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DREF Final Report

Dominican Republic: Hurricane Irma



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| DREF Operation MDRDO010 | Glide n° TC-2017-000125-DOM |
| Date of issue: 25 June 2018 | Date of the disaster: 6 September 2017 |
| Head of operation (responsible for this operation): Pabel Angeles - Regional Management Disaster Coordinator for South America - IFRC | Point of contact (name and title): Gustavo Lara – Director General – Dominican Red Cross (DRC) |
| Start date for the operation: 6 September 2017 | Expected timeframe: 4 months; End date 6 January 2018 |
| Overall operations budget: 450,614 Swiss francs (CHF) | |
| Number of people affected: 1,300,000 | No. of people to be assisted: 2,096 families (10,480 people) |
| National Society Presence (No. of volunteers, personnel, branches): The Dominican Red Cross has 1 national headquarters, 187 branches and 20,000 volunteers | |
| Partners of the Red Cross Red Crescent actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant): International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Cluster Office in Haiti – Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU). Support is also being provided to the National Society through the Spanish Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Society’s Capacity Building for Emergency Response Project (CERA), which is co-funded by the Canadian government. | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Civil Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Housing (INVI for its acronym in Spanish), National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC), Ministry of Public Works, municipalities, Ministry of Defence, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA). National Emergency Commission (NEC for its acronym in Spanish), Presidency of the Republic, National Institute of Potable Water and Sewerage (INAPA for its acronym in Spanish), Oxfam, World Vision. | |
| Financial situation: This DREF operation left a balance of 78,825 Swiss francs that will be reimbursed to the DREF. | |
| Click here to view the final financial report | |

A. Situation Analysis

A.1 Description of the Disaster

Hurricane Irma impacted the Dominican Republic from Wednesday, 6 September to Thursday, 7 September 2017. The eye of the storm passed north-east of the country’s coastline, creating storm surge along the northern coast and wind and flood damage to vulnerable communities. The country experienced higher than usual rainfall, and tropical storm-strength winds were felt 270 km away from the eye of the hurricane in Santo Domingo, the hurricane’s impact was felt across the island, particularly with the increased rainfall and tropical storm-strength winds, which impacted coastal towns, and rural communities in mountainous areas.

In addition to the effects of Hurricane Irma, Hurricane Maria struck the northern area of the country on 14 September 2017, worsening the conditions of the population already affected by Irma.

A.2 Summary of response

Overview of the National Society

In anticipation of a direct impact from Hurricane Irma, the Dominican Red Cross activated its internal disaster response protocols in coordination with the national disaster response system; the National Society also carried out national assessments before the storm to identify critical areas likely to pose a challenge to its response activities. Additionally, the DRC activated the Community Disaster Response Teams (Community Networks) to respond to a potential emergency. Furthermore, the National Society readied its emergency stock, equipment (21 water purification units, 5 water trucks) and emergency teams (Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis [DANA], water and sanitation [WATSAN], psychosocial support [PSS], search and rescue, first aid and restoring family links [RFL]); in addition, the National Society distributed relief items to support initially 2,096 families affected by Hurricane Irma.

After the passage of the hurricane, the National Society deployed five DANA teams to the most affected provinces (Montecristi, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Maria Trinidad Sanchez and Samana) and the Santo Domingo Province to conduct rapid evaluations, which took place from 8 September until mid-November 2017.

The UN Country Team, in support of the government, conducted a multisector damage and needs assessment until 15 of September, which the DRC supported through the provision of DANA-trained volunteers and vehicles.

Summary of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country

Since the IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) do not have a physical presence in country, the Caribbean country cluster office in Haiti deployed a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) delegate and the IFRC's regional office for the Americas (ARO) in Panama deployed an operations coordinator and an information management (IM) officer to the DRC; additionally, the Canadian Red Cross Society deployed a delegate to support a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) of the National Society's response., and the Spanish Red Cross closely monitored the situation, to provide support either from its country office in Haiti or its national headquarters in Spain if needed.

ARO declared an Orange Alert for the event on 6 September 2017, and coordination among the Dominican Red Cross, the Latin Caribbean country cluster office and ARO was quickly established. Lastly, ARO developed a [Dashboard](#) to monitor the storm's progress.

Summary of non-Red Cross/Red Crescent actors in the country

The Dominican government activated the country's national disaster response system and the system's municipal committees of preparedness, mitigation and response (PMR); likewise, the government activated its Ministry of Public Works contingency plan to expedite the clearing of blocked drains and the trimming of overhanging tree branches from power lines.

A.3 Needs analysis, selection of beneficiaries, risk assessment and scenario planning

Shelter and Settlements (and household items): The Dominican Red Cross supported the government through the provision of non-food items (NFIs) to the collective centres, which were managed by the national and local authorities. Storm damage to shoddy infrastructure posed a risk to vulnerable families' dwellings and their belongings, requiring the distribution of tarpaulins and tool kits. Additionally, most of the country's aqueducts were vulnerable to the flooding and its potential damages, particularly in the Bajo Yuna, Yaque del Norte, Yaque del Sur and Nigua river basins, which threatened the country's infrastructure. To mitigate the potential flooding, the government lowered all dams to their minimum level. According to the NEOC, 13,031 people were taken to temporary collective centres, 2,683 households were affected and 114 houses were destroyed by the hurricane; these effects were exacerbated by the passage of Hurricane Maria, one week after the impact of Irma, and its associated effects.

Livelihoods/Food security: The DRC conducted livelihoods assessments in coordination with the UN disaster response team. The affected provinces were the same ones that were impacted by floods in November 2016 and in March/April 2017, and preliminary information received from the field indicated that the damage to the agricultural sector was significant and that it could negatively impact rural communities' immediate food needs.

Health: A main concern in the country was vector-borne diseases, as dengue, chikungunya and Zika are present or have recently been present in Dominican Republic; furthermore, malaria is found in the country, with a higher number of cases in 2017 than 2016, and hurricane-weakened infrastructure increases the threat of a malaria outbreak. Cholera is also a major concern as it is endemic to the Dominican Republic; a total of 62 suspected cholera cases were reported in the Dominican Republic between epidemiological week (EW) 1 and EW 14 of 2017 (no updates have been provided since May 2017), while 679 suspected cases were reported in 2016. Additionally, there is a heightened risk of leptospirosis due to the flooding that often occurs with hurricanes since it facilitates the spread of the leptospira organism; leptospirosis is frequently found in the Dominican Republic, and it caused 74 deaths in 2016, with 752 cases nationwide. Vaccine-preventable diseases are an important issue in the country, as the coverage for disease such as measles is only 85 per cent in the Dominican Republic, which means there is a risk of measles outbreak, especially in overcrowded collective centres and among displaced populations. Psychosocial support is also a focus area, as survivors are forced to cope with the loss of lives, livelihoods, shelter and/or their belongings. Moreover, serious damage to water and sanitation systems also occurred. The National Society coordinated its health assessment with the Ministry of Health, and the DRC identified more specific risks on a provincial basis, with the IFRC's Health Unit in Panama's assistance. Finally, public sensitization towards vector and waterborne diseases needed to be increased, in conjunction with cleaning and fumigation activities in the affected communities.

Water and sanitation and hygiene promotion: Hurricane Irma adversely impacted access to the Dominican Republic's potable water system, thereby disrupting the provision of drinking water to communities and exposing them to potential waterborne and vector-borne illnesses; additionally, the hurricane affected more than 60 aqueducts according to official figures. Flooded areas were more susceptible to the proliferation of vectors and waterborne disease; consequently, the DRC increased its hygiene promotion activities, safe water usage promotion and water production and distribution in the most severely affected areas. Subsequently, Hurricane Maria caused serious damage to the province of El Seybo, which required rapid intervention in the municipalities of Seybo and Miches at the request of the provincial senator and the mayor of Seybo.

In response to the damages caused by Hurricane Maria, the Dominican Red Cross deployed its water and sanitation team to different points in the country, producing and distributing 3,288,758 liters of drinking water, benefiting 312,199 people through access to safe water in the municipalities of El Seibo, Miches, Gaspar Hernández, and Ramón Santana.

Beneficiary Selection:

The Dominican Republic Red Cross' intervention aimed to reach 2,096 families affected by Hurricane Irma. The DRC established the following selection criteria for the operation at the community and familiar level:

- Families affected by the event in critical areas.
- Exposure to health and survival risks
- Families whose livelihoods have been affected
- Families in collective centres
- Families who have not received similar assistance from other humanitarian organizations

The Dominican Red Cross supported the recovery of 12,452 persons affected by Hurricanes Irma and Maria through the delivery of non-food humanitarian aid including 3,142 hygiene kits, 187 shelter kits, 194 kitchen kits, 6,284 long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs), 6,284 jerrycans and 6,284 units of repellent.

Regarding the unconditional cash transfer programme (CTP), the DRC established a specific targeting mechanism to determine the 210 most vulnerable families to assist them through CTP.

Distribution of non-food items (in all sectors):

| Province | Hygiene Kits | Kitchen Sets | Shelter Kits | Mosquito Nets | Jerry Cans | Tarps | Repellents |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| El Siebo | 498 | 77 | 77 | 996 | 996 | 154 | 996 |
| San Pedro de Macoris | 186 | | | 372 | 372 | | 372 |
| Duarte | 1469 | | | 2938 | 2938 | | 2938 |
| Montecristi | 463 | | | 926 | 926 | | 926 |
| Santiago | 409 | | | 818 | 818 | | 818 |
| Samana | 117 | 117 | 110 | 234 | 234 | 234 | 234 |
| TOTAL | 3142 | 194 | | 6284 | 6284 | | 6284 |

Communities that received sensitization in health, hygiene promotion and potable water activities:

| Province | Municipality | Community | Severly Affected Families |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Esapillat | Gaspar Hernandez | La cuchara | 25 |
| Esapillat | Gaspar Hernandez | Rincon-Boca | 20 |
| Esapillat | Gaspar Hernandez | La lometa | 11 |
| Montecristi | Montecristi | Palo Verde | 450 |
| Montecristi | Montecristi | Batey Juliana | 230 |
| Puerto plata | Motellano | Sanman | 145 |
| Puerto plata | Sabaneta de yasica | Palo amarillo | 21 |
| Puerto plata | Sabaneta de yasica | Villa islabon | 24 |
| Santiago | Santiago | La Loteria | 350 |
| Santiago | Santiago | Hoyo de Bartola | 380 |
| Santiago | Santiago | Hoyo de Caimito | 350 |
| Samana | Galera | Loma Atravesa | 46 |
| Valverde | Mao, esperanza | Esperanza | 44 |
| Total | | | 2,096 |

It is important to note that the DRC's additional evaluations identified affected communities in places like the province of Santiago. In addition to the items acquired through the financing of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), these communities received items pre-positioned by the National Society before the hurricane.

Risk Assessment

Since the country was at the peak of the hurricane season in the Atlantic basin at the time of the hurricane's passage, there was a risk that the Dominican Republic would be affected by a hydro-meteorological event such as a tropical wave or another hurricane that could interrupt the operation; this scenario in fact occurred with the passage of Hurricane Maria.

Another risk the DRC identified was that the NFI distributions and community awareness activities, which were planned for the first weeks of the operation, could be delayed; unfortunately, this scenario also presented itself, as the implementation of the cash transfer programme was delayed.

B. Operational Plan and Strategy

B.1 Overall objective

The operation supported the Dominican Republic Red Cross's attention to the immediate needs of 2,096 families (10,480 people) in the affected communities.

Proposed Strategy

Good coordination between the Dominican Red Cross and the different partner entities is essential will guarantee the affected population receives the best possible care. In coordination with the emergency operations centres (national, provincial and municipal), this plan of action is ensuring that the affected communities and their needs are identified and the safety of those involved in the operation throughout its duration, as expressed in the operation's strategic lines of intervention.

In addition to the rapid assessments, using Open Data Kit (ODK), the National Society carried out more in-depth evaluations through its DANAs to have real-time information in each of the operation's intervention sectors; ODK has been of vital importance to the DRC because it has enabled the National Society to consult quickly beneficiaries and provide this feedback to the central office in a fast and reliable manner.

The National Society has considered specific populations (females and persons with disabilities)' needs during the implementation of this operation, thus providing legitimacy to its action in the eyes of the beneficiaries.

Human resources

Six thousand of the DRC's 20,000 volunteers at the national level are relief volunteers. The following human resources were available for the hurricane response operation:

National Intervention Teams (NITs):

- General: 13
- Health: 30
- Logistics: 8
- PSS: 60
- WATSAN: 38

DANA: 90 volunteers trained

WATSAN Teams: 50 volunteers

One shelter coordinator for 2 months, who was responsible for coordinating the shelter sensitization and training for beneficiaries; this coordinator also reported on the shelter activities.

Logistics and supply chain

The Dominican Red Cross distributed all its NFI stock that was pre-positioned in the country, which was replenished through the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Panama; additionally, the DRC coordinated the transport of goods and personnel to the designated areas of intervention.

Communications

The IFRC's Communications Unit provided technical support and assistance to the communications strategy.

At the country level, the National Society used social media, its web site and the local media to disseminate information on the operation, shared press releases with national, regional and global media outlets, and it coordinated with the IFRC's Communication Unit to share information at the regional level. Lastly, the IFRC issued [Information Bulletin no.1](#) and [Information Bulletin no. 2](#), [Information Bulletin no. 3](#) and [Information Bulletin](#)

[no. 4](#) and [Information Bulletin no. 5](#) on Hurricane Irma.

Security

The Dominican Republic Red Cross' 20,000 volunteers were placed on alert during the emergency, and they had the necessary profiles, degree of visibility and the level of security to conduct this operation, as established by the National Society. The DRC provided the volunteers involved in the operation with insurance and the following protective items:

- Personal protective gear
- Raincoats
- Rubber boots
- Flashlights

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The DRC's reporting on the operation was in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards, and it issued this final report within three months of the operation's completion.

Administration and finances

During the operation, the IFRC provided the necessary operational support for the review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, as well as technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for the justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health and Care

Needs analysis: The Hurricane impacted the affected population's physical and emotional wellbeing. On the operational side, the DRC's actions primarily focused on the distribution of humanitarian aid at the community level. Moreover, the Ministry of Health deployed personnel to address the population's needs, and it ensures that all the health centres in the affected districts were operational during the emergency. It is key to highlight that all the executed actions complemented existing Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education initiatives, thus providing tools to the population for the reduction of their health risks. The Dominican Red Cross conducted psychological first aid activities in the first 48 hours of the emergency, and it later carried out psychological care activities through home visits; additionally, the DRC increased public sensitization towards vector and waterborne diseases, in conjunction with cleaning and fumigation activities in the affected communities.

Population to be assisted: At least 2,096 families in rural and urban areas in the affected provinces (Espaillat, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Samana, Valverde and Santiago).

| Health | | | |
|--|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| Outcome 1 Reduce the risk of water and vector-borne diseases for the population affected by Hurricane Irma. | Outputs | | % of achievement |
| | Output 1.1 Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided to 2,096 families. | | 100% |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) |
| | Yes (x) | No (x) | |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1.1.1. Search and rescue | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.2. Community health promotion activities | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.3. 20 Community health workshops | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.4. Production of printed materials for health promotion activities | X | | 100% |
| 1.1.5. Vector control activities (fumigation of sites with chemicals by DRC-trained volunteers, cleaning activities etc.) | X | | 100% |
| Outputs | | | % of achievement |
| Output 1.2 The affected population's PSS needs are covered following Hurricane Irma's impact (500 families in collective centres) | | | 100% |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) |
| | Yes (x) | No (x) | |
| 1.2.1. PSS activities in collective centres | X | | 100% |

Achievements

- 1.1.1. Search and rescue.** The DRC mobilized 50 volunteers to respond to flooding in the neighbourhoods of Hoyo of Bartola, Hoyo de Puchula, Hoyo del Caimito, Las Mercedes, La Payita, Duarte, Cocos de Jacagua and Cañada de Nibaje in the municipality of Santiago in the province of Santiago.
- 1.1.2. Community health promotion activities.** During the distribution of hygiene kits, the DRC carried out health promotion activities to ensure the beneficiary communities made the best possible use of these supplies; furthermore, the DRC, with the support of its trained volunteers, conducted actions to promote health and hygiene habits that specifically focused on vector-borne diseases, and, with the aid of educational materials, it gave lectures on preventing these diseases such as ones on the proper elimination of solid and liquid waste and mosquito-breeding sites and what to do when a person become symptomatic.
- 1.1.3. 20 of community health workshops.** The National Society, with the support of its technical staff in health and volunteers, carried out all 20 planned workshops in the provinces of Sanchez Ramirez and Samana. A total of 1,362 families benefitted from this activity. To support this intervention, 160 volunteers were trained in CBHFA. These workshops were not covered with DREF funds.

| Provinces | Community | Beneficiaries (#families) |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| María Trinidad Sánchez | Acapulco | 140 |
| | Rio Mar | 178 |
| | Buenos Aires | 520 |
| | La Gorda | 95 |
| | Boba | 99 |
| Samaná | Loma Atravesa | 117 |
| Monte Cristi | Reforma Palo Verde | 88 |
| | Los Solares | 65 |
| | Barrio Chijo | 60 |
| | Total | 1,362 familias |

| Provinces/Branches | Date of workshop | Number of volunteers trained in CBHFA |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| San Cristóbal | 23/12/2017 | 20 |
| Sánchez Ramírez | 23/12/2017 | 25 |
| San Francisco | 20/12/2017 | 25 |
| Español/Moca | 12/12/2017 | 25 |
| Nizao | 09/12/2017 | 25 |
| Haina | 08/12/2017 | 20 |
| Monte Plata | 05/01/2018 | 20 |
| Volunteers | | 160 |

1.1.4. Production of printed materials for health promotion activities. The DRC used its pre-existing stock of printed materials for this activity, which were replenished.

1.1.5. Vector control activities (fumigation of hatcheries with chemicals through trained volunteers of the CRD, cleaning activities, etc.). With the aim of preventing vector-borne diseases, the Dominican Red Cross, mobilized its teams specialized in vector control in support of communities of El Seibo, Miches, Hato Mayor del Rey, Sabana de la Mar, Español, benefiting 29,616 families (149,525 people) through preventive fumigation works in the communities from the referred municipalities; the DRC carried out the fumigations in the prioritized areas in accordance with the most current entomological survey, which showed a high presence of the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito.

| Comunidad | Familia | Personas |
|---|---------|----------|
| Cayetano Germosen | | |
| Guanábano | 315 | 1578 |
| Jamao | | |
| Centro de Jamao, Hospital | 87 | 435 |
| Sabaneta de Jassica | | |
| Villa Samy Toma, gallera, Framboyán, Bedur, Villa Eslabón | 862 | 4310 |
| Gaspar Hernández | | |
| Villa Progreso, Cruce de la Pina, la Cucaracha, la Pina, Rincón, la Lometa, La Boca de Yasica y Playa Boca de Yasica, Veragua, Río Venu, Batey ginebra, las María, calolín y Centro del Municipio | 1896 | 9480 |
| El Rico | 184 | 933 |
| Los Cajuiles | 1267 | 6335 |
| Villa Nene | 104 | 524 |
| Los Hoyitos | 340 | 1700 |
| Buenos Aires | 125 | 626 |
| El Retiro | 440 | 2201 |
| Centro del Pueblo | 457 | 2289 |
| Ginandiana | 748 | 3744 |
| El Matadero | 82 | 413 |
| Villa Guerrero | 1132 | 5663 |
| Loma de los Chivos | 583 | 2917 |
| Palo Hincado | 150 | 751 |
| Cañada Francisca | 76 | 381 |
| Puerto Rico | 280 | 1400 |
| Miches | 4162 | 20,813 |
| Sabana de la Mar | 4000 | 20,000 |
| Hato Mayor | 12,606 | 63,032 |

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| TOTAL | 29,616 | 149,525 |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|

1.2.1 PSS activities in collective centres. The DRC provided support to local authorities in 36 collective centres through the activation of its shelter management teams, which conducted immediate needs assessments and censuses; twenty-one DRC Volunteers, trained in psychosocial support and psychological first Aid worked in the collective centres in the following provinces: Seibo (Miches and Gina Indiana), Montecristi (Palo Verde), San Pedro (Ramón Santana,), Puerto Plata (San Felipe) , San Pedro de Macoris (Ramón Santana), Duarte (Bajo Yuna, San Francisco de Macoris) and Maria Trinidad Sanchez (Nagua). These activities were not covered with DREF funds.

- **Challenges**

Distance/access to the communities was a challenge.

- **Lessons Learned**

Community leaders and neighborhood groups are a fundamental part of the response and as such it is important to integrate them as part of the health brigades formed in the branches, since they are the focal points of the communities and make the response mechanism more effective. There needs to be better coordination with local community and central authorities.

The integration of the health focal points of the branches gave an added value to the interventions.

To reinforce the health intervention teams, the NS conducted workshops using the CBHFA methodology, which integrates, trains, mobilizes and incorporates volunteers to implement activities in the communities. Learning through practice, key to this approach, positions volunteers with skills and knowledge that can be adapted to the different vital needs related to health and healthy communities. Additionally, this approach recognizes the need to harmonize it with other community tools, as well as integrate the components of other relevant programs.

There needs to be further training of volunteers in the ODK methodology.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Hurricane Irma adversely impacted access to potable water systems, thereby disrupting the provision of drinking water to communities and exposing them to potential waterborne and vector-borne illnesses, and more than 50 aqueducts were damaged by the passage of hurricane Irma.

Population to be assisted: The target population was 2,096 families in the affected provinces of El Seibo, San Pedro de Macoris, Duarte, Montecristi, Santiago and Samana. A total of 3,142 families received hygiene kits, and another 2,096 families benefited from the hygiene promotion activities.

The DRC coordinated water distribution and water trucking with INAPA to mobilize water production units or water trucking in areas where water distribution systems had not been rehabilitated in the short term.

| Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion | | | |
|---|--|--------|------------------------------|
| Outcome 2 Reduce the risk of water and vector-borne diseases for the population affected by Hurricane Irma | Outputs | | % of achievement |
| | Output 2.1 Access to safe water for 2,096 families. | | 100% |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) |
| | Yes (x) | No (x) | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|
| 2.1.1. Rapid assessments | X | | 100% |
| 2.1.2. Distribution of 1,500 hygiene kits (1 per family) | X | | 209 % |
| 2.1.3. Replenishment of 1,500 hygiene kits | X | | 100% |
| 2.1.4. Distribution of 3,000 buckets (2 per family) | | X | 0% |
| 2.1.5. Replenishment of 3,000 buckets | | X | 0% |
| 2.1.6. Distribution and replenishment of 3,000 jerry cans | X | | 203% |
| 2.1.7. Water distribution (water trucking/water production) | X | | 100% |
| 2.1.8. Hygiene promotion activities | X | | 100% |
| 2.1.9. Production of printed materials for hygiene promotion | X | | 100% |
| 2.1.10. Community workshops on hygiene promotion | X | | 100% ¹ |

Achievements

2.1.1. Rapid assessments. In coordination with INAPAM, the DRC carried out rapid assessments in the most affected municipalities (mainly in Miches, Gaspar Hernandez and Ceibo).

2.1.2. Distribution of hygiene kits. The National Society distributed 3,000 hygiene kits from its pre-positioned stock, surpassing the planned target of 1,500 hygiene kits. Some of the stock had been pre-positioned during 2016's flood emergency appeal. The DRC established the initial target of 1,500 hygiene kits in response to Hurricane Irma; however, following Hurricane Maria's impact a few days later, the number of affected families increased. Therefore, the National Society decided to provide more hygiene kits than the original target. 1,500 hygiene kits were covered with the DREF

2.1.3. Replenishment of hygiene kits. The IFRC's RLU replenished the 1,500 hygiene kits.

2.1.4. and 2.1.5 Distribution and replenishment of 3,000 buckets. There was a delay in the procurement of the buckets by the RLU, as there were none in stock; consequently, by the time the buckets arrived in the country, the need for them had diminished, prompting the DRC to place the buckets into its pre-positioned stock in Santo Domingo and Guaraguao, where is there a Red Cross warehouse.

2.1.6. Distribution and replenishment of jerrycans. The National Society distributed the 6,284 jerrycans it had in stock, surpassing the planned target. The DRC's initial targets of 1,500 jerry cans was in response to Hurricane Irma; however, Hurricane Maria's impact a few days later increased the number of affected families. Therefore, the National Society decided it would provide more jerry cans than the original target. 3,000 jerry cans were covered with DREF funds. The additional jerry cans came from the DRC's pre-positioned stock in its warehouses.

2.1.7. Water distribution (water transport / water production). On 24 September 2017, the Dominican Red Cross deployed its water and sanitation team, which produced and distributed 3,288,762 liters of potable water in El Seibo, Miches and Gaspar Hernández, benefiting 312,199 families until the activity's completion on 29 November 2017. These activities were not covered with DREF funds.

• Challenges

There was a need for training of additional volunteers, as there is continuous movement of volunteers.

The DRC's relations with government agencies proved challenging, especially in the water sector, as these agencies felt that the National Society's response was receiving too much press coverage.

¹ Not covered with DREF funds.

Access and distance to the affected communities was an issue, as the storms damaged many roads.

During the operation, the National Society managed six different water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) operations in San Pedro de Macoris, Pedro Santana, Miches, El Seibo and Gaspar Hernandez, which strained already limited resources.

▪ Lessons Learned

The Floods Emergency Appeal ([MDRDO009](#)) helped prepare the DRC to respond quicker to the affected population's needs during this current emergency, and the DRC was the first responder to affected families in many areas; in the case of Miches and El Seibo, the authorities requested the DC's help upon the completion of the assessments.

The National Society was trained and equipped under the emergency appeal in the use of Open Data Kit (ODK), which expedited its response to this emergency.

The DRC needs to maintain continuously its equipment to ensure rapid and quality responses.

The DRC needs to maintain good relations and high visibility with authorities and stakeholders.

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Shoddy infrastructure exposed vulnerable families' dwellings and their belongings to storm damage, requiring the distribution of tarpaulins and tool kits. Additionally, most of the country's aqueducts were vulnerable to the flooding and its potential damages, particularly in the Bajo Yuna, Yaque del Norte, Yaque del Sur and Nigua River Basins, which could have affected the country's infrastructure.

Population to be assisted: The target population was 1,500 families in the affected provinces of Espaillat, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Samana, Valverde and Santiago.

| Shelter and settlements | | | |
|--|---|--------|-----------------------|
| Outcome 4 The immediate shelter needs of the target population are met. | Outputs | | % of achievement |
| | Output 3.1 The affected population's NFI and shelter-related needs are covered following Hurricane Irma's impact. | | 95% |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) |
| | Yes (x) | No (x) | |
| 3.1.1. Coordination with local emergency departments and local authorities | X | | 100% |
| 3.1.2. Development of a distribution plan according to the existing contingency plan | X | | 100% |
| 3.1.3. Distribution of NFIs and emergency shelter items (3,000 tarpaulins [2 per family]; 1,500 shelter kits; 3,000 LLITNs 2 per family]; 1,500 kitchen kits) for 1,500 families | X | | 78% |
| 3.1.4. Replenishment of NFIs and emergency shelter items (3,000 tarpaulins; 1,500 shelter kits; 3,000 LLITNs and 1,500 kitchen kits) | X | | 100% |
| 3.1.5. Provision of technical workshops for volunteers and beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelters and build back safer techniques | X | | 100% |
| 3.1.6. Monitoring of procurement and the supply chain | X | | 100% |

3.1.1. Coordination with local emergency services and local authorities. The Dominican Red Cross coordinated and forged agreements with the following institutions:

- Cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA), awareness-raising, hygiene and personal protection work in affected communities in Nagua, supported by the territorial presence of the DRC, and the operations it has in process.
- Agreements and coordination with the Seibo Senate office on water and sanitation issues
- With the Regional Government Offices of Samaná and Santiago, rescue work, distribution of non-food humanitarian aid kit.
- Coordination with the mayoral offices of the National District, Samaná, Veragua to assist the families residing in the communities of their municipalities with temporary housing, water, sanitation and vector-control actions
- The Dominican Red Cross and executives of the Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDODIM for its acronym in Spanish) coordinated mechanisms to provide support and assistance to resident populations in more than 40 municipal districts affected by Hurricanes Irma and María
- The Dominican Red Cross participated in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectorial Group GASH-RD coordination meetings, in which joint actions were discussed and agreed upon.
- Coordination with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support the 1,250 migrants that were reported to be in the affected communities of the Monte Cristi province.
- Coordination with Aqueduct and Sewerage Corporation (CORAAMOCA for its acronym in Spanish) on water and sanitation works in the community of Veragua, Espaillat province
- Logistic coordination with the UNICOR Company to distribute donations of food rations, mattresses and stoves to 65 families in Capotillo community in the Seibo municipality

3.1.2. Preparation of a distribution plan according to the existing contingency plan. The DRC developed an operational plan by dividing the distributions into two parts; the first part was for water and sanitation NFIs, vector control, LLITNs and plastic tarps and, and the second one covered the distribution of shelter kits and kitchen kits. It was planned this way to meet the immediate needs of affected people, whether they were in collective centres, family members' homes or in their own homes; it was also necessary because the shelter kits could not be distributed until after consultations with government sectors. Leading the DRC to decide to eliminate the distribution of kitchen sets, as by this time this need was met by other non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

3.1.3 and 3.1.4. Distribution and replenishment of the NFI and emergency shelter items (3,000 tarpaulins, 1,500 shelter kits, 3,000 LLITNs, 1,500 kitchen kits) for 1,500 families.

- 388 tarpaulins were distributed, 3,000 of which were replenished under the DREF.
- 6,284 LLITNs were distributed, 3,000 of which were replenished under the DREF.
- 1,500 shelter kits were procured under the DREF, but only 187 shelter kits were distributed (El Seybo - municipality of Seybo, Samana - Loma Atravesa). The distribution of the remaining 1,313 shelter kits was not possible due to discussions with national and municipal authorities, particularly with the National Housing Institute, which implemented a housing support programme; moreover, the beneficiaries did not want to receive this aid for fear that the damage to their homes would not be recognized by the authorities, putting government support at risk. The remaining kits could not be distributed within the DREF's timeframe because the DRC did not have access to these communities until February 2018; consequently, the DRC still has the remaining kits in stock.
- 1,500 kitchen sets were procured under the DREF, but only 194 kitchen sets were distributed, due to reduced need by beneficiaries at the time of distributions.

3.1.5. Provision / facilitation of technical workshops for volunteers and beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelters and construction of safer techniques. The objective of these workshops was to provide immediate assistance in terms of housing to the population affected by a disaster in a fast, flexible and economical way. The DRC carried out this workshop from 28 November to 1 December 2017 in the communities of Loma Atravesa in the province of Samana and in the El Seibo province; furthermore, the DRC conducted workshops with volunteers from the two branches in the affected areas (an average of 15 volunteers per branch attended the workshops). Those who received the induction workshops, then visited the communities where the shelter kits were distributed and community members received instruction on building emergency shelters that provide privacy to their inhabitants; a total of 293 families benefitted from this training at the community level.

3.1.6 Monitoring of the Procurement and Supply Chain

This was completed by both IFRC and the NS.

- **Challenges**

Conveying to the government that the DRC was not in direct competition to them when it came to the distribution of the shelter kits was a challenge;. The process required several discussions and negotiations discussions to allow for the distribution of this emergency item.

Access to many of the affected homes was a challenge, as it was not restored within the timeframe of this operation.

- **Lessons Learned**

Further advocacy is needed with government partners, so as to understand better the auxiliary role of the National Society and humanitarian assistance.

There is need for pre-positioned NFIs in the DRC's warehouses outside of Santo Domingo.

There is need to train more volunteers on how to conduct a DANA for the shelter sector.

Quality programming / common areas in all sectors

| Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Outcome 4 Response operation is well planned, coordinated and monitored | Outputs | | % of achievement |
| | | Output 4.1 Continuous monitoring and assessment of Hurricane Irma informs the planning and implementation of the response operation. | |
| Activities | Is implementation on time? | | % progress (estimate) |
| | Yes (x) | No (x) | |
| 4.1.1. Hiring of National Society staff | X | | 60% |
| 4.1.2. Assessment of the present humanitarian situation while considering assessments conducted by other stakeholders | X | | 90% |
| 4.1.3. Recommend a strategy for an appropriate response to the current emergency | X | | 90% |
| 4.1.4. Pre-positioning of trained volunteers to strategic areas in advance of the hurricane | X | | 90% |
| 4.1.5. Appoint a focal person in the emergency operations centre (EOC) to prepare weekly situation reports, which will be posted on the Dashboard and shared with all stakeholders | X | | 100% |
| 4.1.6. IFRC monitoring by the regional disaster manager or country cluster office | X | | 100% |

Achievements

4.1.2. Evaluation / assessment of the current humanitarian situation, considering the evaluations carried out by other interested parties. The National Society carried out damage and needs assessments through its network of branches nationwide. Prior to the passage of Hurricanes Irma and María, the DRC conducted a refresher course with the provincial relief directors at its headquarters (Southern and Eastern regions) as well as through a video conference (relief directors from the North / Cibao region). The DRC adapted the evaluation forms for use through ODK, thus improving the speed in which local information could be obtained and the response plan could be developed. Similarly, the National Society supported the United Nations System on the rapid assessment carried in the provinces of Dajabón, Montecristi, Santiago and El Seybo, Espaillat, Valverde, Duarte, Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macoris and María Trinidad Sánchez; the DRC also provided support to the evaluation teams and access to provincial and municipal authorities, which was possible because its branches are integrated into the Prevention, Mitigation and Response committees at the national level.

4.1.3. Recommend a strategy for an adequate response to the current emergency. The DRC developed an operational plan by dividing the distributions into two parts; the first part was for water and sanitation NFIs, vector control, LLITNs and plastic tarps, and the second one covered the distribution of shelter kits and kitchen kits. It was planned in this way to meet the immediate needs of affected people regardless of their location.

4.1.4. Pre-positioning of volunteers trained in strategic areas before the hurricane. The DRC's coordination with the participating branches' relief directors facilitated the pre-positioning and activation of the National Society's volunteer networks and the community disaster preparedness networks; likewise, the participating DRC branches activated their PMER committees to implement the municipal contingency plans. In the National District, the branch supported the mayor's office on the review of the contingency plan and the activation of the committees for preparedness and prevention actions.

4.1.5. Appoint a focal point in the emergency operations centre to prepare weekly situation reports, which will be published in the Dashboard and shared with all stakeholders. The DRC appointed a focal point, who acted as the National Society's link in the national EOC. The IFRC, through the support of the cluster and the regional office, supported the National Society on the analysis and revision of its information management system during the emergency, thus strengthening the DRC's capacities in the use of the ODK, Mega V, as well as introducing other information management tools such as the dashboard and Smartsheet. Through this support, solutions and strategies have been identified to strengthen the DRC's capacity in information management; the DRC will implement the IM training in 2018.

4.1.6. Monitoring of the IFRC through the regional disaster manager or country cluster office. The IFRC provided support to this activity through its PMER delegate, a technical strategic consultant, an ARO innovation officer and the regional disaster manager for South America.

Challenges

None

Lessons Learned

The DRC needs to strengthen and adhere to its procedures and protocols.

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| Outcome 5 210 families (1,050 people) are assisted through cash transfers to cover their immediate humanitarian needs | Outputs | % of achievement |
| | Output 5.1 Unconditional cash transfers are provided to households (210 families). | 87% |
| Activities | Is implementation | % progress |

| | on time? | | (estimate) |
|--|----------|--------|------------|
| | Yes (x) | No (x) | |
| 5.1.1. Feasibility study | X | | 100% |
| 5.1.2. Selection process for 210 most vulnerable families | X | | 100% |
| 5.1.3. Training for families on how to use CTP | X | | 100% |
| 5.1.4. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CTP for 210 families | X | | 99% |
| 5.1.5. Satisfaction beneficiary survey | | X | 25% |
| 5.1.6. Consultation mechanism for families developed and implemented | X | | 100% |

Achievements

5.1.1 Feasibility Study

The National Society used the DANA, to select the communities of Samaná, Loma Atravesá, Seibo and Miches, which were most affected by Hurricanes Irma and Maira.

5.1.2 Selection process for the 210 most vulnerable families

The DRC's beneficiary selection process for the determined that families in the communities of Seybo, Miches, and Samana and Loma Atravesá in the provinces of El Seybo and Samaná were the most vulnerable; this DRC based this determination on the assessments carried out with ODK and the evaluation team's visit to the affected areas.

5.1.3 Training for families on how to use the CTP

This activity was carried out prior to the distribution from 15 to 17 December 2017.

5.1.4 Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of TCC for 210 families

The cash distribution was done for 209 families; one family did not show up for the cash distributions, and therefore did not benefit from this activity. Each family received 225 USD (11,018.64 Dominican pesos [DOP]).

| Location | # of families benefitting |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| El Seybo | 85 |
| Miches | 44 |
| Samana y Loma Atravesa | 80 |
| Total | 209 |

5.1.5 Survey of satisfaction of beneficiaries

The DRC did not formally conduct a survey of satisfaction due lack of time; however, feedback from the volunteers in the field provided the following qualitative information:

- One community, affected by both storms, had not received any assistance at the time of the visit for the cash distribution, and it ran out of food. Families were grateful for the cash to buy food.
- Some families used the funds to repair their roofs.
- The migrant population used the funds to start up small businesses.

5.1.6 Consultation mechanism for families developed and implemented

The National Society carried out consultations with the affected communities on their willingness to receive cash and the best available mechanisms to carry this out.

Challenges

Security was a challenge for this activity, as the communities did not have access to banking or cash transfer services. In order to make this successful, families had to be notified beforehand, and distributions were done solely with cash, that was transported by the NS. This was a security concern for the volunteers, as there is risk in travelling with large sums of cash.

Families whose homes were damaged or destroyed by the storms were forced to live with families that had habitable houses; this was a challenge for volunteers to sort out during the field work.

Lessons Learned

The DRC belatedly decided to use CTP; this decision needed to be made earlier for more effective implementation. It should be noted that this was the first time the DRC did cash transfers in an emergency.

There needs to be flexibility in the CTP process: fifteen registered families did not show for the cash distribution; other families that could have taken their place were not included in the distribution because DRC volunteers had not registered them initially.

D. Budget

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

Contact information

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

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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 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**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDO010 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Irma

Timeframe: 07 Sep 17 to 06 Jan 18

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Sep 17

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017/9-2018/5 | Programme | MDRDO010 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2017/9-2018/1 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 450,615 | | | | 450,615 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| DREF Allocations | | 450,614 | | | | 450,614 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 450,614 | | | | 450,614 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 450,614 | | | | 450,614 | |
| D. Total Funding = B +C | | 450,614 | | | | 450,614 | |

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| C. Income | | 450,614 | | | | 450,614 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -371,789 | | | | -371,789 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 78,825 | | | | 78,825 | |

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| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 450,615 | | | 450,615 | | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 91,500 | | 80,444 | | | 80,444 | 11,056 | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 8,850 | | 7,712 | | | 7,712 | 1,138 | |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 62,318 | | 53,618 | | | 53,618 | 8,700 | |
| Teaching Materials | 24,192 | | 9,992 | | | 9,992 | 14,200 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 57,449 | | 53,335 | | | 53,335 | 4,113 | |
| Cash Disbursement | 48,149 | | 46,475 | | | 46,475 | 1,674 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 292,458 | | 251,576 | | | 251,576 | 40,881 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 7,899 | | 4,185 | | | 4,185 | 3,715 | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 7,800 | | 6,407 | | | 6,407 | 1,393 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 21,526 | | 23,001 | | | 23,001 | -1,475 | |
| Logistics Services | 19,218 | | 16,679 | | | 16,679 | 2,540 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 56,443 | | 50,272 | | | 50,272 | 6,172 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 7,899 | | | | | | 7,899 | |
| National Society Staff | 18,662 | | 15,936 | | | 15,936 | 2,726 | |
| Volunteers | 26,956 | | 7,622 | | | 7,622 | 19,334 | |
| Other Staff Benefits | 3,950 | | 3,971 | | | 3,971 | -22 | |
| Total Personnel | 57,467 | | 27,530 | | | 27,530 | 29,938 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 3,160 | | 7,533 | | | 7,533 | -4,374 | |
| Information & Public Relations | 10,368 | | 7,028 | | | 7,028 | 3,340 | |
| Office Costs | | | 556 | | | 556 | -556 | |
| Communications | 1,774 | | 2,096 | | | 2,096 | -321 | |
| Financial Charges | 1,442 | | 2,507 | | | 2,507 | -1,065 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 16,744 | | 19,720 | | | 19,720 | -2,976 | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recove | 27,502 | | 22,691 | | | 22,691 | 4,811 | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 27,502 | | 22,691 | | | 22,691 | 4,811 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 450,615 | | 371,789 | | | 371,789 | 78,826 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 78,826 | | | 78,826 | | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDO010 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Irma

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2017/9-2018/5 | Programme | MDRDO010 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2017/9-2018/1 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

| Business Line / Sub-sector | Budget | Opening Balance | Income | Funding | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Deferred Income |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | | | | | | | |
| Disaster management | 450,615 | | 450,614 | 450,614 | 371,789 | 78,825 | |
| Subtotal BL2 | 450,615 | | 450,614 | 450,614 | 371,789 | 78,825 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 450,615 | | 450,614 | 450,614 | 371,789 | 78,825 | |