

DREF final report

Dominican Republic: Hurricane Sandy

DREF operation n° MDRDO007 05 July 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 199,637 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 3 November 2012 to support the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) in delivering assistance to emergency assistance to some 4,500 beneficiaries.

This DREF operation supported the DRC intervention in the provinces of Azua, Barahona, San Cristóbal and Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic after the passage of hurricane Sandy on October 2012, in reaching 900 families through the provision of immediate relief items including hygiene kits and mosquito nets, as well as a shelter kit to 100 targeted families who lost their homes.



Dominican Red Cross team providing psychosocial support after Sandy for children in El Rosario, Azua. Source: DRC.

The operation also supported vector-borne disease control and community safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities as well as psychosocial support for communities affected. This operation was implemented in 3 months, and completed by 2 February 2013.

The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. ECHO and Coca Cola have replenished the DREF with 100 per cent of the allocation made to this operation. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), on behalf of the DRC, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/disaster-response-system/financial-instruments/disaster-relief-emergency-fund-dref/>

[<click here to view the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

The situation

On the evening of 24 October 2012, after eye of hurricane Sandy had made landfall in Jamaica, the strong winds and rains hit the island of Hispaniola. In the Dominican Republic, the floodwaters replaced total of 22,000 people, affecting 1,957 houses. The government reported on 28 October that the most affected areas are: Duarte, Monte Plata, Peravia, San Juan De La Maguana, Santo Domingo, Azua, San José De Ocoa and the Distrito Nacional. Right after the hurricane, a tornado caused in addition destruction for a total of 14 houses and partial damage to 22 houses in Monte Plata. After DRC NIT teams had performed the assessments and most of relief items had been distributed by beginning of December 2012, operation moved more on disease prevention and control.

During the Epidemiological Week 5, the Ministry of Health reported that dengue epidemics were continuing nationwide but a downward trend was noticed. 70% of all cases reported as of EW 5 concentrated in Santiago, Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Espaillat, Barahona, Puerto Plata and Peravia. Some cases of cholera were found (green alert) in provinces of Distrito Nacional Duarte, Elias Piña, Independencia, La Altagracia, La Romana, La Vega, Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata, San Cristobal, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Valverde, San Jose Ocoa and Santo Domingo. Cholera cases were circulating in provinces of Azua, Dajabón and Hato Mayor (orange alert) and province of Bahoruco (red alert). Malaria was evident in provinces: yellow alert in Azua and green alert in Bahoruco Seibo, La Vega and Santiago Rodriguez. Leptosporosis cases were remaining in expected numbers where cases were found in Espaillat, María T. Sanchez, Monte Cristi, Hermanas Mirabal, Santiago, Valverde and Monte Plata. Parainfluenza was found circulating in Distrito Nacional.

Coordination and partnerships

The Dominican Red Cross, working auxiliary to the public authorities, implemented this operation in coordination with local and national public authorities to ensure the effectiveness of the response. The DRC also worked together with the Provincial-Municipal Committees for Prevention, Mitigation and Response to Disasters in life-saving interventions such as search and rescue, and first aid during the first response.

The DRC collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health (MPH) with regard to disease surveillance and social mobilization for dengue prevention and control, and community outreach campaigns for hygiene, sanitation and health promotion. At the same time, working with the government water authority (*Instituto Nacional de Agua Potable y Alcantarillados – INAPA*), DRC supported in efforts to ensure access to safe water to affected communities in Azua, Barahona and San José de Ocoa.

The Fire department of Sabana Larga and San José de Ocoa, collaborated with the DRC by providing trucks and personnel to the operation for water distribution. The National Society has provided support to Waterpipe and Sewage Corporation of Santo Domingo (*Corporación del Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Santo Domingo – CAASD*) in supplying water for distribution to affected communities in Santo Domingo, especially targeting hospitals.

Also, the DRC had two teams of ten volunteers using debris cleaning equipment in the areas of Las Auyamas and in the centre of the town of Polo, in Barahona, together with the Civil Defense and Town Council. With them, DRC teams also cleared debris from the passage between Cabral and Polo, in Barahona.

The DRC also worked with the communities living near the border with Haiti in coordination with the Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS), both at branch and HQ level.

In addition, the DRC collaborated with private entities during the response operation. The National Brewery supported the DRC in water distribution and Coca-Cola donated 95 12-bottle bales (weighting 6,8Kg each) that were distributed according to coordinated water supply plan. The local electricity company restored its system in Bayaguana and with it, the water distribution to the area which has its water supply dependent on energy supply.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Under this DREF, the Dominican Red Cross reached 900 families in provinces of Azua, Barahona, San Cristóbal and Santo Domingo through actions of emergency health, water and sanitation, relief distribution and hygiene promotion, and shelter. The operation also supported vector-borne disease control.

The implementation was supported the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO), the Coca-Cola Company and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). A Regional Intervention Team member supported the operation for a two-month period.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)			
Outcome 1: 900 affected families from Santo Domingo, Azua, Barahona and San Cristóbal provinces benefit from the provision of essential non-food items to alleviate the effects of the emergency.			
Objective 1: Damage and Needs Assessments and Relief Distribution	Indicator Objective 1.		% of achievement
		1. 900 vulnerable families receive essential relief items.	
Activities of Objective 1 (O1)	Activity on time?		% Progress
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Conduct rapid emergency damage and needs assessments (DANA).	X		100%
1.1.2 Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.	X		100%
1.1.3 Organize distribution relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.	X		100%
1.1.4 Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.	X		100%
1.1.5 Develop an exit strategy.	X		100%

Impact:

Output 1 – 900 vulnerable families receive essential relief items.

The Dominican Red Cross based their beneficiary selection on specific criteria:

- Families whose homes and livelihoods have been severely damaged and with large numbers of children;
- disabled people;
- elderly people,
- single female-headed households and people living with HIV – who have no possibility of support from family or relatives and lack insurance.

For vector-borne disease control measures, areas with high epidemiological risk were specifically targeted.

The DRC conducted assessments that identified the main needs in the affected areas as to provide timely and effective assistance. Specialised National Intervention Teams (NIT) identified the beneficiaries based on selection criteria mentioned above and registered them according to the DRC's registration system. The non-food items were distributed according to National Society logistic system, while prepositioned stock was used in first days of the emergency.

An in-country member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) assisted the DRC in monitoring these activities in the field for two months and helped in the drafting of distribution reports (more information on items distributed will be found in end of report). One additional community was added to the initially planned target: Los Solares de Milton, located in the Barahona province, which has 59 Haitian migrant families living in conditions of extreme poverty, including no water pipelines, and poor sanitation and hygiene conditions.

During the first stage of operation prepositioned stocks that were available in DRC were distributed in the target provinces. Afterwards, the provision for needed non-food items and replenishment of already used stock (mentioned below, under each relevant sector) came from the Global Logistics Services (GLS) in Panama. In this output a 100% of the overall target has been achieved, reaching total of 900 families (4,500 persons) in provinces of Barahona and Azua. In the chart below is the detail of the distributions done as 2 February 2013.

Province	Municipality or Community	Beneficiary families	Beneficiaries	Bucket with tap	Treated mosquitonet	Hygiene kit
Barahona	Peñón	150	750	150	300	150
	Solares de Milton	58	290	58	116	58
SUBTOTAL		208	1,040	208	416	208
Azua	El Rosario	596	2,980	596	1,192	596
San Cristobal	Barrio Nuevo	96	480	96	192	96
TOTAL		900	4,500	900	1,800	900

Constant monitoring of relief distribution from warehouse to communities was done as to ensure reaching the most vulnerable families. The DRC also conducted a beneficiary satisfaction survey on the non-food items (NFI) distributed as part of the operation. With support from the RIT, a sample size of 259 persons reached by the DREF was surveyed in the target communities in Azua and Barahona in order to receive information about the delivery time of the items, family numbers and gender division, and general satisfaction regarding items delivered. The survey was complete in January 2013 of beneficiaries, reaching 1,273 people, from the 259 families (averaging 5 persons per family). Some of the key results from the survey are described below:

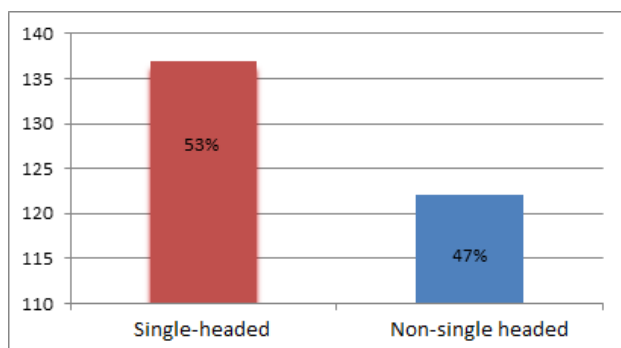


Figure 1. Single or non-single headed households from beneficiary interviews (sample size 259 families).

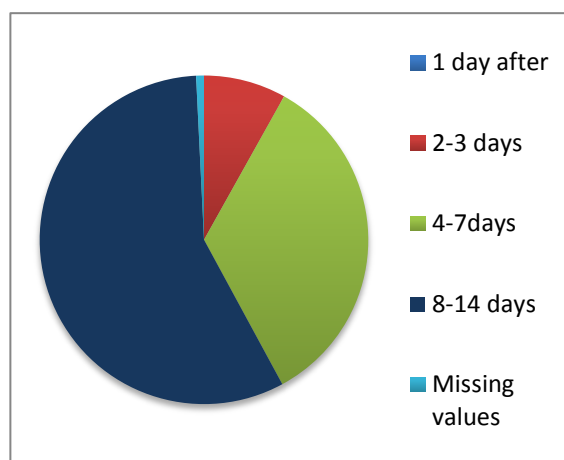


Diagram 1. Delivery time for Non-Food Items (NFIs) by DRC after hurricane Sandy, 24 October 2012

In addition, the survey found that a 15 disabled people (6 of them as head of household) were reached from the 259 families interviewed. It is worth noting that all 259 families interviewed, mentioned that the NFIs received were appropriate for their needs.

Challenges: No challenges major challenges with operation. Custom clearance matters that appeared during the operation were followed up by the DRC.

Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)

Outcome 2: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation to 900 of families in Santo Domingo, Azua, Barahona and San Cristóbal.

Objective 2: Safe Water and Improved Sanitation in emergency	Indicator Objective 2.		% of achievement
	2.1 Daily access to safe water which meets SPHERE standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population (900 families).		
2.2 Hygiene promotion activities meeting SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items are provided to the target population (900 families).			247%
Activities of Objective 2 (O2)	Activity on time?		% Progress
	Yes	No	
2.1.1 Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of an adequate water supply.	X		100%
2.1.2 Ensure water distribution to 900 families following the SPHERE standards in terms of quality and quantity.	X		267%
2.1.3 Train community leaders in chlorine control for their water systems as part of the hygiene promotion activities.	X		100%
2.1.4 Install 20 water tanks in the communities where water systems have been affected.	X		100%
2.1.5 Distribute 900 buckets to families in the affected areas.	X		100%
2.1.6 Distribute 900 hygiene kits to families in the affected areas.	X		100%
2.2.1 Carry out solid waste management campaigns in the communities targeted in coordination with the Ministry of Health and local authorities.	X		100%
2.2.2 Clean 200 wells in the affected communities which are targeted by the National Society.	X		118%
2.2.3 Distribute 4 community cleaning kits per province.	X		100%

Impact:

Output 1 – Daily access to safe water which meets SPHERE standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population.

The DRC had four water purification units installed in provinces of Azua, San Jose de Ocoa, Santo Domingo and Monte Plata. At the end of the operation, over 1, 3 million litres of water have been distributed to a total of 2,400 affected families. For the areas supported by the DREF, the water purification units provided a total of 1,215,764 litres of water for affected families, as per below (DREF target areas highlighted):

Source of support	Province	Litres	Gallones
DREF	Azua	1,101,010	290,856
	Santo Domingo	114,754	38,240
Other	San José de Ocoa	50,876	13,440
	Monte Plata	43,343	11,450
	TOTAL	1,309,983	353,986

Additionally, water and sanitation teams from the DRC monitored the quality of water delivered by INAPA trucks in the province of Barahona. The water provided was tested daily to ensure water quality was following Sphere standards. The tests done revealed that all water produced was between Sphere approved values.

Total of 31 tanks of 530 gallons (*tinaco*) were bought under this operation of which 30 were targeted to shelters in Santo Domingo and one tank was placed in La Lambada to ensure access safe water. Community leaders and shelter leaders together with responsible DRC staff had the task of monitoring the

water tank conditions as part of their hygiene promotion activities. The Water pipe and Sewage Corporation of Moca (*Corporación del Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Moca - CORAAMOCA*) also installed one water tank of 530 gallons in Paso de Moca.

The DRC supported distribution of water to hospitals, such as *Hospital Infantil Robert Read, Padre Billini, Maternidad de la Altagracia, Autoridad Metropolitana Hospital 20-30* and *Vinicio Calventí* in Santo Domingo. In addition, 95 piles of Dasani bottled water (1 pile consisting of 12 units of 20-ounce bottles) was received from the Coca-Cola Company. This water was distributed to the affected families in San Juan Bautista, Monte Plata, San Ramón and la Victoria. The total amount donated by Coca Cola Company for the overall Sandy operation was 1,190 piles of Dasani bottled water.

As the National Society decided to use their own fleet for water distribution instead of renting water trucks, the transportation and vehicle costs of the operation are higher (due to maintenance expenses) than those originally budgeted, meanwhile the water and sanitation costs, were the rental was included, are lower.

To support this operation, 900 buckets and 900 hygiene kits were sent by ZLU to Dominican Republic. By 2 February, all these buckets and hygiene kits were distributed to support the delivery of safe water and improved hygiene in affected communities, benefitting total of 4,500 people. It is worth noting that the ZLU managed to acquire these buckets at a lower cost than originally expected, reducing the expenses on utensils and tools.

As stated above, the *Los Solares de Milton* community in the Barahona province was included in the operation after assessing that the 59 Haitian migrant families it housed were living in poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, and had no access to water pipelines. The community was reached with items (mosquito nets, buckets and chlorine drop dispensers), which were distributed with collaboration from the community leader.

Output 2 - Hygiene promotion activities meeting SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items are provided to the target population.

At the end of the operation, the DRC had reached 2,468 families with hygiene promotion campaigns in the provinces of Azua, Barahona, San Cristobal and Santo Domingo. The National Society promoted proper waste management practices continuing the work in target communities in coordination and support by the Ministry of Public Health and local authorities.

A total of 2,000 families received assistance from DRC trained volunteers for water purification at household level, with a total of 53,632 litres of chlorine and 1,003 chlorine droppers which were provided to 1,003 households as per below (DREF target areas highlighted):

Source of Support	Province	Litres of chlorine	Chlorine droppers
DREF	Azua	0	596
	Barahona	0	209
	San Cristóbal	0	75
Other	San José de Ocoa	50,875	0
	Españillat	1,374	123
	Monte Plata	1,382	0
	TOTAL	53,631	1,003

The community leaders were trained in the use of chlorine in the community water systems as part of hygiene promotional activities. The cleaning of wells in Azua (160 wells) and San Cristobal (75 wells) were carried out using traditional methodology (chlorine bottle set in the wells).

The DRC distributed all planned (four) cleaning kits in the provinces of San Cristóbal, Azua and Barahona. Also, cleaning and disinfection brigades were formed in target communities in Barahona, Azua and San Cristobal, where the clean-ups were done in coordination with community leaders and local councils. Street clean ups were performed in these affected areas by both DRC volunteers and community volunteer members. Also, campaigns for proper solid waste management were carried out in the target communities in coordination and support with the Ministry of Public Health and local authorities.

Emergency Health

Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced in Santo Domingo, Azua, Barahona and San Cristóbal.

Objective 3 Emergency health and care (dengue prevention and epidemic control)	Indicators Objective 3.		% of achievement
	Objective 3.1. Community-based disease prevention, hygiene promotion and community epidemic control is provided to the target population		
Objective 3.2. Psychosocial support (PSP) is provided to 900 families in the target population.			100%
Activities of Objective 3 (O3)	Activity on time?		% Progress
	Yes	No	
3.1.1 Provide hygiene promotion and epidemic control for 900 families using CBHFA and ECV methodologies (three community trainings per province).	X		247%
3.1.2 Distribute 1,800 mosquito nets to targeted beneficiaries to prevent vector-borne diseases.	X		100%
3.1.3 Provide pre-hospital care to 1,000 persons affected during the emergency.	X		885%
3.2.1 Deploy one PSP support team per province.	X		100%
3.2.2 Carry out three psychological support activities per province.	X		175%
3.2.3 Provide PSP support to volunteers working in the operation.	X		100%

Impact:

Output 1: Community-based disease prevention, hygiene promotion and community epidemic control is provided to the target population.

Based on initial needs assessments, the DRC NIT teams responded to the emergency using epidemic control methodology (Epidemic Control for Volunteers – ECV) and hygiene promotion campaigns (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation - PHAST) in the provinces of Barahona, Azua and Santo Domingo. However the overall Sandy operation (non-DREF funds) covered also areas of San José de Ocoa and Espaillat, and the overall number of families covered were 2,468.

At the end of the operation, the National Society volunteers had provided training in PHAST and ECV to a total of 2,413 persons, including trainings in both in Spanish and Creole. Below is the breakdown per training for the overall Sandy operation of DRC (DREF target areas highlighted).

PHAST/ECV						
Province	Community	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Barahona	Peñón	59	91	0	0	150
	Solares de Milton	23	36	0	0	59
	Cañada de Papoy	8	7	0	0	15
	Enriquillo	13	27	0	0	40
	Canoa	77	77	0	0	154
	Birán	35	44	0	0	79
	El Mamonal	9	4	0	0	13
	Villa Estela	19	2	0	0	21
	Public prison (total of 8)	191	0	0	0	191
Azua	El Rosario	205	391	174	229	999
San José de	Villa Progreso	12	8	0	0	20

Ocoa	Los Enemonos	9	11	0	0	20
	El Cruce	97	33	0	0	130
	Calle Duarte	35	25	0	0	60
	Barrio San Gerardo	18	32	0	0	50
	Barrio San Gerardo	27	33	0	0	60
	Los Apartamentos	29	35	0	0	64
Espailat	Iglesia La Lambada	4	11	0	0	15
	La Lambada	9	6	0	0	15
	La Javilla, La Lambada	5	10	0	0	15
	Centro Comunal La Lambada	5	10	0	0	15
	Batey Los Haitiano La Lambada	3	12	0	0	15
Santo Domingo	La Ciénaga	38	137	17	21	213
TOTAL		930	1,042	191	250	2,413
TOTAL PEOPLE TRAINED UNDER DREF		1,934				

Total of 1,493 families (667 men and 816 women represented as the head of household) have received ECV support in target provinces for DREF operations.

The Dominican Red Cross teams have carried out trainings in Spanish and Creole on health promotion for the prevention of diseases such as dengue, malaria, cholera, leptospirosis and HIV/AIDS, using the Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) community training methodology for families affected.

The DRC trained also their volunteers on CBHFA methodology. The total number of volunteers trained was 224, 170 of which from the DREF. The details are described as per the following table (the areas covered by the DREF are highlighted):

CBHFA for volunteers						
Province	Community	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Monte Plata	Monte Plata	9	9	0	0	18
	Polo-Barahona	4	4	1	1	10
	Barahona	8	8	1	1	18
	Azua de Compostela	15	0	0	0	15
Santo Domingo	Los Bomberitos	0	33	0	0	33
	Sede Central	23	10	0	0	33
	Herrera	10	6	1	2	19
	Santo Domingo Este	6	7	0	0	13
	Boca Chica	7	3	0	4	14
	Distrito Nacional	7	18	9	0	
San Cristobal	San Cristóbal	8	7	0	0	15
Independencia	Independencia	4	6	0	0	10
Sánchez Ramírez	Cotuí	16	10	0	0	26
TOTAL		117	121	12	8	224
TOTAL - VOLUNTEERS TRAINED UNDER DREF			170			

In addition, a total of 975 families received CBHFA training, which directly reached 1,471 people between men, women and children. Of this amount a total of 1,273 persons were trained directly through the DREF operation. The detail of the training is described in the table below (areas covered by the DREF are highlighted):

CBHFA - communities						
Province	Community	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Barahona	Solares de Milton	17	31	10	10	68
	Los Arroyos	28	65	0	0	93
	Centro de Polo	9	11	0	0	20
	La Cañada	6	14	0	0	20
	Ayuntamiento Polo	5	4	1	0	10
	Peñón	33	36	13	14	96
	Public prison (total of 8)	191	0	0	0	191
Azua	Comunidad El Rosario	34	23	89	108	254
	Asoc. Mujeres Juntas Poder (El Rosario)	2	22	0	0	24
	El Sinabal (El Rosario)	36	4	0	0	40
	El Abanico (El Rosario)	15	25	21	19	80
	Policlinica	8	20	8	5	41
Santo Domingo	Santo Domingo Este	0	10	0	0	10
	Distrito Nacional	12	14	0	0	26
	Boca Chica	1	14	0	0	15
San Cristobal	Barrio Nuevo	140	145	0	0	285
Espailat	La Lambada, San Víctor	69	129	0	0	198
TOTAL		606	567	142	156	1,471
TOTAL - PEOPLE TRAINED UNDER DREF		1,273				

In addition, community based epidemiological monitoring nationwide has been monitored by the DRC to ensure fast response in case of epidemiological outbreaks. In this regard, the National Society, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, implemented epidemic surveillance actions to minimize the risk of diarrheal diseases, leptospirosis, dengue and malaria. At the end of the reporting period, 1,800 treated mosquito nets were distributed to 900 families (2 nets per family) in the provinces of Azua, Barahona and San Cristobal.

DRC volunteers placed posters and calendars, and distributed brochures about prevention of cholera, dengue, conjunctivitis and leptospirosis. They also distributed materials on how to prepare ORS, how to conserve water, as well as hygienic promotional materials in both Spanish and Creole (to reach Haitian migrant population), both on communities affected by Hurricane Sandy and in areas where the above diseases were at yellow and red alert at a national level. The DRC arranged a training in photographic documentation for 26 volunteers to increase their capacities in visually capturing the field operations.

The DRC also provided prehospital care during the emergency in different affected provinces) for total of 10,475 persons. From this amount, a total of 8,850 persons (1,770 families) have been assisted in DREF target areas, as per below (DREF target provinces highlighted in the table):

Pre-hospital care			
Provinces	Communities	Families	Persons
Santo Domingo	Distrito Nacional: La Ciénaga, Los Guandules, Guachupita,		
	Santo Domingo Norte: La Victoria, Sabana Perdida (Las Mercedes)	180	900
Azua	Azua, El Rosario, Padre Las Casas	1,300	6,500
Barahona	Barahona, Polo, Canoa, Cañada de Papoy, Peñón, Solares de Milton	290	1,450
San José de	Ocoa, Sabana Larga, La Horma,	40	200

Ocoa	Rancho Arriba		
Independencia	Boca de Cachón	85	425
Monte Plata	Monte Plata: Chirino, El Talao, Mata Los Indios, Yabacao	200	1000
TOTAL		2,095	10,475

Output 2: Psychosocial support (PSP) is provided to 900 families in the target population.

Through this DREF, the DRC carried out refresher training in psychosocial support (PS) and provided PS services to the volunteers involved in the operation. In total, the DRC carried out 7 PS actions, reaching a total of 917 children from the affected communities, as described in the table below:

PSP for children and teenagers				
Province	Community	Boys	Girls	Total
Azua	Niños Punta de Zarza	22	19	41
	Niños detrás de la escuela	16	20	36
	Resp. Barahona	3	13	16
	Sector del Abanico	21	19	40
	Sector el Parque	25	15	40
	Sector el Pozo	2	38	40
	El Rosario	85	105	190
Santo Domingo	Distrito Nacional	172	168	340
	Santo Domingo Este	28	31	59
Barahona	Solares Milton	10	10	20
	Peñón	11	9	20
TOTAL		435	482	917

Including adults, the PS actions of the Dominican Red Cross in these areas reached 1,005 people through this DREF operation.

In addition to this number, under the overall Sandy operation, 900 families received additional PS services in the province of Sanchez Ramirez.

Emergency Shelter			
Outcome 4: Reduce the vulnerabilities related to shelter of 100 families affected in Santo Domingo, Azua, Barahona and San Cristóbal.			
Objective 4: Provide emergency shelter for people affected	Indicator Objective 4.		% of achievement
		4.1 Emergency shelter support is provided to the targeted population.	
Activities of Objective 4 (O1)	Activity on time?		% Progress
	Yes	No	
4.1.1 Conduct rapid emergency damage and needs assessments for shelter	X		100%
4.1.2 Procurement and transport of shelter kits through the Global Logistics Service.	X		99%
4.1.3 Provide volunteers with training in use of the shelter kit.	X		100%
4.1.4 Distribute 100 shelter kits to targeted families based on most vulnerable criteria mentioned above.	X		99%

Progress made based on outputs (as 2 February 2013):

Output 1: Reduce the vulnerabilities related to shelter of 100 families affected in Santo Domingo, Azua, Barahona and San Cristóbal.

The Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) sent 200 tarpaulins and 100 shelter kits to the Dominican Republic, according to the needs assessments performed. A total of 26 DRC volunteers (22 men, 4 women) were trained in the proper use of the shelter kits, which were distributed as per the table below:

Province	Community	Shelter kits distributed
Barahona	Solares de Milton	45
	Peñón	54
TOTAL		99

Overall challenges within this operation

The National Society has faced some challenges in overall reporting system but improvements are noticed in the quality of reports. Custom clearance matters that appeared during the operation were followed up by the DRC.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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(planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

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DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 3 November 2012 for CHF 199,637 for 3 months to assist 4,500 beneficiaries.
 - Targeted areas under this DREF were revised in accordance with a request from the Dominican Red Cross and based on additional information provided to the Disaster Management focal point on assessments done.
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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 Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

MDRDO007 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 02 Nov 12 to 02 Feb 13

Appeal Launch Date: 02 Nov 12

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/10-2013	Programme	MDRDO007
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2013	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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		199,637				199,637	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		199,637				199,637	
C4. Other Income		199,637				199,637	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		199,637				199,637	
D. Total Funding = B +C		199,637				199,637	

* 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		0				0	
C. Income		199,637				199,637	
E. Expenditure		-196,660				-196,660	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,977				2,977	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			199,637			199,637		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,411		5,214			5,214	-803	
Clothing & Textiles	6,904		6,350			6,350	555	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	60,842		45,598			45,598	15,244	
Medical & First Aid	4,795		4,659			4,659	136	
Teaching Materials	35,671		38,657			38,657	-2,986	
Utensils & Tools	13,041		8,544			8,544	4,497	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	125,664		109,022			109,022	16,642	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			55			55	-55	
Distribution & Monitoring	6,616		3,503			3,503	3,114	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,740		18,286			18,286	-14,547	
Logistics Services	1,665		2,285			2,285	-619	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,022		24,129			24,129	-12,107	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,082		12,242			12,242	-159	
National Society Staff	5,466		7,254			7,254	-1,789	
Volunteers	20,760		16,124			16,124	4,636	
Other Staff Benefits			1,400			1,400	-1,400	
Total Personnel	38,308		37,020			37,020	1,288	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,712		9,405			9,405	-2,692	
Information & Public Relations	1,438		1,424			1,424	14	
Office Costs	719		788			788	-69	
Communications	1,151		806			806	345	
Financial Charges	1,438		2,063			2,063	-625	
Total General Expenditure	11,459		14,487			14,487	-3,028	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	12,184		12,003			12,003	182	
Total Indirect Costs	12,184		12,003			12,003	182	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	199,637		196,660			196,660	2,977	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,977			2,977		

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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 response	199,637	0	199,637	199,637	196,660	2,977	
Subtotal BL2	199,637	0	199,637	199,637	196,660	2,977	
GRAND TOTAL	199,637	0	199,637	199,637	196,660	2,977	