

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Caribbean: Hurricane Season 2008

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDR49003
GLIDE No. TC-2008-000143
21 December 2009

Period covered by this Final Report: 9 September 2008 to 9 June 2009.

Appeal target (current): CHF 2,010,991 (USD 1,828,173 or EUR 1,243,656)

Appeal coverage: 87%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 9 September 2008 for CHF 1,802,093 (USD 1,638,300 or EUR 1,115,850) for 6 months to assist 25,000 beneficiaries.
- An allocation from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for CHF 25,000 (USD 23,809 or EUR 15,291) was made on 28 August 2008 to support the National Society of Jamaica to cover early preparedness and costs of relief activities. A second DREF allocation for CHF 100,000 (90,909 or EUR 61,920) was requested and approved on 2 September.
- A DREF allocation for CHF 25,000 (USD 23,809 or EUR 15,291) was granted on 1 September 2008 to support the Bahamas Red Cross Society. A second DREF allocation for CHF 170,000 (USD 154,545 or EUR 105,263) was requested and approved on 2 September.
- On 6 October, the budget was revised to **CHF 2,010,991 (USD 1,828,173 or EUR 1,243,656)** for 9 months to assist 20,000 beneficiaries.

Summary: On 28 August 2008, Hurricane Gustav lashed through Jamaica and the Cayman Islands with strong winds and rain. Three days later, tropical storm Hanna swamped the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos with heavy rain and gusty winds. Only few days later, Hurricane Ike passed near causing heavy rains delaying the relief operation and causing extensive damage to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the south-east Bahamas. The objectives in this Appeal were established based on identified needs: relief items, provision of psychosocial support, safe water, rehabilitation of livelihoods and preparedness training. A total of 1,997 families in Jamaica, 634 families in Bahamas and over 1,600 families in the Turks and Caicos Islands were assisted by relief items during the relief phase that ended in November 2008. The Appeal was handed over from Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) to the Caribbean Regional Representation (CRR) in January 2009 to support finalizing recovery and preparedness activities. The operation was completed on 9 June 2009 and the National Societies of the Bahamas and Jamaica as well as the Turks and Caicos Islands Overseas Branch of the British Red Cross are now better prepared for the Atlantic Hurricane Season 2009.

This report features a final financial report which presents a balance of approximately CHF 61,597. The remaining funds of this operation will be reimbursed to the DREF once an outstanding pledge is paid.

The situation

Tropical Storm Gustav impacted **Jamaica** on 28 and 29 August 2008 bringing extensive rain and wind damage to infrastructure and personal effects. The communities suffered from landslides, flooding and torrential winds. A total of 12 fatalities were confirmed. The Ministry of Agriculture reported substantial livelihood damages in many parishes.

Approximately 2,000 people sought refuge in the 100 emergency shelters that were opened island-wide. Approximately 463 houses were totally destroyed while another 2,065 sustained major damages. The rainy season continued in two of the affected parishes, namely Saint Thomas, Saint Mary and Portland. On 9 February 2009 significant flooding occurred in these parishes and resulted in challenges for those persons who were in the process of recovering their livelihood.

The **Bahamas Red Cross Society (BRCS)** was responding to the damages caused by Hanna when Hurricane Ike interrupted relief activities on 7 September 2008. Ike caused most damage in the island of Inagua, while the southern islands such as Mayaguana, Acklins, Crooked and Ragged Islands sustained lesser damages. There were no reports of fatalities or injuries. It was estimated that approximately 500 to 700 families were affected.

On 1 September, Hurricane Hanna hit the **Turks and Caicos Islands** moving from a tropical storm to a category one hurricane. The weather system stayed over and around the Islands for three days causing some damage to housing and flooding. On 6 September, Hurricane Ike hit the Turks and Caicos as a category four hurricane causing extensive damage to housing and other structures as well as some flooding. An estimated 6,950 people were affected on Grand Turk, South Caicos and Salt Cay, and several thousands on Providenciales.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The **Jamaica Red Cross'** (JRC) National Intervention Teams (NITs) responded to the emergency and all 13 branches were activated along with 14 pre-trained community disaster response teams (CDRTs). The JRC stocks were relocated to accessible locations. The National Society provided cooked meals, blankets and hygiene kits in several shelters located in different parishes throughout the island. A total of 1,977 families received basic relief items, 589 small farmers received vouchers to recover their livelihood and 100 families received school supplies. The JRC conducted three shelter management trainings and many local workshops on that topic in March with the collaborative efforts of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The SPHERE training which was scheduled to take place at the beginning of June was cancelled due to the limited timeframe and unavailability of facilitators within the stipulated timeframe of the operation.

The **Bahamas Red Cross Society (BRCS)** began distributing emergency relief supplies with the help of Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members on 8 September, the day after the passage of Hurricane Ike. All relief distributions were completed in December. A total of 634 families were assisted by the emergency response efforts. The BRCS conducted a logistics training in December, shelter management trainings in February and May and a first aid training in May. With regard to livelihood support initiatives in the Bahamas consisting of cash grants for vulnerable families, funding was not available in the early days of the operation to provide this support, and it was felt inappropriate to continue the initiative at a later stage when funding became available.

The **Turks and Caicos Islands Overseas Branch of the British Red**



Bahamas Red Cross Society personnel downloading relief items in Inagua. Source: Bahamas Red Cross Society

Cross (TCI OSB) completed the distributions of relief items by 4 October 2008 on Grand Turk, Provo, South and Middle Caicos. Over 1,600 families received Red Cross relief items. In addition, Turks and Caicos branch volunteers distributed a wide variety of items donated in-kind and also assisted other agencies to reach those most in need.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: 4,000 families (20,000 people) affected by the hurricanes will have benefited from the distribution of food (in Jamaica) and non-food items (2,000 families in Jamaica, 500 in Bahamas and 1,500 in Turks and Caicos) in order to help them recover from the hurricanes.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Approximately 20,000 people in the affected countries will receive essential food and non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Develop an exit strategy.

Jamaica

Impact:

The Jamaica Red Cross finished all distributions by 5 November 2008 in all provinces. The JRC distributed tarpaulins, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, blankets, buckets, jerry cans, double bed bases, double bed mattresses, single bed bases, single bed mattresses, double bed sheets, bleach, food packages, mosquito nets and bottled water.

The Jamaica Red Cross received three Tropical Mobile Storage Units (TMSUs) which are retrofitted 40' containers) containing 1,200 kitchen sets, 510 fleece blankets, 1,200 hygiene kits, 400 mosquito nets, 1,200 plastic buckets and 3,500 tarpaulins from Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit on 24 November. One TMSU was placed at headquarters, one in Saint James parish and one in Trelawny parish. The table below shows both distributions and the balance of stocks of the Jamaica Red Cross' warehouse after the completion of distributions:

Item	N° of items sent by PADRU	N° of items distributed	Remaining stock
Kitchen sets	2,000	554	1,446
Hygiene kits	2,100 (100 in-kind donation from the Canadian Red Cross)	881	1,219
Mosquito nets	2,000	903	Most of these were distributed. However, there has been a challenge in obtaining some records from the JRC branches. The 400 that arrived in the TMSU are in stock.
Stoves	2,000	Less than 20	Most of these are still in stock as they arrived late in the operation. The JRC has distributed less than 20 on a case by case basis.
Buckets	2,000	125	1,875
Tarpaulins	4,000	772	3,228
Blankets	1,020	593	427
Mosquito repellents	2,000	0	2,000

All branches carrying out distribution experienced delays, due to adverse weather conditions; however, the distributions were rescheduled and eventually accomplished. The JRC was able to boost efforts by deploying additional volunteers as well as staff from the National Society headquarters to accelerate the process.

Bahamas

Impact:

The Bahamas Red Cross Society finished all distributions by 17 October. The following table details the relief items (from the PADRU shipment and pre-existing stocks) distributed to families per island:

Relief Item	Abaco	Acklins	Crooked	Grand Bahama	Inagua	Mayaguana	Nassau NP	TOTAL
Water (cases)	0	7	20	20	263	20	0	330
Food parcels	0	123	40	0	464	6	1	634
Flashlights	0	45	5	0	150	0	130	330
Hygiene Kits	20	77	5	60	350	0	0	512
Kitchen Sets	20	0	0	0	68	0	0	88
Tarpaulins	4	0	0	4	333	0	0	341
Buckets	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Blankets	150	240	0	240	600	0	0	1,230
Mosquito Nets	100	50	0	0	410	0	0	560
Small Emergency Food parcels	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	92
Cots	12	0	0	0	4	0	13	29

In the Bahamas Red Cross Society the following items remain in stock: a total of 2,040 blankets (including blankets from the original stock and blankets sent by PADRU), 420 hygiene kits (283 from the shipment sent by PADRU and 137 from the original stock of the National Society), 412 kitchen sets, 807 tarpaulins (659 sent by PADRU and 148 tarpaulins from the stocks before the hurricane), 620 mosquito nets (from the BRCS original stock and nets sent by PADRU), 50 first aid kits and 1,050 jerry cans. Major issues were encountered in the transportation of relief items to the outer islands. Once the hurricane had passed, transport was slow to return to pre-hurricane levels due to damage to infrastructure, high needs, and continued weather concerns. Nevertheless, the distribution process was completed and approximately 634 families received relief items.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Impact:

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency's (CDERA) rapid needs assessments identified the most affected areas, then discussions with the Board of Churches and community organizations further identified the main needs of families, which were shelter, water and food.

By working with civil groups, church representatives and the government, beneficiary lists were created in Grand Turk and Providenciales to identify the most vulnerable.

The British Red Cross contributed to the operation providing the Turks and Caicos Overseas Branch with in-kind donations of 5,000 mosquito nets, 3,100 tarpaulins, 700 shelter kits, 5,100 jerry cans, 700 stoves, 700 kitchen sets, 700 hygiene kits, and a standard delegate kit. In this shipment, a stock of 1,500,000 water purification tablets previously donated was also sent from PADRU. These items were sent through PADRU on 9 September 2009. Moreover, a second shipment of relief items, including 700 shelter kits, 700 hygiene kits, 700 kitchen sets and 700 small stoves, was sent by PADRU. Immediately after Hanna and in preparation for Ike, TCI OSB released all of its pre-positioned stock of sandbags (7,000), comfort kits (1,000), mini stoves, radios, flashlights and glow sticks.

It has not been possible to calculate precisely the total number of beneficiaries in the Turks and Caicos Islands; however, Red Cross records indicate that relief items were distributed to a total of 1,600 households. The figures below indicate items dispatched for distribution between 11 September and 7 October:

Relief Item	Grand Turk	Providenciales	South Caicos	Middle Caicos	TOTAL
Sandbags	3,000	4,000			7,000
Comfort kits	100	200	400		700
Torch/radios	50		300	172	522
Glow sticks	100	500		500	1,100
Mini stoves		30			30
Water purification tablets	300,000	250,000			550,000
Tarpaulins	1,796	1,060			2,856
Jerry cans	1,925	1,005			2,930
Mosquito nets	2,727	965			3,692
Kitchen sets	445	230			675
Hygiene kits	450	230			680
Shelter kits	439	220			659
Stoves	412	230			642

In addition to these Red Cross relief goods, Turks and Caicos branch volunteers distributed a wide variety of items donated in-kind as well as assisted other agencies to access people most in need.

After the completion of distributions, the following items from the first shipment sent by PADRU remain in stock to respond to future emergencies:

Item	In stock
Mosquito nets	1,318
Tarpaulins	49
Shelter kits	737
Jerry cans	2,145
Stoves	758
Kitchen sets	720
Hygiene kits	720
Water purification tablets	900,000

*During the operation there were a number of items that disappeared or were lost during the movement of goods between the airport, in the Provos, warehouse and the Grand Turk warehouse.

The balance of goods in stock includes all the items sent during the second shipment from PADRU to the Turks and Caicos Islands Overseas Branch of the British Red Cross. As a result of this, the level of preparedness for the hurricane season 2009 has been increased as these supplies are already in country in the event of a disaster.

Health, Water and Sanitation

Objective: The relief workers, those affected people temporarily accommodated in shelters and those who have been adversely affected by the hurricane will benefit from psychosocial support (PSP).	
Expected results	Activities planned

<p>Psychosocial support is provided to the most affected people in Jamaica, Bahamas and Turks and Caicos.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Psychological Support to the relief workers and those most affected by the emergency. PSP programmes can either be aimed at individual support or mainstreamed and integrated in other health, community-based and relief programmes.
<p>Red Cross staff and volunteers in Bahamas Red Cross are trained in PSP techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a PSP workshop and training for volunteers. • PSP training for the Bahamas Red Cross.

Jamaica

Impact:

Psychosocial Support was provided to approximately 160 people in some four (4) interventions. Of 160 people, approximately 30 were staff, 30 volunteers and 100 people living in shelters. In addition, the Jamaica Red Cross printed 4,000 brochures and 1,000 posters with stress management tips and other useful information to help the people affected by the disasters. The United Nations Population Fund Jamaica, also partnered with the JRC to conduct a three-day workshop, in a joint effort to address the social issues of gender-based violence in the shelters which was an integral part of the training as there is a growth of gender based violence on the island.

Bahamas

Impact:

The BRCS decided to use the remaining funds from the Appeal to conduct first aid training of trainers instead of PSP training as this would both increase the capacity of the National Society and work as a basis for fund-raising. This step is necessary for ensuring that communities which tend to become inaccessible when a disaster occurs on the islands have the capacity to respond immediately until further assistance can be provided. The National Societies need to be able to produce materials for first aid training and by charging a fee for services rendered, the BRCS hopes to be able to produce funds to roll out a sustainable programme.

Rehabilitation of livelihoods

Objective: To assess the early recovery needs and design appropriate interventions to help protect livelihoods.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Appropriate recovery interventions are assessed.</p> <p>100 banana workers and small farmers in Jamaica will have alternate means of livelihoods.</p> <p>Students in Jamaica will receive school supplies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct needs analysis and capacity assessments. • Identify priority livelihood interventions based on needs and capacities. • Identify stakeholders supporting livelihood interventions and ensure proper coordination. • Carry out initial early recovery interventions.

Jamaica

Impact:

Based on the assessments carried out by a reputable research company well as coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jamaica Red Cross branch representatives, the following actions were taken:

A total of 100 students received replacement school supplies such as books, pens, pencils in the parishes of Saint Catherine, Kingston and Saint Andrew as these areas were severely affected by the storms.

In addition, 589 farmers received livelihood support in form of vouchers to purchase tools, fertilizer, seeds as well as livestock. This benefit is intended to boost their earning and ultimately provide for their families. These farmers are from the parishes of Saint Thomas and Saint Mary. The JRC completed the distribution of vouchers on 6 February 2009.

The information regarding the livelihoods needs was not gathered and submitted by branch representatives as rapidly as expected. The Jamaica Red also received support from the Jamaica National Foundation, a charitable foundation based in Kingston. These funds were earmarked for three of the affected five parishes.

Bahamas

Impact:

The Island of Inagua suffered major damage to the primary employer, Morton Salt. All 300 families on the island were affected by the closure of this company. A cash grant project to support all the affected households on Inagua was planned.

Funding was not available in the early days of the operation to provide this support, and it was felt inappropriate to continue the initiative at a later stage when funding became available as the salt company had re-opened.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Impact:

The British Red Cross has identified a number of programme opportunities to further research and develop into a recovery programme that meets the needs of vulnerable sectors of the community. One of the main issues to address in developing a recovery programme on Grand Turk is the legal immigration status of the affected population and how this affects the actions that the BRC and TCI OSB can implement.

The recovery programme activities that BRC and TCI OSB have identified are:

- Communal sanitation projects in shelters, public facilities and the prison.
- TCI OSB recovery planning to replace infrastructure lost in the hurricane and improve organizational capacity in preparation for the 2009 Hurricane Season to enable TCI OSB to fulfill its disaster management role with the government and community.
- Reconstruction and retrofitting of housing damaged in the hurricanes.
- Livelihoods development programmes to assist vulnerable sections of the community recover from the hurricane disaster.

The British Red Cross is planning to divide the programme into phases. The initial phase will address the communal sanitation situation and undertake further research to develop a programme to provide recovery assistance to the most vulnerable sections of the community. Funding for the programme will come from BRC funds outside the appeal.

The political and social complexities that exist in Turks and Caicos combined with the current political uncertainties are affecting the ability of all the stakeholders involved in planning recovery activities to carry out full investigations to identify and address the needs of the most vulnerable sections of the community.

Communication

Objective: The Red Cross Societies will facilitate adequate visibility of the response activities through the development of a comprehensive communication strategy.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Red Cross volunteers will have proper visibility equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of visibility material (stickers, t-shirts, caps, etc. • Local and international interviews. • Elaboration of press releases. • Elaboration of brochures.

Jamaica

Impact:

Several press releases were sent out and interviews were facilitated with both local and international media houses. There were photographers contracted to take photographs of different activities during the operation. These activities aided in increasing the visibility of the JRC.

Bahamas

Impact:

The Bahamas Red Cross Society used different visibility items such as t-shirts for volunteers and stickers for products. Numerous interviews were given to the media including appearances on TV shows.

Turks and Caicos Islands**Impact:**

Regular interviews were conducted with local media, a blog was put on the BRC website, electronic newsletters and updates were circulated to the island and information was published on the BRC website. The BRC deployed a communications delegate to the TCI for a period of three weeks on 26 September.

National Society Capacity-Building

Objective: The capacity of the Red Cross Societies in disaster response and preparedness will have been strengthened.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The Red Cross volunteers will be better prepared in disaster response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct several capacity trainings and workshops; one of these workshops includes a Sphere training.

Jamaica**Impact:**

In March 2009, the United Nations Population Fund co-facilitated a training with the Red Cross on gender and reproductive health for 35 shelter managers and disaster focal points. This was considered an important activity as there have been increasing numbers of reported cases of gender based violence and pregnancy-related deaths in the country. This also relates to the role the JRC takes on in the management of shelters supporting the Government of Jamaica.

The JRC conducted a National Intervention Team (NIT) training from 8 to 10 May. The necessity, effectiveness and capacity of the NITs has been proved in previous hurricanes which have occurred in Jamaica; therefore it is important to increase the existing national level response capacity and the number of trained NIT members through this training.

A national SPHERE training was planned to take place between 4 and 6 June with the help of facilitators from the Guyana Red Cross Society to improve the quality of JRC's assistance to people affected by disaster and accountability to their constituents, donors and the affected population. However, it was challenging to find available SPHERE facilitators, and the training was therefore cancelled.

Bahamas**Impact:**

The BRCS arranged logistics training at their headquarters for volunteers and office staff in December 2008 to better enable them to handle the flow of goods in times of disaster. This training has helped the National Society to be better prepared and gain increased capacity to act in the relief phase of an operation. The BRCS realised that there is a need for development in this area which has helped the National Society to prepare for the Atlantic Hurricane Season 2009.

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) agreed to partner with the BRCS and allowed the National Society to take the lead role in shelter management in the Bahamas. As a result, a total of three shelter management training sessions were held in conjunction with NEMA in May and June 2009 in Andros, South Eleuthera and Inagua. A total of some 67 persons successfully completed the training course including volunteers, NEMA personnel and staff member of the BRCS. During two of the training sessions, participants were also taught first aid skills and as well as how to conduct damage and needs assessments. In May, high school students in Long Island were given first aid training and three first aid kits.

Conclusion

Responding to Gustav, Hanna and Ike drew much attention to the Red Cross in the region and also helped the JRC, the BRCS and the TCI OSB to recruit new volunteers and raise their profiles as impartial humanitarian actors in their countries. With financial support from donor National Societies and Overseas Branches (OSBs) the National Societies and the TCI OSB were able to pre-stock relief items in Jamaica, the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos Islands. This resulted in these National Societies being better prepared for the Atlantic Hurricane Season 2009.

Jamaica:

Based on established patterns, the island of Jamaica appears to be one of the most vulnerable in the Caribbean region which usually suffers the wrath of hurricanes. However, the JRC has continued to ensure that the National Society is better prepared for the Hurricane Season 2009. Shelter management training as well as pre-positioning of relief items on the island was all part of the preparation process for the JRC to ensure a better and more efficient response. To date, over 50 volunteers and staff are trained in shelter management who can be called upon to assist if needed.

Bahamas:

Having successfully completed the operation, the BRCS have seen the importance of pre-positioning relief supplies on islands that are most vulnerable based on the most frequent track of hurricanes so that the National Society is able to respond immediately to disasters before external assistance can be provided. This was one of the major challenges the National Society faced and as a result the depleted stocks were replenished.

On the affected islands there were no Community Disaster Response Teams trained and volunteers and NIT members were called upon to assist on the island of Inagua. It was recommended that communities on the island be trained to become first responders through the CDRT process, since inter-island transport can become a challenge and this would enable the communities to handle any given situation.

As the BRCS is mandated by the government to fulfil the role of shelter management, on-going shelter management training as new volunteers are recruited would aid in increasing the National Society's capacity to respond to hurricanes during the hurricane season. Apart from this, the National Emergency Management Agency and the Bahamas Red Cross Society have finalized a Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations to highlight the roles and responsibilities of each.

Turks and Caicos Islands:

The British Red Cross accomplished a comprehensive evaluation of the TCI operation at the end of 2008. Overall the Red Cross response was viewed positively by the majority of individuals, organizations and communities interviewed by the evaluation team. Responding to the disaster has served as a basis for strengthening the collective understanding amongst the different stakeholders in TCI of the need to work towards overall preparedness and resilience of the population. Stakeholders also anticipate seeing a stronger and more visible Red Cross throughout the Turks and Caicos Islands, including islands where the Red Cross does not yet have a presence.

The TCI OSB has a limited number of volunteers whereas churches have presence in all the regions of the islands. Churches also had detailed information of different communities and of all ethnic groups. Therefore, working in partnership with the churches was seen as the most effective way for the Red Cross to reach affected communities and identify beneficiaries.

In order to better reflect islands' society as a whole, increasing the diversity of TCI OSB volunteers in terms of ethnicity and language would improve the TCI OSB's ability to reach some of the neediest communities. There is an opportunity to recruit from these communities that received assistance and who are now aware of Red Cross and of the work that it does.

Since that there had not been a natural disaster in the Turks and Caicos Islands for more than 50 years, the TCI OSB did not have an up to date communication plan which led to some inconsistencies in communication between different components of Red Cross and other stakeholders. On the outset of the disaster the TCI OSB could have developed consistent key messages communicating clearly the overall situation, the outstanding needs, contact details of the official Red Cross representatives and mechanisms by which donations could be made to the Red Cross Appeal.

All International Federation 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 is committed to the *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)* in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Final financial report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR49003 - Caribbean - Hurricane Season

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2009/11
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2009/11
Appeal	MDR49003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	2,010,991					2,010,991
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	110,000					110,000
Australian Red Cross	513					513
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	234,537					234,537
Barbados Red Cross	3,639					3,639
British Red Cross	402,174					402,174
Canadian Red Cross	435					435
ECHO	367,929					367,929
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	53,834					53,834
Japanese Red Cross	58,420					58,420
Monaco Red Cross	29,967					29,967
New York Office (from aqua Fund)	16,072					16,072
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	29,114					29,114
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	295					295
Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors	5					5
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,500					2,500
C1. Cash contributions	1,309,434					1,309,434
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
ECHO	90,457					90,457
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	90,457					90,457
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
British Red Cross	240,129					240,129
Canadian Red Cross	6,699					6,699
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	246,828					246,828
<u>Other Income</u>						
Services	-1,198					-1,198
Voluntary Income	101,844					101,844
C5. Other Income	100,646					100,646
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	1,747,365					1,747,365
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,747,365					1,747,365
Appeal Coverage	87%					87%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	1,747,365					1,747,365
E. Expenditure	-1,685,768					-1,685,768
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	61,597					61,597

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2,010,991					2,010,991	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	199,700	221,416				221,416	-21,716	
Clothing & textiles	114,311	84,681				84,681	29,630	
Food	87,169	101,596				101,596	-14,427	
Water & Sanitation	21,500						21,500	
Medical & First Aid	1,925	4,025				4,025	-2,100	
Teaching Materials	36,000						36,000	
Utensils & Tools	243,661	216,027				216,027	27,634	
Other Supplies & Services	326,743	123,285				123,285	203,458	
Total Supplies	1,031,009	751,030				751,030	279,979	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	93,687	81,897				81,897	11,790	
Computers & Telecom	3,500						3,500	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	1,650	1,532				1,532	118	
Others Machinery & Equipment	22,000						22,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	120,837	83,428				83,428	37,409	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	3,000	20,241				20,241	-17,241	
Distribution & Monitoring	269,141	271,238				271,238	-2,097	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	16,499	20,556				20,556	-4,057	
Total Transport & Storage	288,640	312,036				312,036	-23,396	
Personnel								
International Staff	5,550	25				25	5,525	
Regionally Deployed Staff	21,124	18,100				18,100	3,025	
National Staff	33,108	34,692				34,692	-1,584	
National Society Staff	32,500	29,972				29,972	2,528	
Consultants	15,000	2,004				2,004	12,996	
Total Personnel	107,282	84,794				84,794	22,488	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	141,269	92,199				92,199	49,070	
Total Workshops & Training	141,269	92,199				92,199	49,070	
General Expenditure								
Travel	46,426	43,409				43,409	3,017	
Information & Public Relation	20,901	16,708				16,708	4,193	
Office Costs	13,914	27,726				27,726	-13,812	
Communications	11,059	19,732				19,732	-8,673	
Professional Fees		284				284	-284	
Financial Charges	9,878	108,289				108,289	-98,411	
Other General Expenses	40,540	243				243	40,297	
Total General Expenditure	142,718	216,391				216,391	-73,673	
Programme Support								
Program Support	130,714	107,043				107,043	23,671	
Total Programme Support	130,714	107,043				107,043	23,671	
Services								
Services & Recoveries	48,522	38,848				38,848	9,674	
Total Services	48,522	38,848				38,848	9,674	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,010,991	1,685,768				1,685,768	325,224	
VARIANCE (C - D)		325,224				325,224		