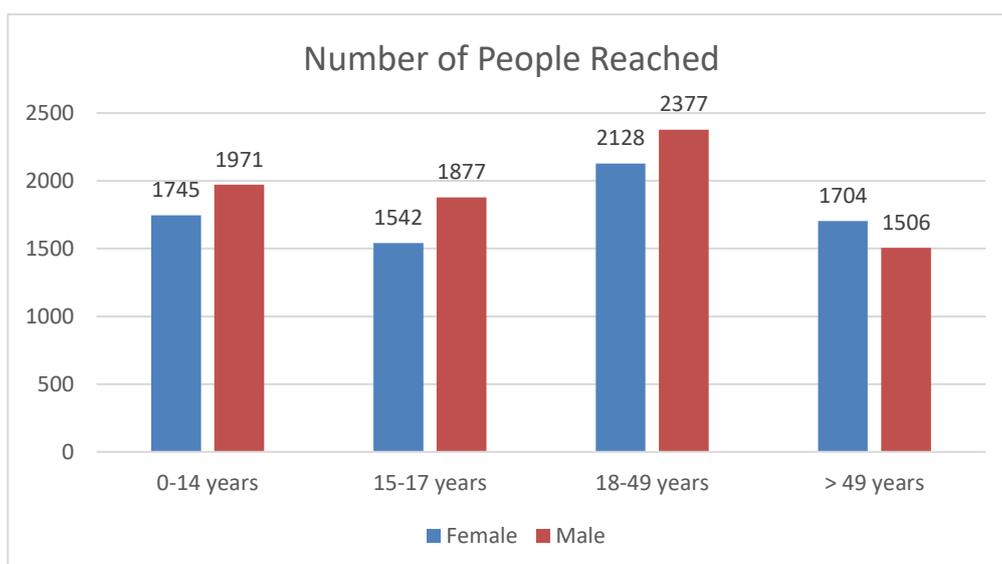
The National Society adopted the community-based surveillance tool with the application of the socialised intervention protocol through the MSP National Program of Epidemiology (DIGEPI). Per this protocol, home visits were carried out for the elimination of breeding sites and identification and referral of suspected cases. Through this practice it was possible to reduce the accumulation of garbage in homes and communities. More breeding sites were identified in disposable containers than in water collection and storage tanks placed inside and outside homes.

The Dominican Red Cross assisted 2,970 families through a solid health response in emergencies mechanism and personnel. Volunteers, community members, health and local authorities in the DRC branches and volunteers worked together and visited these families:

- San Jose de Ocoa (903),
- the National District (1,045) and
- Gran Santo Domingo (1,022).

Support services were provided to each family in awareness raising, hygiene promotion and reduction of Dengue through:

- ✓ Community assessment
- ✓ Awareness raising key messages and materials
- ✓ Cleaning kits provided;
- ✓ Identification and treatment of vulnerable
- ✓ Information specific to suspected dengue patients
- ✓ Community-based psychosocial support



Distributed cleaning kits

Awareness raising sessions were followed up with second visits to reinforce the elimination breeding sites. As a result, 20,689 mosquito breeding sites observed, and 1,723 positive ones eliminated. The 2,950 families reached received each a cleaning kit which served as a hygiene promotion tool and mosquito breeding site elimination training. The placement of the mosquito net covers over the water tanks was a valuable contribution. This is a fundamental measure

for the sustainability of actions carried out in this operation. During the supervision of water tank cleaning practices, *Untadita Kits* were delivered to homes with potential vector breeding sites. Each *Untadita Kit* contained:

"Untadita kit"
One sponge
Two 120ml chlorine bottles
One zip lock bag
One information flyer

The benefits of mosquito net covers on tanks are:

- ✓ Decrease in mosquito breeding sites
- ✓ Decreased reproduction of the larvae
- ✓ Water pollution is prevented
- ✓ The covers show images and explanations of prevention measures

Province	Municipality	Community	# families and cleaning kits distributed
San José de Ocoa	San Antonio	San Antonio	281
	San Antonio	El Limonal	345
	San Antonio	La Ciénega	277
903 Families			
National District	Cristo Rey	La 70	386
	Cristo Rey	Pablo Sexto	312
	Villa Francisca	Villa Francisca	347
1,045 Families			
Gran Domingo Santo	Herrera	El Café	331
	Los Alcarizos	El Paraíso	344
	Los Alcarizos	Pueblo Nuevo	347
1,022 Families			
Families Reached			2,970

In communities, in addition to the workshops held with community leaders and the neighbourhood groups, 9 cleaning kits were delivered for the elimination of breeding sites. Each kit contained gloves, shovels, brooms, rake, garbage bags, wheelbarrows and trash cans. In addition, fumigations (1 per community) were carried out to eliminate adult mosquitoes. These measures contributed to the reduction of short-term risks in the communities.

Fumigation in homes

Eighteen fumigation sessions took place, reaching 4,812 homes in 9 communities of San José de Ocoa, Santo Domingo and the National District.

Province	Municipality	Community	# homes fumigated
San José de Ocoa	San Antonio	San Antonio	990
	San Antonio	El Limonal	1,118
	San Antonio	La Ciénega	882
2,990 homes			
National District	Cristo Rey	La 70	153
	Cristo Rey	Pablo Sexto	205
	Villa Francisca	Villa Francisca	305
663 homes			
Gran Domingo Santo	Herrera	El Café	357
	Los Alcarizos	El Paraíso	489
	Los Alcarizos	Pueblo Nuevo	313
1,159 homes			
Homes fumigated			4,812

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of proposed goals, as the dengue outbreak has atypical characteristics with rapid manifestations and difficult epidemiological control.
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based surveillance allowed for the continuous, rapid and accurate monitoring of how of communicable diseases behave in communities. It allowed for the activation of the intervention protocol, using installed capacities in Branches, communities and schools. The staff of the National Community Health Program continued to implement measures aligned to the standards of the Ministry of Public Health; receiving its feedback on the results obtained. Consultations and interventions were carried out together with community leaders and municipal authorities.

National Society Capacity Building		
Indicators:	Goal	Reached
# of volunteers insured	200	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>DRC Volunteers successfully implemented awareness raising and identification of breeding site activities in the selected communities. Volunteers were provided with Dominican Red Cross visibility materials (t-shirts, caps and vests).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operation has a vehicle and a driver assigned only for activities programmed under DREF operations. Volunteers have received availability of funds on their mobile phones to facilitate communications. 		

Effective, reliable and responsible International Federation		
Indicators	Goal	Reached
# of IFRC monitoring visits	1	1
# lesson learned workshop	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRC monitoring visits: The IFRC carried out a DREF monitoring mission between November 1-4, 2019. Deployment of a PMER RIT: Due to the lack of available candidates, the IFRC cancelled the RIT alert published for the position. CCST staff directly supported the NS with issues related to PMER. A lessons learned workshop took place in February 2020 at DRC Headquarters with the Provincial Presidents and the National Council of the Dominican Red Cross. 45 people (11 women) participated in the workshop. The results of this DREF Dengue 2019 operation were presented, good practices were discussed, and lessons learned were assessed. 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRC staff handles multiple responsibilities and therefore continues to seek to strengthen PMER capacities both at headquarters and Branch levels. 		
Lessons learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participation of technical staff for induction, monitoring and coordination of activities is essential to strengthen the actions implemented. Importance of having permanent staff assigned to accountability activities at the institutional level. Staff are currently recruited based on the availability of project funds. 		

D. Budget

Please see the attached [Financial Report](#).

Contact Information

Reference Documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Operations Update](#)

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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 work of the International Federation is governed by Strategy 2020, which formulates three strategic objectives:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen post-disaster and crisis recovery.
2. Guarantee healthy and safe livelihoods.
3. Promote social integration and a culture of peace and the fight against violence.

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.**

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/09-2020/04	Operation	MDRDO012
Budget Timeframe	2019/09-2020/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/May/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRDO012 - Dominican Republic - Dengue Outbreak

Operating Timeframe: 12 Sep 2019 to 12 Feb 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	205,657
DREF Allocations	205,657
Expenditure	-190,313
Closing Balance	15,344

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	75,427	77,930	-2,504
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	78,036	80,652	-2,615
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	153,463	158,582	-5,119
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	27,991	23,384	4,608
SF12 - Effective international disaster management	24,202	8,347	15,855
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	52,194	31,731	20,463
Grand Total	205,657	190,313	15,344

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/09-2020/04	Operation	MDRDO012
Budget Timeframe	2019/09-2020/04	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/May/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRDO012 - Dominican Republic - Dengue Outbreak

Operating Timeframe: 12 Sep 2019 to 12 Feb 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	115,063	79,686	35,376
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	40,155	42,089	-1,933
Teaching Materials	59,898	24,504	35,394
Utensils & Tools	15,009	13,094	1,915
Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,821	7,701	-880
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,821	7,701	-880
Personnel	53,024	73,438	-20,414
International Staff	15,747		15,747
National Society Staff	15,649	17,358	-1,709
Volunteers	16,707	51,237	-34,531
Other Staff Benefits	4,921	4,842	79
Consultants & Professional Fees		400	-400
Professional Fees		400	-400
Workshops & Training	5,905	6,099	-193
Workshops & Training	5,905	6,099	-193
General Expenditure	12,293	11,374	919
Travel	2,461	8,166	-5,706
Information & Public Relations	5,905	2,161	3,744
Office Costs	1,476	47	1,430
Communications	1,417	321	1,096
Financial Charges	1,033	679	355
Indirect Costs	12,552	11,615	937
Programme & Services Support Recover	12,552	11,615	937
Grand Total	205,657	190,313	15,344