



# IFRC-DREF Operation - Final Report

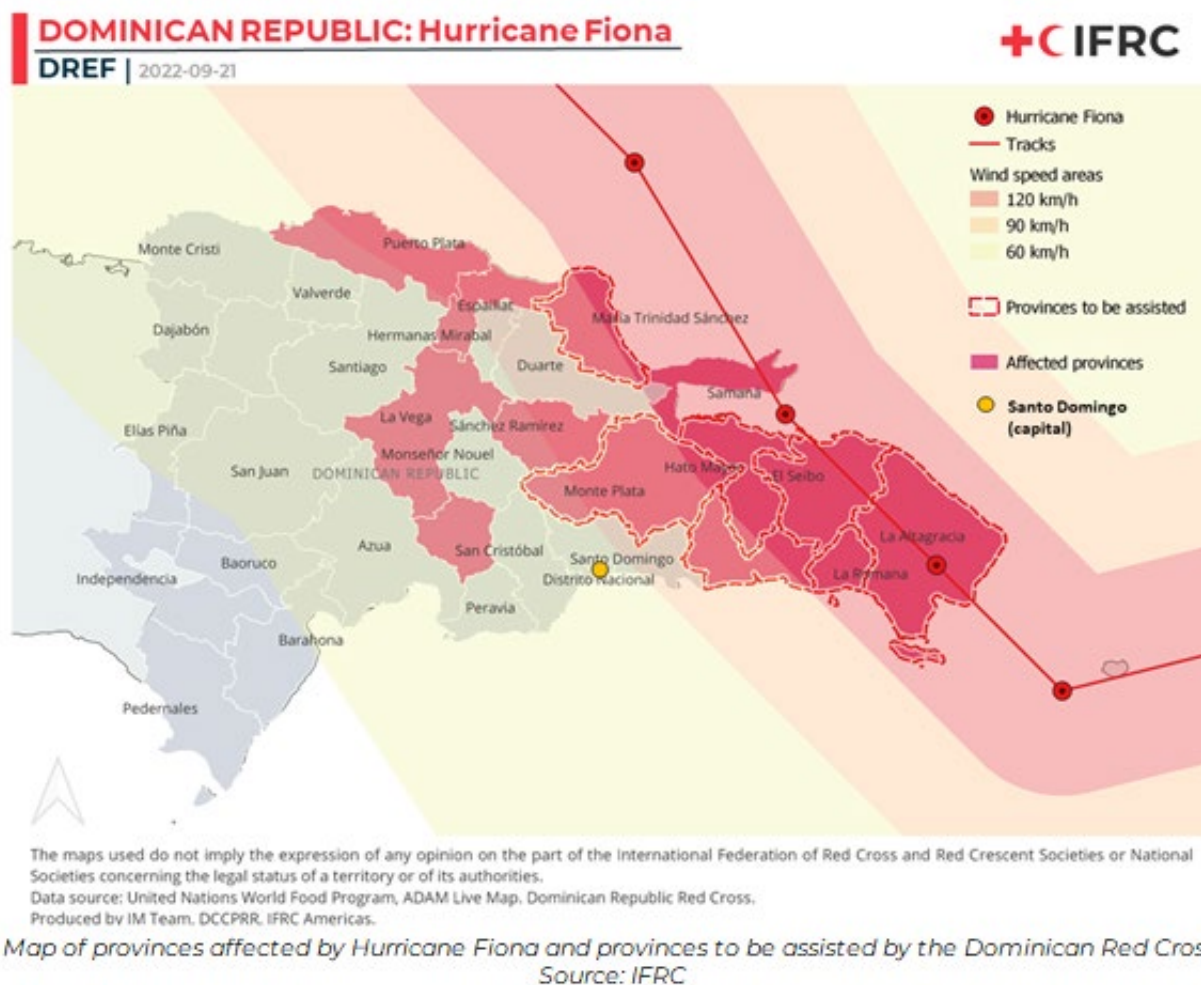
## Dominican Republic | Hurricane Fiona

<b>DREF n° MDRDO014</b>	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">TC-2022-000314-DOM</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 23 September 2022	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 March 2023
<b>Host National Society:</b> Dominican Red Cross	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months
<b>Operation budget (CHF):</b> CHF 383,552	<b>N° of people assisted:</b> 49,253
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Italian Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Dominican Red Cross articulates its response through the national authorities and National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System (SN-PMR): Centre for Emergency Operations (COE), Civil Defense, Ministry of Public Health (MSP).	
<i>The Dominican Red Cross Society spent a total of CHF 353,480. The remaining balance of CHF 30,072 will be returned to the Disaster Response Emergency Fund.</i>	
The major donors and partners, of the IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) included the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Dominican Red Cross Society (DRC), would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Hurricane Fiona was the first hurricane to directly impact the island of Hispaniola since Hurricane Jeanne in 2004. On 19 September at 3:30 a.m., Hurricane Fiona entered the Dominican Republic as a category 1 with strong winds of up to 150 km/h and heavy rains, leading to landslides, fallen bridges, road blockages, power outages, interrupted telecommunications, and overflowing dams, among other effects. As detailed on the map below, twelve provinces suffered the most damage from Hurricane Fiona's passage through the country.



### Summary of current response

The response actions were focused on the implementation of climate-smart livelihood projects that were developed using the NEAT+ assessments conducted in the affected communities, with these micro-projects addressing the communities Los Dos Ríos and Arroyo Santiago in the municipality of Miches, El Seibo Province, and the Guarapitos community in the municipality of Higüey, La Altagracia Province,

Shelter tool kits were distributed in the provinces of La Romana, El Seibó, San Pedro de Macorís, La Altagracia, Samaná and Monte Plata, where talks were given on the proper use of these tools.

Periodic monitoring and evaluation visits of field operations are being carried out, where the current needs of the communities are being assessed.

Throughout the execution of the emergency response activities caused by Hurricane Fiona, the National Society has maintained its information management area for the collection of information, analysis of information,

creation of activity update reports and design of visual materials for the dissemination of information and activities carried out, information that has been continuously recorded on the IFRC's GO platform to inform stakeholders about the institution's actions.

### Overview of Host National Society

The Dominican Red Cross activated and deployed national teams to carry out sectoral assessments and interventions in health, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support; especially in the provinces that were most impacted by Hurricane Fiona. This was in addition to the damage assessments and needs analysis that were being carried out in the different territories and the analysis of data from the National Epidemiological Surveillance System regarding acute communicable diseases and epidemic potential in the context of emergencies and disasters.



*Volunteers and staff distribute shelter tool kits in the community of Los dos Ríos, El Cedro municipal district and Los Mameyes in the municipality of Miches, El Seibo province, November 2022. Source: Dominican Red Cross.*

Prioritized actions in the context of the response to Hurricane Fiona included:

- The activation and deployment of evaluation and response teams in health (Health in Emergency), water, sanitation, and hygiene (Dominican Water and Sanitation Team), and psychosocial support (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, MHPSS).
- Participation in multisectoral coordination spaces for the exchange of information on the health, water, and sanitation situation.
- Participation as liaison in the National Emergency Operations Centre and in the health sector group of the national and local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) through the health coordinators of the subsidiaries, including the exchange of information, meetings, press conferences, etc.
- Evaluation of the functionality of the water treatment plants prepositioned at headquarters (7), Elías Piña (1), and Santiago (2).
- Evaluation of the quality and conditions of water and sanitation infrastructures in possible shelters in Hato Mayor, San Cristóbal, and La Altagracia, in coordination with key actors.

- Evaluation of people's health conditions, quality and conditions of water and sanitation infrastructures in six shelters in Hato Mayor (1), María Trinidad Sánchez (1), San Pedro de Macorís (3) and Santo Domingo Este (1). In these shelters, psychological first aid has been provided to those affected.
- Communication with the presidents and health coordinators of the branches where people were in shelters in the provinces: Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís, El Seibo, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa, Samaná, María Trinidad Sánchez, Puerto Plata, and Sánchez Ramírez to better understand the situation and give corresponding recommendations (including rapid health assessment in shelters whenever possible).
- Verification of the availability of prepositioned water tanks and pool testers (residual chlorine and pH testers) to monitor water quality.
- Provide prepaid telephone services and fuel funds to the National Society's branches in La Altagracia and Samaná.

### **Supply Chain**

The Americas' Global Humanitarian Service and Supply Chain unit replenished household items required for the operation and promptly dispatched them to the Dominican Republic. This strategic measure ensured the maintenance of prepositioned stock at optimal levels, enabling an effective response to the needs of 1,500 families. Specifically, the unit replenished 1,500 hygiene kits, 1,500 menstrual kits, and 3,850 jerrycans of 10L. All procurements related to this operation followed IFRC standard procurement procedures and sphere standards for household items.

### **Communications**

The Dominican Red Cross communication department created and transmitted a series of awareness-raising and preparedness messages to the public based on a resource mobilization plan, through social media ([videos](#), and posts on their [Facebook and Twitter](#) social media). The communications department also provided media coverage of the different actions implemented within the framework of the response to Hurricane Fiona. National Society teams [developed infographics and informative publications](#) for social networks with the support of surge personnel from IFRC Information Management teams.

The DRC is well articulated in the communication channels for coordination mechanisms with national and international authorities, Red Cross Red Crescent, United Nations (UNICEF; PAHO/WHO, WFP), NGOs, COE, GASH, and other agencies established in the country.

Another strength is communications through existing projects being implemented bilaterally with other organizations and agencies (WFP and UNICEF) which facilitated the rapid reorientation and redistribution of resources and the management for obtaining and mobilizing additional resources.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The Country Cluster Delegation for the Latin Caribbean supports the Dominican Red Cross teams in the preparation of the response and the necessary technical support. Through the Surge mechanism, two delegates were deployed to support the operation: A field coordinator and an Information Management for data visualization. The IFRC maintained regular coordination with the ICRC and the Italian Red Cross to support the Dominican Red Cross with the operational strategy and related analysis.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

According to information from the national government, more than 10,000 homes in 12 affected provinces have been repaired by the Ministry of Housing and edifications, and 98% of the affected communities already have drinking water and electricity services restored thanks to a coordinated intervention of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDRHI), the National Institute for Potable Water and Sewerage (INAPA) and the Ministry of Energy and Mining. In addition, 400 kilometers of access roads have been rehabilitated with the support of the Ministry of Public Works. Cash transfers were also delivered to farmers affected by the hurricane through a programme developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Presidency of the Republic

*Ministry of Health:* The General Directorate of Epidemiology has reinforced syndromic surveillance in areas most affected, to prevent the onset of epidemic outbreaks which may occur due to conditions in affected areas of the provinces of La Altagracia, El Seibo, Hato Mayor, Samaná, and Nagua. The Government is strengthening epidemiological surveillance and environmental sanitation. Also, 3,275 fumigations have been done in homes.

*United Nations:* In coordination with the Dominican Red Cross and the National Institute for Potable Water and Sewerage (INAPA), the United Nations System installed temporary water purification systems, storage and community supply systems, truck water distribution, bottled water delivery, and hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene supplies in all the provinces affected by Hurricane Fiona. The United Nations System provides technical assistance to the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector group Water and Sanitation Group (GASH) led by the Ministry of Public Health.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

The Dominican Republic was affected by Hurricane Fiona on 24 September, especially in the provinces of El Seibo, Hato Mayor, La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís, and La Altagracia. Due to this hurricane, aqueducts and water infrastructure were damaged by flooding and the overflow of rivers, streams, and ravines. Damage to water infrastructure coupled with acute diarrhoeal diseases and endemic vector diseases are exacerbating problems that could lead to outbreaks of national relevance, marking a situation of high interest in the health care of communities.

### **Health**

Communities affected by Hurricane Fiona have experienced an increase in health problems with symptoms that are still under the follow-up of the National Health System including fever and gastrointestinal diseases. These symptoms and diseases could be caused by environmental factors in communities or transient diseases related to rainy seasons. At the same time, in the Dominican Republic cases of Cholera have been rising in the last months. This year the cumulative number of confirmed cases is 96.

On 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Public Health of the Dominican Republic reported the detection of the first (imported) case of cholera in the province of Altagracia. The case corresponds to a 32-year-old woman of Haitian nationality, who, on 17 October travelled to the Dominican Republic, where she resides, from Port-au-Prince. She developed symptoms on 18 October with watery diarrhea, for which she demanded medical attention and was hospitalized. A collected stool sample was sent to the Dr. Defilló Public Health Laboratory. On 20 October, *Vibrio cholerae* serogroup O1, Ogawa serotype, was confirmed.

In this context, some of the measures implemented by the Ministry of Public Health are monitoring trends in acute diarrhoeal disease, mainly in adults; immediate notification of any suspected case in the National Epidemiological Surveillance System; investigation and sampling of suspected cases and outbreaks; Strengthening water quality surveillance and updating action protocols and diagnostic and treatment guidelines.<sup>1</sup>

### **WASH**

According to the assessment made by the Health Department of the Dominican Red Cross during the IFRC-DREF operation in the targeted provinces, unsafe sources of water and sanitation are recognized among the most vulnerable rural populations. Pre-existing vulnerabilities exist, including gaps in equitable access and availability of basic and essential services such as safe drinking water (40% of respondents); two out of five communities stated that they have access to water through partially damaged aqueducts or through water channelled to improvised wells; diarrhoeal diseases are widespread (64% of respondents have manifested symptoms); access to unsafe toilets (41%) and unsafe water storage (64% of respondents store drinking water in tanks and/or uncovered buckets and gallons).

---

<sup>1</sup> [Ministerio de Salud Pública DIGEPI Epidemiological Weekly Bulletins](#)

## **Migration**

Migrants in the affected provinces have limited access to basic services. Among the migrants in the Dominican Republic, there are a considerable number who do not speak the national language, which increases their level of exposure to vulnerabilities. In this framework, most of them have access to informal and low-paid jobs that do not guarantee minimum basic benefits for workers. Through an assessment done in communities, it was identified that 65% of migrants have been socioeconomically affected by extreme weather events (including the recent hurricane Fiona).

## **Shelter**

The shelter sector suffered significant damages caused by the passage of Hurricane Fiona in the Dominican Republic. Assessments made by the National Society and the local authorities indicate that more than 10,000 homes in the provinces of El Seibo, Samaná, La Altagracia, and Duarte have been affected, while almost 3,000 have been destroyed in the same provinces. Through the response efforts by the National Society, support has been provided with Shelter tool kits in different communities that were severely affected by the weather event.

## **Livelihoods**

Due to the strong winds that accompanied the hurricane and flooding caused by increased rainfall and water levels in the country, the livelihoods sector was also severely affected. Hundreds of hectares of land were left underwater, preventing activities such as agriculture and livestock. Even fishing was affected by the high waves that accompanied the storm.

Faced with this situation, a NEAT+ assessment was carried out within the framework of the operation, which is a tool for diagnosing the impact of livelihoods on the environment; this assessment served as a baseline for developing activities to reactivate livelihoods.

NEAT+ suggested several actions considering the risks that were found, but when prioritizing according to resources and implementation time, the objective was to "promote sustainable and climate-smart livelihood activities and agriculture" (Annex 1 and 2) since agriculture is their main livelihood. In this sense, it was pertinent to include sustainable practices to mitigate the effects on both the soil of their crops and the river nearby, and for this reason, training was provided to promote sustainable practices to the population involved in agriculture.

Another of the suggestions made by the NEAT+ tool was linked to solid waste management, water management, and sanitation, working together with the health area and the community health area to carry out awareness-raising workshops on basic hygiene, vector control, and basic sanitation with the aim of supporting the project, but with their own resources to optimize the resources allocated.

With the support of this tool, 2 microprojects and a cash transfer were defined and implemented: Regenerative agriculture (polyculture), 30 men and 5 women with the capacity to carry out regenerative agriculture (polyculture). They also received cocoa plants, carambola, chinola, and bean seeds to sow their plots. Craft resicalje. 16 women have the capacity to make handmade bands for sales, plant masks, key rings, and ornaments for fridges. They also received tools for artistic recycling and materials for a first production that would generate income. Cash Transfer 13 families benefited from the community of Arroyo Santiago, Miches province, contributing to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries of the community, this contribution served to complement their productivity inputs (both in capital increases in kind, pigs, inputs for a grocery store, organic products for the land, among others) and free investment they wish to choose to increase their livelihoods.

## **Disaster risk reduction**

Due to the impact of the hurricane at the community level, it was necessary to strengthen communities in terms of emergency preparedness and response through the development and dissemination of key messages.

An environmental sustainability approach was considered in the response, and volunteers from the National Society were trained for the use and implementation of the Neat+ tool which plays a fundamental role in

orienting humanitarian aid to this sustainability approach. After the training of the volunteers, assessments were carried out with the tool in different communities that were seriously affected by the passage of Hurricane Fiona. After the collection of information with Neat+, micro-projects were formulated with a focus on each community visited to have a more efficient response. In line with the needs of the community, the process of training, information collection, and formulation of micro projects represents a useful approach for the communities as they can reactivate their livelihoods, strengthen the community's resilience, and better prepare them to respond to other emergencies that may occur.

The results produced by the NEAT+ tool will remain in the National Society to be used for any intervention to be carried out in these territories, even as a baseline.

### Protection, gender, and inclusion

During the implementation of the activities in response to the effects of Hurricane Fiona, no problem of violence, abuse or violation of rights have been identified. Despite this situation that becomes positive for the continuity of aid, a gender protection and inclusion approach is continuously considered from various points of view so that the population targeted feels included in its entirety. This approach is also necessary to mitigate these risks that could directly affect implementation.

### Operation Risk Assessment

Risk identified	Potential impact	Mitigation
Continuous rains can cause flash flooding in rivers.	Flooded neighborhoods, displaced people, vectors, and communicable diseases.	Continuous risk communication efforts, preparation of temporary shelters, and continuous monitoring of the evolution of the situation.
With the Christmas holidays, communities are not willing to join activities outside the holidays.	Delays in activities due to the non-integration of affected communities	Move forward with the process to avoid carrying out activities very close to the Christmas festivities.
Lack of integration of communities in the implementation of actions.	Difficulty in carrying out Red Cross assessments, activities, and distributions.	Ensure community commitment, participation, and proper articulation with the organization involved.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### General operational objective:



The objective of this operation remains as set in the [original Plan of Action](#), which is to contribute to the response to Hurricane Fiona with an immediate, efficient, and effective intervention to assist 25,000 people (5,000 families). Following [the initial assessment of affected communities](#), national intervention teams were deployed to ensure an effective response in communities. The Dominican Red Cross provided support to communities affected by Hurricane Fiona by making available its network of branches in affected provinces for support to integrate their humanitarian needs.

### Proposed strategy

- The Dominican Red Cross assisted and supported communities in repairing their homes through Shelter tool Kit distribution, and community-based surveillance and vector control.
- Integrated programming between sectors was ensured. For the execution of the IFRC-DREF, different areas of the National Society have been involved, which have worked together to comply with the proposed indicators.

- The participation of local governments was sought at all times. Coordination was maintained with the localities so that they are aware of the activities carried out in the communities and have their support if necessary.
- Communities were kept informed of activities and operational progress and training was provided on various topics for their recovery. Communities were given opportunities to participate in the operation. Community observations and complaints were collected and addressed.
- The selection of recipients and the distribution of aid were carried out considering the minimum standards for emergency relief (Sphere).

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<h3 style="color: red;">Shelter</h3> <p><b>People Reached: 4,075 people</b>  Male: Not available  Female: Not available</p>		
<p><b>Outcome 1: Communities in areas affected by disasters and crises restore and strengthen their security, well-being and long-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicators:</b></p>		<p><b>Target</b></p>	<p><b>Actual</b></p>
<p># of people provided with emergency shelter items, materials, and/or tools to have a space that meets the minimum living conditions.</p>		<p>7,500</p>	<p>4,075</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1: Assistance is provided to affected families with shelter and settlements and basic household items.</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicators:</b></p>		<p><b>Target</b></p>	<p><b>Actual</b></p>
<p># of shelter tool kits distributed to the affected population</p>		<p>1,500</p>	<p>815</p>
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>			
<p>Once the census and beneficiary selection process was completed, Shelter tool kits were handed out, accompanied by training for the community members on the use of the tools included in the kits and recommendations for the proper repair of houses, taking into account the vulnerability and risk analysis. The initial goal was 1,500 kits; however, 815 kits were distributed (covering 4,075 people) because during the course of the operation, there was a flood emergency in the city of Santo Domingo, which implied a response from the National Society and the kits that were in stock were exhausted. It is important to mention that these kits were part of the National Society's own stock and during the formulation and updating process, their replenishment was considered due to physical space constraints in the humanitarian warehouse in Santo Domingo.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dominican Red Cross volunteers distribute shelter tool kits in the community.</i>  Source: DRC</p>		



Also, although the Shelter tool kits were pre-positioned in the National Society's warehouse by the beginning of the operation, and ready for distribution, the Dominican Red Cross did not have a shelter focal point or trained personnel to use these items. For this reason, the initial plan contemplated the deployment of shelter technical staff to support the implementation. However, the applications received through the IFRC Surge mechanism did not result in a person who met all the requirements, and the deployment was not possible.

### Challenges

- The disruption of the global supply chain was a major challenge for the operation as manufacturing and delivery times for emergency kits have been longer than estimated.
- Difficulties with coordination and timely availability of vehicles and logistics necessary for shelter-related activities.
- To achieve a higher stock of supplies in the humanitarian logistics warehouse to be able to respond in a timely manner in the event of a national emergency.

### Lessons Learned

- Damage and Needs assessment teams should expand the DRC capacity to report beyond damage and focus on prioritizing needs.
- Improve the timely delivery of Shelter Kits to affected communities.
- Debriefing to volunteers who were deployed to the field after the operation was completed.
- Demobilization, equipment maintenance, and transportation.
- Need to map freight transportation companies to enable the expeditious contracting of the required services and speed up the withdrawal of supplies from the warehouses.
- The possibility of a new emergency occurring and affecting the National Society's stock levels and operability must be considered.



## Livelihoods and Basic Needs

**People Reached: 1,450 people**

Male: 725

Female: 725

### Output 1.1: Assistance for basic needs for livelihood security, including food, to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people beginning to recover their livelihoods with the implementation of climate-smart livelihood activities.	1,500	1,450

#### Progress towards outcomes

- Initial needs assessment of livelihoods in affected communities, market studies, and population census were conducted.
- The multi-stakeholder NEAT+ tool analysis was conducted to focus on solutions with environmental sustainability perspectives. The NEAT+ is a project-level screening tool, specifically designed for situations of displacement, which combines environmental data with site-specific and activity-based questions to automatically analyse and flag priority environmental risks. Micro projects were formulated for the communities evaluated with the Neat+ tool<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> [Rapid and simple project-level environmental screening for humanitarian operations](#)

- Workshops were held on agroforestry and regenerative crops, handcraft recycling.
- With the support of the NEAT+ tool, 2 microprojects and a cash transfer were defined and implemented: Regenerative agriculture (polyculture), 30 men and 5 women with the capacity to carry out regenerative agriculture (polyculture). They also received cocoa plants, carambola, chinola, and bean seeds to sow their plots. Craft recycled. 16 women have the capacity to make handmade bands for sales, plant masks, key rings, and ornaments for fridges. They also received tools for artistic recycling and materials for a first production that would generate income. Cash Transfer 13 families benefited from the community of Arroyo Santiago, Miches province, contributing to the livelihoods of the beneficiaries of the community, this contribution served to complement their productivity inputs (both in capital increases in kind, pigs, inputs for a grocery store, organic products for the land, among others) and free investment they wish to choose to increase their livelihoods.
- The people who were trained and qualified for the development of these climate-integrated microprojects were heads of households with the objective that this knowledge would be replicated within each of the families and the entire community. The communities that were selected during the need identification phase were communities with a low population density, bearing in mind that this was a pilot intervention.
- A total of 290 heads of households were directly trained, which gave us an outreach of approximately 1,450 people within the communities. The main activities were:
  - Regenerative agriculture
  - Crafts with recyclable materials
  - Cash transfer to boost community productivity
- There is a section for Climate Smart Programing among the infographic created by the surge Information Management Officer and placed along with others on the [IFRC GO Emergency page for Hurricane Fiona](#).

### Challenges

Communications and logistics challenges surrounding the distribution of NFIs and timely implementation of micro-projects.

### Lessons Learned

- There are mechanisms for the affected population to participate in the different phases of the response (CEA).
- Strengthen community networks and leaders for empowerment and ownership of the interventions and their results.
- Improve CRD's internal communication mechanisms.
- Increasing the visibility of the activities carried out and their outreach
- Further document community experience and life stories.



## Health

**People Reached: 49,253**

Male: 23,149

Female: 26,104

### Outcome 2: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services	1,500	1,500

### Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for target populations and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of branches with first aid kits.	80	45 branches (80 first aid kits)

Progress towards outcomes

80 first aid kits were distributed to 45 National Society branches, which will improve emergency health care for the population and communities in the affected provinces.

**Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases with epidemic potential is reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by community-based health activities	25,000	49,253

**Output 4.1: Community disease control and health promotion are provided to the target population.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community epidemic prevention and control	25,000	49,253

Progress towards outcomes

The Dominican Red Cross activated and deployed 12 national teams to carry out sectoral assessments and interventions in health, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support, especially in the provinces that were most affected by Hurricane Fiona, in addition to the damage assessments and needs analysis that was being carried out in the different territories and the analysis of data from the National Epidemiological Surveillance System (SINAVE) regarding acute communicable diseases and diseases with epidemic potential in the context of emergencies and disasters.

Community awareness is a key element in changing habits and healthy lifestyles, which is why, through the actions carried out in health promotion, basic hygiene, and disease prevention, 49,253 people have been reached in the communities affected by the hurricane, being in the province of La Altagracia where most of these actions have conducted.

Age group	Female	% sex	% age group	Male	% Sex	% Age group	Total	%
<b>0-5</b>	2867	11%	48%	3138	14%	52%	<b>6,005</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>6-12</b>	3246	12%	50%	3234	14%	50%	<b>6,480</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>13-17</b>	2866	11%	54%	2483	11%	46%	<b>5,349</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>18-29</b>	4970	19%	54%	4191	18%	46%	<b>9,161</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>30-39</b>	3722	14%	57%	2863	12%	43%	<b>6,585</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>40-49</b>	2796	11%	54%	2400	10%	46%	<b>5,196</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>50-59</b>	2349	9%	55%	1935	8%	45%	<b>4,284</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>60-69</b>	1571	6%	55%	1304	6%	45%	<b>2,875</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>70-79</b>	833	3%	47%	952	4%	53%	<b>1,785</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>80&gt;</b>	463	2%	55%	376	2%	45%	<b>839</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>unknown</b>	375	1%	54%	319	1%	46%	<b>694</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,058</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>23,195</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>49,253</b>	<b>100%</b>

These Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities have been carried out through home visits, community forums, humanitarian aid distribution activities, vector control, and temporary shelters, among others. Of the total population reached with these activities, the highest percentage (32%) corresponds to people aged between 18 and 29 years and according to sex, the highest percentage (53%) corresponds to women, including 599 pregnant women. Of the total population reached by this intervention, 1,889 are migrants and 498 are persons with disabilities.

Similarly, information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on health protection, disease prevention and community-based epidemic control have been delivered, complemented using social networks, especially on the topics of hand washing, how to take care of water, ways to disinfect water, COVID-19 preventive measures, prevention of dengue and other vector-borne diseases and cholera.

Vector control activities were carried out in 111 communities, through the observation of containers that were able to become mosquito breeding sites during home visits, for the identification of positive containers and the elimination of those mosquito breeding sites. 4,500 "Untadita kits" (consisting of one sponge, two 120ml chlorine bottles, one zip lock bag, and one information flyer) were distributed, including supplies and materials as part of the "chlorine smeared, covered tanks" campaign to properly store water in the tanks and prevent diseases for 4,500 families in 16 prioritized communities. 4,000 mosquito nets were distributed in the prioritized communities.

A total of 19,982 containers were observed, of which rubber (tires) constituted 70% (15,793), as the main water storage container in the homes visited. Fifty-five percent (10,990) of these containers were positive and were 100% eliminated. It is important to note that 93% of the basins, 74% of the flowerpots, 72% of the drinking fountains, and 63% of the tanks were positive.

Through basic sanitation activities and the elimination of adult mosquitoes, 10,000 families in affected communities have benefited.

In terms of multisectoral coordination for the implementation of interventions, coordination meetings are held with health and government authorities at the local and central levels, which has facilitated the progress and execution of programmed actions.

**Output 4.4: Transmission is limited through early identification and referral of suspected cases through community surveillance, active case finding and/or contact tracing**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted on the basis of the IFRC standard assessment guidelines	20	45

Progress towards outcomes

In emergency and disaster situations, epidemiological surveillance needs to be strengthened, complemented by community-based surveillance actions, especially for acute communicable diseases such as vector-borne, diarrhoeal, febrile, respiratory, water-borne, and food-borne diseases, among others. Therefore, DRC, with the support of volunteers from the branches, has incorporated community-based surveillance in the communities that intervened in the different provinces after the passage of Hurricane Fiona.

With these community-based surveillance actions, 903 febrile cases have been identified in 45 rapid health assessments in temporary shelters and affected communities in the affected provinces, especially in Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, Santo Domingo, and the National District, which were directed to seek care at the nearest health centre.

Epidemiological surveillance data on acute communicable diseases were also analyzed, especially those transmitted by vectors and zoonoses, as well as those related to water, which maintain a high incidence of cases of these diseases and which have increased considerably after the rains, such as the National District, Santo Domingo, Santiago, La Vega, Sanchez Ramirez, Espaillat, Monte Plata, San Jose de Ocoa and San Cristobal.

Likewise, epidemiological surveillance data on acute communicable diseases, especially those transmitted by vectors and zoonoses, were analyzed, in addition to those related to water, which maintains a high incidence of cases of these diseases, and after the rains the number of cases has increased considerably, such as the



*CRD volunteer provides materials in basic hygiene and menstrual hygiene talk in Creole in La Altagracia Province.*

National District, Santo Domingo, Santiago, La Vega, Sánchez Ramírez, Espaillat, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa and San Cristóbal.<sup>3</sup>

The proportional distribution of affected families that have benefited from the actions implemented are from the provinces of El Seibo and La Altagracia.

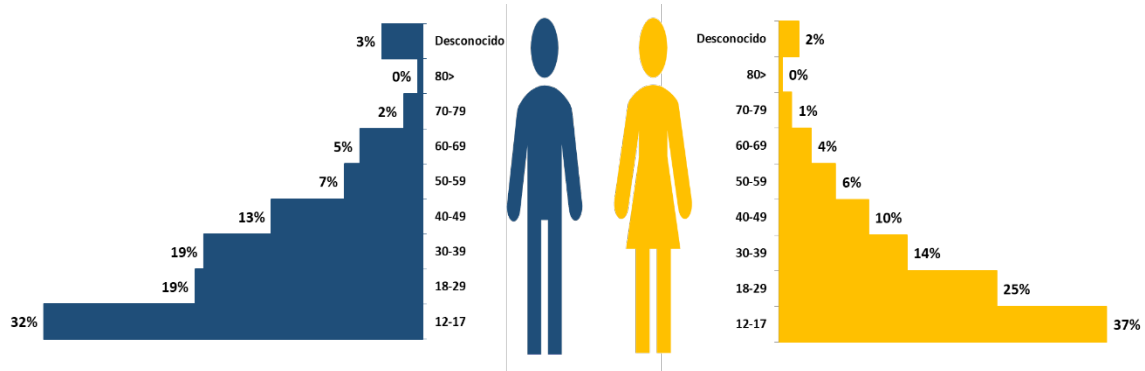
Personal protection supplies were purchased, as well as supplies and materials for home vector control for use and distribution in affected communities and communities with a high incidence of dengue and other vector-borne diseases. Vector prevention and control activities have been carried out in 60 communities in the provinces of La Altagracia, El Seibo, Santiago, Santo Domingo, and the National District in coordination with local authorities.

**Output 4.7: Control of endemic communicable diseases during emergencies**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by STD prevention campaigns	5,000	9,000

Progress towards outcomes

The implementation of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) prevention campaigns in the context of emergencies has been contemplated, for which DRC has acquired 8,000 condoms, which were distributed to the population living in vulnerable conditions, with the participation of CRD's medical interns and volunteers. This activity has reached 9,000 people.



**Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with PSS first aid	1,500	5,500

**Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as RCRC volunteers and staff**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of first responders and volunteers reached by mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

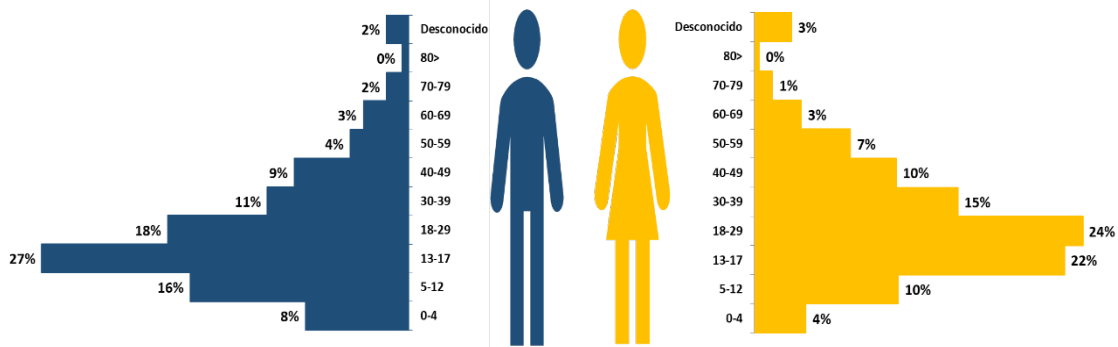
The DRC staff and volunteers previously trained in the execution of MHPSS actions in the context of emergencies were identified and deployed. The strategy developed to meet this established objective related to the reduction of the psychosocial impacts of the emergency and post-emergency includes the development of various activities in the communities affected by Hurricane Fiona, which were subsequently selected based on the findings of the MHPSS needs assessments carried out by the DRC's assessment and intervention teams.

<sup>3</sup> <https://digepe.gob.do/media/trsmjvea/boletin-semanal-40-2022.pdf>

Thirty-nine communities in the different provinces affected by Hurricane Fiona in the east, northeast, and north of the country have been affected, where MHPSS assessments were carried out in the communities and temporary shelters of affected communities, reaching 5,500 people. Additionally, in coordination with UNICEF, 2,500 MHPSS kits were distributed as part of the development of socio-educational activities with children and adolescents in



affected communities in the provinces of El Seibo, La Altagracia, Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Dajabon, Hato Mayor, San Cristobal, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Duarte, Samana, Monte Plata, Elias Piña, Pedernales and Monseñor Nouel. MHPSS services have been provided to 100 people (volunteers and technicians) from CRD intervening in the response actions.

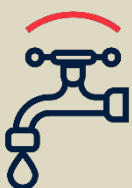


### Challenges

- Availability of vehicles for transportation and logistics coordination for field trips.
- The availability of health and water quality assessments that were developed to complement the preliminary damage and needs assessments.

### Lessons Learned

- Interventions should be carried out based on Sphere, with a focus on child protection, gender, and diversity (populations in conditions of mobility, migrants).
- Improve entry of international assistance due to customs processes (e.g., menstrual kits).
- Key staff unfamiliar with IFRC regional tools and guidelines.
- Delivery of menstrual hygiene kits (encounters) was aligned with damage assessment as part of differentiated assistance delivered to women.
- The entry of international assistance due to customs processes (e.g., menstrual kits for this operation).



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**People Reached: 49,253**

Male: 23,195

Female: 26,058

**Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in selected communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
-------------	--------	--------

Number of evaluations carried out	100	123
<b>Output 1.1: A continuous assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in selected communities is carried out.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of RCRC water distribution points	7	63
<p>In the context of the response to Hurricane Fiona, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion assessments have been conducted in 123 affected communities in 18 municipalities in 12 provinces. The assessments include monitoring of water quality, more frequent household treatment options, and damage to water and sanitation infrastructure, among other aspects. It is important to mention that the response of the Dominican Red Cross was articulated with other organizations such as UNICEF and this allowed to expand the number of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene assessments in the provinces affected by the hurricane. Accordingly, the number of assessments planned was exceeded thanks to the joint work with UNICEF and 123 assessments were achieved instead of 100.</p> <p>60 strategic water access points have been established in the communities, which have received continuous monitoring of water quality, through the installation of water tanks and the establishment of improvements in water infrastructure in the communities.</p> <p>It should be noted that for the implementation of the actions of the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector, meetings have been held with key actors linked to the issue both at the central and local levels, such as GASH, DPS/DAS, Firefighters, Mayor's Office, Interior, among others, to provide a coordinated and adequate response.</p> <p>Likewise, participation in multisectoral coordination spaces for the exchange of information on the health, water, and sanitation situation is maintained.</p>		
<b>Output 1.2: The target population has daily access to safe drinking water that meets Sphere and WHO standards for quantity and quality.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with drinking water services that meet agreed standards according to the specific operational and programmatic context	5,000	6,877
<p>Two water purification plants were put into operation in El Seibo and La Altagracia to support the distribution of water to the population whose routine water supply systems had been affected in the context of Hurricane Fiona, with which 681,896 gallons of water have been produced and distributed in the following communities:</p>		
<b>Province</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Community</b>
El Seibo	Miches	La Javilla, Los Mameyes, Arroyo Santiago, Los Cacaos La Loma de Miches, Boca de Río (La Boca), Los Dos Ríos, Miramar, El Asfalto, Pueblo arriba, Gratini, Borinque, Anacaona, Los Franceses, Cerro Santiago, 13 de julio, El Hormiguero
	Santa Cruz de El Seibo	Ginandiana, El Rosario, Capotillo, Villa Guerrero arriba, Villa Guerrero abajo, Vicentillo, La Meseta, La Quinienta, El Retiro, El Matadero, Mirador Sur, Barrio Blanco, Colinas Don Miguelo, La Loma de los Chivos, Los Cajiles, La Latina, Los Multi Nuevo, La Laguna, Los Km 5-6-7, Vista Hermosa, El Cuey (Puei)
La Altagracia	Higüey	La Florida, Villa Esperanza, Las 7 Lagunas, El Pepe, San Martín de Porres, Villa Palmera, Los Sotos, San Pedro, Villa María, El Salado, Ayiti Chiti, Santana, El Guzmán, La Cabrera, Antonio Guzmán, Católica de Anamuya, Villa Cerro, Villa Hortencia

San Rafael del Yuma

San Rafael del Yuma, Villa Nueva, Batey El Cruce Km 12 Piñita, Batey Palo Bonito, Batey Magdalena, Los Solares, El Lavador (Lavadero), Alma Rosa, Barrio Nuevo, Las Flores, El Brook

In addition, four (4) DRC water distribution trucks have supported the interventions in both provinces and have also rehabilitated wells, pipelines, and other infrastructure in primary health care centres and affected communities to ensure a safe water supply to families. The water intervention has reached 34,383 people in 63 communities in the provinces of El Seibo, La Altagracia, Hato Mayor, and Maria Trinidad Sanchez.

Additionally, with the support of UNICEF, 1,000 bottles of water were distributed to 500 affected families in “bateyes” in the province of La Altagracia. 4,318 jerricans have been distributed and delivered to 3,012 families.



Water distribution in the province of La Altagracia. Source: Dominican Red Cross

Monitoring of water treatment, storage, and use has been established through surveys and water quality tests in 16,806 homes, identifying levels of residual chlorine from 0 to 3 and pH from 0 to 8.2.

**Output 1.3 Hygiene promotion activities that comply with Sphere standards in terms of identification and use of hygiene items provided to the target population.**

# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	1,500	9,850
---	-------	-------

Based on the findings of the assessments and censuses carried out by the National Society teams, the target groups, key messages, and communication methods to be implemented through the different media have been selected, with emphasis on a communication plan for hygiene promotion, including volunteers and technicians previously trained in this health component. In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health, the review and contributions to the IEC materials and the contents of the key messages promoted with them have been completed. These actions have reached 49,253 people (9,850 households) through home visits.

Age group	Female	% Sex	% Age group	Male	% Sex	% Age group	Total	%
0-5	2,867	11%	48%	3138	14%	52%	6,005	12%
6-12	3,246	12%	50%	3234	14%	50%	6,480	13%
13-17	2,866	11%	54%	2483	11%	46%	5,349	11%
18-29	4,970	19%	54%	4191	18%	46%	9,161	19%
30-39	3,722	14%	57%	2863	12%	43%	6,585	13%
40-49	2,796	11%	54%	2400	10%	46%	5,196	11%
50-59	2,349	9%	55%	1935	8%	45%	4,284	9%
60-69	1,571	6%	55%	1304	6%	45%	2,875	6%
70-79	833	3%	47%	952	4%	53%	1,785	4%
80>	463	2%	55%	376	2%	45%	839	2%
unknown	375	1%	54%	319	1%	46%	694	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,058</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>23195</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>49,253</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Output 1.4 Hygiene-related products that meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population and trained on how to use them**

# of hygiene kits distributed to affected families	1,500	1,706
--	-------	-------

Progress towards outcomes

Based on hygiene needs assessments, including the storage of soap, water, and menstrual hygiene for each community, as well as based on health risks and user preference in the target communities and in coordination with the sectoral group (GASH) and other actors, beneficiaries of basic hygiene and menstrual hygiene kits have been identified.

1,706 hygiene kits were distributed to 1,706 families, enough for 3 months, including 400 that were managed with the support of UNICEF, in addition, 4,318 jerricans have been distributed for the correct storage of water at home. 3,850 included with this IFRC-DREF operation and 468 from the stock of the Dominican Red Cross.

With the household approach, hygiene needs assessments were conducted, including the distribution of soap, water, and menstrual hygiene in 97 communities, as well as based on health risks and user preference in the target communities and in coordination with the sectoral group (GASH) and other actors the beneficiaries of basic hygiene and menstrual hygiene kits were identified.



2,086 hygiene kits have been distributed for 2,086 families, which can be enough for three (3) months, including 400 that were managed with the support of UNICEF, 1500 menstrual hygiene kits were distributed during +Hygiene +Health meetings with women and adolescent girls, additionally, 4,318 jerricans have been distributed for the correct storage of water in the home for 3012 families. In addition, 6,000 household water treatment products were distributed.

**Challenges**

- Communication within the intervention team and with other organizations.
- Documenting more community experiences and life stories

**Lessons Learned**

- Strengthen community networks and leaders for empowerment and ownership of the interventions and their results.
- Increase efforts for the creation and equipping of more community networks.
- Necessary to review internal logistics processes to implement homogenous interventions in line with international and national standards (e.g., differentiated content of hygiene kits according to donors).



**Disaster Risk Reduction**

**People Reached: 1,450 people**

Men: 725

Women: 725

**Outcome 2: Communities in areas affected by disasters and crises adopt values and practices that are responsible for climate risk and the environment.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities incorporating climate-smart solutions	3	2

<b>Output 1.1: Contributions to climate change mitigation are made through the application of green solutions</b>		
# of people reached with climate and environmental solutions	1,500	1,450
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the support of the NEAT+ tool, 2 microprojects and a cash transfer were defined and implemented.</li> <li>• Analysis of the needs and population to be assisted.</li> <li>• Neat+ analysis of livelihood needs was conducted to focus on solutions with environmental sustainability perspectives.</li> <li>• Micro projects were formulated for the communities evaluated with the Neat+ tool.</li> <li>• By formulating micro-projects that consider the recovery and strengthening of livelihoods with the Neat+ tool, an environmental sustainability approach is provided to measures to respond to the emergency and improve the resilience of communities to future climate situations.</li> </ul> <p>The people who were trained and qualified for the development of these climate-integrated micro-projects were heads of households with the objective that this knowledge would be replicated within each of the families and the entire community. The communities that were selected during the need's identification phase were communities with a low population density, bearing in mind that this was a pilot intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 290 heads of households were directly trained, which gave us an outreach of approximately 1,450 people within the communities. The main activities were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regenerative agriculture</li> <li>○ Crafts with recyclable materials</li> <li>○ Cash transfer to boost community productivity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulties with the involvement of branches in coordination meetings prior to the impact of the hurricane.</li> <li>• Timely availability of equipment, supplies, tools, and transport to be used in the operation.</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is necessary to disseminate Disaster Risk Management policies and strategies to all levels of the National Society response to act in accordance with them.</li> <li>• Teams should consider protection mechanisms, PSEA and CEA need to be strengthened from planning to closure of operations.</li> <li>• It is necessary to revise and conform different types of humanitarian aid kits according to the family nucleus.</li> <li>• Improve communication within the intervention team and with other organizations.</li> <li>• Deployment of intervention teams without contingency funds (e.g., flat tires).</li> <li>• Improve the order of prioritization of humanitarian actions according to trends and changes in the disaster context.</li> <li>• Increase the activities to reach the largest number of communities identified as vulnerable and affected by the disaster.</li> </ul>		

<b>Strengthening the National Society</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: The capacity-building and organizational development objectives of National Societies are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the foundations, systems and structures, competencies and legal, ethical and financial capacities to plan and implement.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers with adequate visibility in the field.	100	200
<b>Output 1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers insured	100	0

**Output 1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems in place****Indicators:**

# of field monitoring visits	4	4
# of workshop participants Lessons learned	50	42

**Progress towards outcomes**

As evidenced in the lessons learned workshop, the auxiliary role function, and responsibilities of the DRC vis-à-vis the authorities are clear and linked to the mandate. The existence of policies and strategies related to Disaster Risk Management (DRM) facilitated decision-making. Also, the DRC has flexibility during the emergency for the work of the intervention teams according to the context analysis carried out. For example, the mobilization of teams with funds to cover essential expenses (travel and accommodation).

**Volunteer strengthening**

The DRC Volunteers are trained to respond in different sectors and are willing to provide services and humanitarian assistance. Through this IFRC-DREF the DRC was able to increase the visibility equipment for volunteers. The volunteers involved in the operation received a visibility kit. The Volunteers were trained for response in different sectors and are willing to provide services and humanitarian assistance. Although 100 volunteers were initially planned to be provided with adequate visibility, the National Society carried out a joint activity with UNICEF, where 100 additional volunteers received visibility. Therefore, the actual number of volunteers with adequate visibility was increased to 200.

On the other hand, despite the fact that 100 volunteers were expected to be insured, the process did not take place due to difficulties in consolidating the list of volunteers. Consequently, the volunteers participating in the implementation of this operation were not insured through the budget of this intervention.

The DRC held the [Lessons Learned workshop during 29 and 30 march](#) in Guayacanes, Dominican Republic with the participation of 42 staff and volunteers from the provinces responding to this emergency. Dr. Miguel Sanz Flores highlighted, during his opening remarks, the advances made by the National Society in strengthening their institutional capacity for preparedness and response during emergencies.

The workshop was led by the Technical Officer of the IFRC Reference Centre for Disaster Preparedness, and by the Senior Officer, the IFRC-DREF-Regional Office for the Americas, who explained the origin and scope of these funds. The IFRC team explained that IFRC-DREF funds are part of the IFRC response mechanisms that are available to national societies when they want to assist populations that have been affected by different disasters or crises with the objective of improving the way of responding in future operations, and guaranteeing the fulfillment of the auxiliary role that the national society has in relation to the system. The workshop enhances fundamental criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coverage, and sustainability and verifies which of these worked well and the aspects that need to be improved.

The IFRC Americas IFRC-DREF Senior Officer valued this activity as a workshop for analysis, retrospection, and learning, which will allow the elaboration of a matrix to identify what worked well, the aspects that need to be improved, and the practical recommendations necessary to strengthen the National Society's response system.

Altagracia Capellán, Director of Relief and Risk Management said that the knowledge acquired will be applied at the headquarters but will also be multiplied in the different branches that have been protagonists in the trajectory of this IFRC-DREF Hurricane Fiona Project, which has been implemented in the Eastern Region of the country.

During the development of the Lessons Learned Workshop, a series of activities and dynamics were carried out where the participants, divided into groups, were responsible for evaluating the work done by the National Society in the population affected by Hurricane Fiona.

## Challenges

- Compliance with the deadlines established for the implementation of activities and submission of reports and processes are dependent on surge personnel.
- Lack of tools to support the technical managers process and share key data and information in a unified and efficient way.
- The DRC does not have a response fund for rapid implementation.
- Empowerment in the activation and protocol of the crisis management room.
- Monitoring of the safety and security aspects of the equipment that is operational in the field.
- Timely signing of the memorandum of understanding and allocation of funds in the national bank accounts.
- Timely socialisation of evidence of delivery of logistics documents.
- Availability of vehicles or identification of companies that can provide services.
- Administrative and financial and bureaucratic procedures not adapted to emergencies (e.g., fuel supply).
- Limited personal protective equipment.
- Presence of operational security focal points to conduct analysis of security contexts and detect potential threats and ensure compliance with security standards in the field.
- In order to provide the insurance to volunteers, their name and identification is required to carry out the process. However, this was difficult to define for the affiliates since they were not sure of the availability of these people to support the operation.

## Lessons Learned

- It is recommended that DRM policies and strategies are disseminated to all levels of the DRC response teams to act in accordance with them.
- Familiarise operations teams with existing forms and templates available at the national and regional level.
- Standardisation of data collection forms to include information that is not requested by the National EOC but is important for the NS.
- Increase the coverage of beneficiaries in the communities.
- Increase targeted support from the IFRC Delegation in the use of PMER tools.
- Improve logistical requisitions by including more technical information on the items requested.
- Increase the list of suppliers accepted by the NS according to items and services required.
- Include medical personnel in a unified digital database of skills and competencies.
- Hand over existing documents and templates used for humanitarian response management and processes.
- Make local purchases of humanitarian aid supplies and materials.
- Creation of an updated database of volunteers and their capacities at branch level.
- Increase the number of staff trained in different areas identified in the current operation (e.g., information management, Emergency Operations Centre, others).
- Pre-identify active volunteers in order to facilitate the insurance process.

## International Disaster Response

### Outcome S1: An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of rapid response personnel deployed	3	3

### Output 1.1: NS's compliance with the Principles and Standards for Human Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of publications sent through official IFRC channels	15	15

### Product 1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized standards of quality and accountability.

# of volunteers mobilized in response to Operation Hurricane Fiona	100	100
--	-----	-----

Progress towards outcomes

**Information Management Officer**

The IFRC Americas Regional Offices deployed an IM officer, surge personnel from the Salvadorian Red Cross, who worked with the Dominican Red Cross during the implementation of IFRC-DREF funds. The IM officer answered to the IM needs of the operation and also created tools and guidance for the National Society to consider in future operations. A report with specific guidance and tools was produced for the following areas of work:

- Situation report
- Community census
- Damage and Needs Assessments
- Health Activities Monitoring Tool
- Relief and Risk Management Monitoring Tool
- Recommendations for the Dominican Republic Page in IFRC GO

#### **Shelter Coordinator**

On the other hand, the identification of specialised shelter staff to support the National Society did not yield positive results, so the training of volunteers in the use of the kits and their subsequent distribution was affected to the point that to date the percentage of kits delivered is very low.

#### **Challenges**

- Suitable candidates for the response with shelter assistance.

#### **Lessons Learned**

- Improve a procedure for the deployment of intervention teams considering accommodation, per diem and transport coverage.
- Key staff unfamiliar with IFRC regional tools.

## **D. Financial Report**

It is important to note that in some budget lines, there was an over-expenditure with respect to what was initially established. This was seen specifically in the costs of staff and volunteers.

The overspending occurred on the one hand because from the beginning, the deductions made from staff salaries in relation to taxes, health, and pensions, among other things, were not calculated, and on the other hand, because the budget did not include a budget for the distributions, but the per diem and accommodation was still covered for the staff and volunteers who took part in the distributions. Some travel and operational costs were not contemplated at the time of planning, and this led to much higher expenses.

## Reference documents

Click here to access:

- [DREF Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).
- [DREF Operations Update 1](#)

**For more information, specifically related to this operation, please contact:**

### **At the Dominican Red Cross National Society**

- President, Dr. Miguel Sanz, [miguel.sanz@cruzroja.org.do](mailto:miguel.sanz@cruzroja.org.do)
- Director of Risk Management and Relief, Altagracia Capellán Castaños, [dir.sgr@cruzroja.org.do](mailto:dir.sgr@cruzroja.org.do)

### **At the IFRC – Americas Regional Office**

- **Head of the Health, Disasters and Climate Crises Department (HDCC)**, Marianna Kuttothara, [marianna.kuttothara@ifrc.org](mailto:marianna.kuttothara@ifrc.org)
- **Manager, Operations, evolving crisis and disasters**, Maria Martha Tuna, [maria.tuna@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.tuna@ifrc.org)
- **Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Management**: Monica Portilla, [monica.portilla@ifrc.org](mailto:monica.portilla@ifrc.org)
- **Manager Communications**: Susana Arroyo, [susana.arroyo@ifrc.org](mailto:susana.arroyo@ifrc.org)
- **Head of Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting and Quality Assurance**: Golda Ibarra, [golda.ibarra@ifrc.org](mailto:golda.ibarra@ifrc.org)
- **Head, Global Supply Chain**: Mauricio Bustamante, [mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org](mailto:mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org)
- **Senior Officer, DREF**: Santiago Rodriguez, [Santiago.rodriguez@ifrc.org](mailto:Santiago.rodriguez@ifrc.org)

### **Country Cluster Delegation for Latin Caribbean Countries:**

- **Head of Delegation**, Elias Ghanem, [elias.ghanem@ifrc.org](mailto:elias.ghanem@ifrc.org)
- **Disaster Management Coordinator**, Nicolás Segura, [nicolas.segura@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.segura@ifrc.org)

### **At IFRC – Geneva Office**

- **Senior Officer, DREF**: Eszter Matyeka; [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)
- **Senior Officer, Operations Coordination**: Antoine Belair; [antoine.belair@ifrc.org](mailto:antoine.belair@ifrc.org)

## **How we work**

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

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/9-2023/7	Operation	MDRDO014
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 23/Aug/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRDO014 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Fiona

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>383,552</b>
DREF Response Pillar	383,552
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-353,480</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>30,072</b>

## II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	2,024	2,244	-221
PO02 - Livelihoods	35,720	19,537	16,183
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	59,981	53,158	6,823
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	191,096	199,510	-8,414
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion		28	-28
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	5,325	6,129	-804
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>294,145</b>	<b>280,606</b>	<b>13,539</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	3,461		3,461
EA02 - Secretariat Services	65,498	50,259	15,238
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	20,448	22,615	-2,167
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>89,407</b>	<b>72,874</b>	<b>16,533</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>383,552</b>	<b>353,480</b>	<b>30,071</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/9-2023/7	Operation	MDRDO014
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 23/Aug/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRDO014 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Fiona

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2022 to 31 Mar 2023

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>217,673</b>	<b>156,140</b>	<b>61,532</b>
Construction Materials	1,540		1,540
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	147,600	77,907	69,693
Medical & First Aid	36,100	8,754	27,346
Teaching Materials	23,000	38,091	-15,091
Utensils & Tools	9,433	9,202	231
Other Supplies & Services		18,210	-18,210
Cash Disbursement		3,978	-3,978
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>		<b>1,434</b>	<b>-1,434</b>
Computers & Telecom		1,434	-1,434
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>47,771</b>	<b>-22,271</b>
Storage		5,024	-5,024
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000	1,596	3,404
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,500	32,655	-12,155
Logistics Services		8,496	-8,496
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>70,620</b>	<b>82,566</b>	<b>-11,946</b>
International Staff	36,000	5,749	30,252
National Staff		1,394	-1,394
National Society Staff	10,200	22,945	-12,745
Volunteers	24,420	52,478	-28,058
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>		<b>6,379</b>	<b>-6,379</b>
Professional Fees		6,379	-6,379
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>13,720</b>	<b>24,880</b>
Workshops & Training	38,600	13,720	24,880
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>23,896</b>	<b>-16,146</b>
Travel	3,000	17,617	-14,617
Information & Public Relations	2,700	4,308	-1,608
Office Costs		836	-836
Communications	1,500	339	1,161
Financial Charges	550	797	-247
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>23,409</b>	<b>21,574</b>	<b>1,835</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,409	21,574	1,835
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>383,552</b>	<b>353,480</b>	<b>30,071</b>