

FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC & HAITI: FLOODS

28 February 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 13/04; Final Report; Period covered: 28 May to 28 November 2004; Final appeal coverage: 123.3%. [Click here to access the final financial report](#)¹

Appeal history:

- Launched on 28 May 2004 for CHF 912,248 (USD 717,176 or EUR 592,446) for 3 months to assist 10,000 beneficiaries (2,000 families).
- Budget revised and increased to CHF 2,433,000 and the number of beneficiaries increased to 25,000 (5,000 families). The operation was extended by 3 months to 28 November 2004.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 100,000.

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Caribbean Annual Appeal 01.51/2004; Haiti Social Unrest Emergency Appeal 07/2004 and Haiti Floods Emergency Appeal 22/2004.

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

Background and Summary

Several days of heavy rains in late May brought devastating floods to Haiti and the Dominican Republic, causing several rivers to overflow. The majority of the damage was concentrated around the southern border region between the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The final figures confirm that there were around 2,000 dead. Hundreds of people

¹ The financial report shows a small deficit; the Federation is currently reviewing how to clear this.

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remain missing and are presumed dead. In addition, thousands more were displaced by the flooding, which destroyed homes and crops throughout the affected areas.

In Haiti, the worst affected regions were the South, West and South East Departments. In the area surrounding Mapou, in the South East Department, hundreds of homes were destroyed and the local water source was contaminated by thousands of human and animal corpses. In Mapou, at least 412 people were killed in the floods. In the West Department, at least 237 people died in the border town of Fonds Verrettes when a flash flood swept through the area.

In the Dominican Republic, the hardest hit areas were the Provinces of Independencia, (the town of Jimaní, located on the border with Haiti), Elias Piña, Duarte and Sanchez Ramirez (the Bajo Yuna region). In Jimaní alone a total of 393 were confirmed dead. Throughout the country, 414 people lost their lives, more than 15,000 people and 3,000 homes were affected by the floods, and some 1,600 families were left homeless. Many of the affected persons in the border region of the Dominican Republic were Haitian immigrants, most undocumented.

The relief operation in response to the floods in the Dominican Republic and Haiti was swift and proportional in its size, considering the high level of destruction caused by the disaster. Relief supplies were flown into Santo Domingo almost immediately after the first damage reports were received by the Federation. Relief efforts were efficiently coordinated by the Federation, and the response of the Red Cross Movement and the international community in general was generous, timely and adequate. However, due to the widespread devastation and the disruption of communications and transportation links, relief efforts were hampered in the immediate aftermath of the floods, as the most affected communities remained completely cut off and beyond the reach of emergency assistance for several days.

In a well orchestrated and swift response, resources were immediately mobilized to support the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) and the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS). The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) deployed a team to coordinate the operation on the ground, including an operations manager and disaster response and telecommunications delegates. Additional human resources and technical experts were also deployed to the region from the Federation Secretariat in Geneva, the Panama and Lima Regional Delegations and from the Regional Finance Unit. In order to further reinforce and support the operation, resources were also mobilized directly by numerous Partner National Societies. From the outset, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) played a key role in the floods response operation, taking the lead in providing the logistical support required to begin the relief operation on the ground and distributing relief supplies in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

Logistical challenges encountered in this operation were enormous, particularly in Haiti and during the initial phase of the operation. Aircrafts were flown into the region carrying tons of relief goods, dispatched mostly from PADRU in Panama or organized directly by Partner National Societies. In the effort to bring emergency relief to the victims in the most remote and hardest-hit areas, transport solutions had to be creative, flexible and fast: they ranged from helicopters to boats and motorcycles; even donkeys and mules have been used to transport items over damaged parts of the access roads. Almost two weeks after the disaster, a Federation car was the first vehicle to reach Mapou, the most affected district of Haiti. In order to facilitate access to affected areas, the Federation played an active role in reopening and rehabilitating roads. A total of 371 corpses were recovered by the Red Cross in the district of Mapou alone, where the death toll reached 412. This activity was crucial to avoid further contamination of water sources and the spread of diseases.

The Federation's emergency operation came to a close in November, six months after the floods wreaked havoc in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The emergency phase of the operation, which included search and rescue and distribution of relief goods to beneficiaries, was successfully completed. Most of the capacity building initiatives were also implemented and helped to strengthen the affected communities, particularly in the Red Cross branches located in the border areas. However, Haiti was once again struck by a major natural disaster between 17 and 19 September; Tropical Storm Jeanne caused severe flooding and landslides throughout the country, also affecting some regions of the Dominican Republic. Due to the devastating effects of Tropical Storm Jeanne, the timely implementation of rehabilitation and recovery objectives was compromised as attention and capacities concentrated on ongoing rehabilitation activities in the border region were redirected to the town of Gonaïves and the

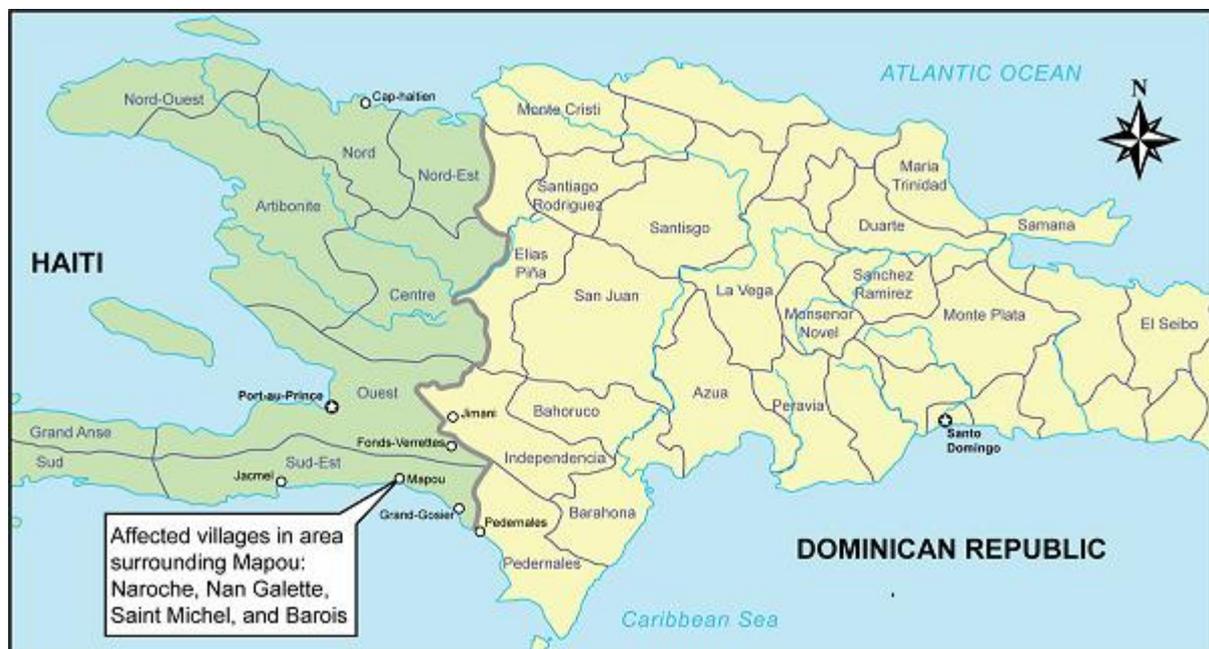
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surrounding areas in the west of the country. The capacity of the National Societies and of the Federation was severely overstretched as the third emergency relief operation of the year was implemented in Haiti, mobilizing all resources currently available in the country. Additional capacity building activities will be carried out in the Dominican Republic as part of the Caribbean Annual Appeal 2005 and the Haiti Annual Appeal 2005.

Relief activities in response to the flooding in the Dominican Republic and Haiti were carried out with the invaluable support of the following donors: American, Australian, Austrian, Barbados, Belize, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Spanish, Suriname, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, as well as the Turkish Red Crescent Society. Significant support was also received from ECHO and USAID, as well as several private donors.

Coordination

Relief operations in the Dominican Republic and Haiti were well coordinated and inclusive of all Partner National Societies present in the field, particularly the French, Netherlands and Spanish Red Cross Societies. Effective cooperation and coordination mechanisms were also established between the Federation and other aid organizations, enabling the main humanitarian players to avoid duplication of work and maximize the reach and positive impact of their collective efforts. Key partners in the field during this operation included UNICEF, WFP, PAHO, World Vision, Médecins sans Frontières and OXFAM, among others. Coordination with local authorities and national civil society institutions in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti was also strong, helping to optimize the impact of aid.



Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items):

Objective: 5,000 beneficiary families in the Dominican Republic and Haiti will have received food and non-food relief to assist them in recovering from the effects of the flooding.

Extensive needs assessments and surveys of the selected beneficiaries were carried out by the Federation and Dominican and Haitian Red Cross' volunteers throughout the entire emergency phase of the operation. Findings of these assessments and of monitoring efforts helped to adapt plans and target the assistance to the most affected communities. The operational Plan of Action was revised to incorporate new findings from the field and adapt activities in a flexible manner, aiming at helping the largest number of people and provide them with the best possible assistance.

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Distributions of the intended relief food and non-food items were completed in the two countries during the month of August. In total, some 3,000 families in the Dominican Republic and 2,000 families in Haiti were assisted. Basic food parcels distributed to the families included the following items:

Description	Quantity
Rice	25 lbs
Cooking oil	1 gallon
Red beans	2 lbs
Sardines	15 ounces
Spaghetti	400 grams
Chocolate	10 bars
Salt	2 lbs
Sugar	5 lbs
Matches	10 boxes
Drinking water	1 gallon

The kitchen sets distributed consisted of 2 cooking pots, 1 frying pan, 4 metal bowls, 5 metal plates, 5 metal cups, 5 spoons, 5 forks, 5 knives, 1 kitchen knife and 1 wooden spoon. During the first three months of the operation, some 4,500 kitchen sets reached the hands of beneficiaries in the two affected countries.

Hygiene parcels were also distributed to over 5,000 families. They consisted of toilet paper, towels, toothbrushes, toothpaste, soap, shampoo, sanitary towels, razors and a refuse bag. According to field distribution reports, over 10,000 hygiene parcels were distributed during the relief phase of the operation.

Additional relief items distributed in the Dominican Republic and Haiti included mosquito nets, water purification tablets, watermakers, jerry cans, buckets, tarpaulins, tents and bed sheets.

Dominican Republic:

Relief distributions in the Dominican Republic were carried out in the provinces of Duarte, Independencia Jimani, Elias Piña, Sanchez Ramirez, Valverde Mao, San Juan de la Maguana, Santo Domingo and Sabana Grande de Boya. The distributions of food, kitchen sets, hygiene parcels and mosquito nets were completed by the end of August and consolidated distribution reports were compiled by the Federation. The table below indicates the final status of distributions of food and non-food items in the Dominican Republic:

Province	Food Parcels	Kitchen Sets	Hygiene Parcels	Mosquito Nets
Duarte	6,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Independencia, Jimaní	1,350	450	900	1,350
Elias Piña	318	-	-	150
Sanchez Ramirez	600	200	400	600
Valverde Mao	200	100	200	100
San Juan de la Maguana	332	166	332	200
Santo Domingo	168	-	168	-
Sabana Grande de Boya	36	36	36	36
Total	9,004	2,952	6,036	5,436

Relief goods donated by the American Red Cross, in addition to the Federation appeal, were also distributed within the most affected provinces. These goods included 3,000 units of hygiene parcels, cleanup kits and school kits. Following surveys carried out by Dominican Red Cross volunteers, some 3,000 children received a complementary children's food kit that included 4 litres of milk and 400 grams of cereal. In addition, a total of 103 bundles of clothes were distributed to the most vulnerable families in the province of Duarte. Plastic sheets were also distributed throughout the affected areas in the immediate aftermath of the floods to those whose homes were destroyed.

Haiti:

A total of 4,239 Federation food parcels consisting of rice, beans, pasta, sugar, salt, chocolate and matches were distributed in the communities of Barois, Pichon, Ka Konte, Didier, Citadel, Bois Tombé, Nan Galette, St. Michel, Haut Fort, Na Roche, Ti Place, Marchasse, Zamor and Cibao. In addition, the HNRCS distributed food provided by the World Food Programme (WFP), totalling 5.8 MT of rice, 7.3 MT of wheat soy blend and 2,920 litres of cooking oil, to approximately 3,000 families within the district of Mapou. Non-food items were also distributed in the same locations. The table below summarizes the distributions of food and non food items carried out by the Federation in Haiti:

Item	Quantity
Bed sheets	4,970
Buckets with lids	1,938
Tarpaulin sheets	4,580
Mosquito nets	3,424
Kitchen sets	1,802
Hygiene parcels	6,228
Water (1 gallon)	1,702
Clean up kits	3,194
School kits	933
Food parcels	4,239

Additional relief goods have also been pre-positioned in Port-au-Prince and Mapou as a preparedness measure in the event of future floods. These stocks include bed sheets, buckets with lids, tarpaulin sheets, tents, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, watermakers, mattresses, hygiene kits and cleanup kits.

A total of 1,337 families in Haiti received plastic sheeting for the construction of temporary shelters. The construction work was organized in phases. First, families living in high risk areas were informed about why they had to reallocate to safer grounds. Then, groups of 20 people were instructed on how to build temporary houses. A model house was built and the people were then organized to help each other with the other houses. All required construction tools were provided by the Federation. Plastic sheets were only provided after the frames had been inspected. The temporary houses were built on government land near the original villages. Beneficiaries were encouraged to use materials from their old homes and wood from destroyed trees, avoiding cutting remaining trees. Over 1,250 shelters were completed in safer areas, making beneficiaries less vulnerable to floods and landslides in the future.

Health

Objective 1: 5,000 beneficiary families in the Dominican Republic and Haiti will have benefited from the distribution of health relief items, reducing their vulnerability to disease.

In the Dominican Republic, large efforts focused on restoring the damaged drinking water systems and providing safe water to beneficiaries in the flood-affected areas. In the province of Elias Piña in particular, the floods caused serious damage to the water distribution system. Two water treatment plants were brought into the area to distribute water to those struck by the disaster. In addition, 42 water tanks were installed in several of the hardest-hit communities within the province, supplying about 66,000 litres of water every day for a period of three months. Jerry cans were also provided at distribution points to facilitate the transport and storage of the clean water.

In Haiti, a full evaluation of the health situation in Mapou began on 31 May as flood waters started to recede. This assessment helped to ensure that the most critical health needs of the local population were adequately met. In addition, a second assessment focusing mainly on water and sanitation needs was initiated by mid-June in order to follow up on ongoing activities. These assessments included the mapping of existing cisterns in the affected areas, while activities focused on cleaning and chlorinating existing cisterns that had been contaminated and distributing jerry cans. In Haiti, the chlorination of water cisterns was completed by the end of July. In August, the rehabilitation of cisterns and latrines started, following up on the selection of beneficiaries. The selection criteria targeted those

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families whose cisterns had been damaged by floods and who would continue to reside in the same place, and whose house, roof and pipeline to retain water were in good conditions. As a result, a total of 71 beneficiary families were identified for the rehabilitation of 57 cisterns and 34 latrines in 13 localities in the district of Mapou. Of these, 49 cisterns and 19 latrines were rehabilitated. In general, the rehabilitation of latrines was not considered a priority by populations in rural areas, which limited the Red Cross' ability to implement this activity. In addition, 10 emergency latrines were constructed in Grand-Fond, where temporary shelters were set up following the floods. The Federation distributed the necessary materials and provided technical advice on construction.

In total, approximately 10,000 mosquito nets and hygiene parcels reached the hands of beneficiaries in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. A total of 10 condoms were included in each of the hygiene parcels that were distributed in both countries. *(For more detailed figures and information on the distribution of health relief items, please refer to the Emergency Relief section of this report).* In addition, in the Mapou area in Haiti, water purification tablets were distributed in all affected villages. Door to door distributions were carried out by Red Cross teams that visited all homes in the flood-stricken areas.

Objective 2: Targeted communities affected by the floods will have an increased awareness of health, hygiene and sanitation issues.

The improvement of sanitary conditions was regarded as a main priority of the relief operation in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. In order to prevent the proliferation of diseases, adequate hygiene practices were promoted through the design and use of educational materials focusing on public health messages.

While clean water was distributed to the affected population in Elias Piña in the Dominican Republic, key public health messages were given to the communities during educational sessions held at distribution points. The message regarding the importance of consuming clean water instead of water from the rivers was well communicated, resulting in a high demand for the water provided by the distribution tanks. In addition, all women and children who received food parcels participated in a workshop on basic health care and personal hygiene. This group included mothers, pregnant women and children under five years of age. Also in Elias Piña, work was carried out to promote awareness about the importance of caring for and protecting clean water sources to ensure that water sources currently being used to supply drinking water to the surrounding communities are not contaminated in the future. In the province of Jimani, basic hygiene promotion activities were carried out within the community tent set up by the Dominican Red Cross.

In Haiti, key health messages were delivered to beneficiaries in Creole, supported by Red Cross volunteers. The volunteers used HNRCS materials containing information on water, food and environmental hygiene and ways to avoid vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria. A second hygiene education project covered 20 schools in the Mapou area, focusing on 1,000 children between 8 and 12 years of age. One-hour interactive sessions were held at each school. These sessions included games, singing and the distribution of culturally adapted educational materials. In addition, one box containing 50 water purification tablets and a tube of toothpaste was given to the children and their families.

Finally, a total of ten condoms were included in each one of the hygiene parcels distributed in the Dominican Republic and Haiti. The condoms were accompanied by a leaflet containing information regarding their correct use and about sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. This activity was in line with the ongoing youth programme carried out by the Netherlands Red Cross with the National Societies of both countries.

Objective 3: Targeted communities will have benefited from psychosocial support and family linking and tracing projects, improving the overall well being of the beneficiaries.

Throughout the relief operation, the Dominican Red Cross provided psychosocial care to the affected families, suffering from a condition described as "collective grief". As resources were limited, the impact of the Federation's activities was increased through the joint efforts of other humanitarian organizations operating in the affected areas, such as World Vision and UNICEF. In the province of Jimani, two psychologists, with the help of Red Cross volunteers trained in psychological support, attended to beneficiaries affected by the floods. Psychologists also provided support to Red Cross volunteers involved in search and rescue activities and the collection of corpses.

In Haiti, the HNRCS psychosocial coordinator held information sessions in 18 affected villages, providing information to approximately 60 community leaders. These leaders were instructed on how to identify symptoms of mental health problems and psychological stress. As a result, they were able to conduct numerous house-to-house visits and to identify possible cases requiring professional care.

Strengthening of response capacity

Objective 1: The capacities of the communities in the affected areas will have been strengthened.

Some key disaster preparedness messages were designed and delivered to residents of high risk areas in the district of Mapou. As a result, vulnerable communities were adequately informed about the dangers of living in high-risk areas and ways to prepare themselves to mitigate the potential effects of floods and landslides. More importantly, due to the active engagement of the assisted communities, and their full participation in the selection of beneficiaries, the organization of distributions and the construction of shelters in Haiti, their capacity in the area of disaster management was strengthened significantly.

In Jimani, working closely with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and other international organizations, the Federation facilitated the organization of vulnerable communities by establishing community committees in the areas of health, nutrition, security and development. In the provinces of Duarte and Sanchez Ramirez, the Federation contributed to the planning of a project focusing on community-based disaster preparedness and early warning systems along the Yuna River.

Ten workshops were held in the Dominican Republic focusing on the dissemination of VCA tools between 29 October and 12 November. These took place at the headquarters and in 9 branches in the flood-affected areas: Duarte, Dajabón, Elias Piñas, Barahona, Sánchez Ramírez, Pedernales, Distrito Nacional, Azuay, and San Juan de la Maguana. A total of 240 volunteers took part in the workshops which were held with the participation of trained instructors from the Guatemalan Red Cross, the Argentine Red Cross, the Costa Rican Red Cross and the Venezuelan Red Cross.

In addition, on 20 October, a workshop focusing on financial procedures was held in the headquarters with the attendance of financial managers from the National Society branches. PNS representatives also took part to ensure that standard methodology is promoted for financial procedures in the Dominican Red Cross; 26 people took part in this course. A first aid course was also held in which 19 participants took part between 21 and 23 October in San Cristóbal; this area is some 20 kilometres from Santo Domingo where there is a Red Cross clinic providing ambulance services.

The emergency operations centre at the headquarters of the Dominican Red Cross was strengthened through the provision of training and the purchase of essential equipment in order to improve response capacity in the face of emergencies. Furthermore, a course focusing on how to conduct effective damage and needs assessments was held with a total of 24 participants.

Objective 2: The capacities of Red Cross branches on the Haitian/Dominican Republic border will have been strengthened.

The local branches of the Dominican and Haitian Red Cross that are located in the border region worked together to carry out joint needs assessments in the area and provide relief assistance to flood-stricken communities. A total of eight volunteers from the DRC branch of Pedernales and eight from the HNRCS branch of Anse-à-Pitre joined efforts to deliver basic food items and water to over 60 families in the communities of Arrecife, Bucan-Dion and Buadon-Boni on the Haitian side of the border.

The active involvement of the local branches in the border region also contributed to improving their understanding of Federation standard operational procedures and knowledge of important technical areas such as shelter management, logistics, and organization of relief distributions. Volunteers who were actively involved in the delivery of humanitarian aid to the flood-affected communities received appropriate training and gained new skills

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in the areas of needs and damage assessments, logistics and disaster management. These skills will be highly valuable in such disaster-prone areas of the two countries.

The municipality in Jimani, the most affected province in the Dominican Republic, has donated a house to the Red Cross to be used as the new headquarters for the local branch. This donation was made in recognition of the humanitarian work carried out in the area by the Red Cross. Since the branch reopened after the floods, a total of 60 new volunteers have been recruited and trained in Red Cross principles and humanitarian values.

Although there is no Red Cross branch in the Mapou-Belle-Anse area, 15 volunteers were trained by Federation and HNRCS volunteers and participated in the census and distributions carried out in that area. All staff and volunteers in Mapou participated in a Red Cross basic training course that was conducted by a senior volunteer from Jacmel branch of the HNRCS. The HNRCS is currently looking into the possibility of opening a local branch in Belle Anse and discussions are underway with the regional Red Cross branch in Jacmel regarding the establishment of a new local branch in that area. There is a structure already in place where a branch could be built, and a local disaster committee already exists in Belle Anse, created as a result of an earlier disaster preparedness project funded by the Netherlands Red Cross.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

The Federation worked together with the Haitian and Dominican Red Cross Societies to assist the most vulnerable communities affected by the floods. The operation, as well as search and rescue and all emergency assistance have been based upon the principle of humanity. Beneficiary selection criteria focused on the level of vulnerability of those affected, respecting the local cultures and ensuring gender sensitivity.

All activities planned for this Emergency Appeal were based on the Sphere project humanitarian charter and code of conduct for emergency response. All objectives presented in the appeal are in line with *Strategy 2010*, as well as the Strategy for the Movement and principles and rules of the Movement. Community volunteers participating in the relief efforts have become familiar with the Red Cross principles and humanitarian values. In addition, as a result of the ongoing operation, solidarity has been developed between Haitians and Dominicans living in the border region.

Lessons learned

- This operation was an opportunity for the National Societies to improve their capacity to respond to an emergency situation and to train volunteers and staff in different aspects related to disaster management.
- Despite logistical and administrative difficulties caused by managing a relief operation covering two countries, the National Societies, supported by the Federation, proved that they were able to successfully conduct a large-scale humanitarian operation. However, additional support is needed from the Federation, in particular from the Pan American Disaster Response Unit, is needed to ensure coordination between countries.
- Throughout the course of this relief operation it became clear that additional capacity building initiatives will be necessary in both National Societies. Although the DRC and HNRCS, with the support of the Federation, PNSs and external organizations, were able to complete the emergency phase of the operation, the additional destruction caused by Tropical Storm Jeanne proved that the National Societies' response and rehabilitation mechanisms require further strengthening. This need will be addressed through the Federation's 2005 Annual Appeals for the Caribbean and Haiti.
- The experiences and lessons learned during this operation provided the National Society with the managerial, planning and logistical experience necessary to improve disaster response systems. This experience will be maintained and developed through ongoing development projects included in the Caribbean and Haiti Annual Appeals.
- The level of response and care provided to beneficiaries by DRC and HNRCS volunteers helped to create strong links between the National Societies and the public, which will be extremely important for future community based activities.
- Activities carried out in close cooperation with beneficiaries contributed to the dissemination of the Red Cross's mandate and principles, and gave the National Societies and their operational partners visibility in their respective countries.
- The initial needs assessment was carried out in a timely way and the initial identification and targeting of beneficiaries was well done.

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- There were difficulties in managing the operation at the country and field level because of staff turnover and a lack of personnel with the appropriate profiles.
- The Red Cross managed security according to the highest standards by following appropriate guidelines and procedures.
- High quality food and non-food relief items were distributed through well organized distributions. Beneficiaries in both countries have expressed high levels of satisfaction with regards to the assistance they received.
- There was an extremely high level of coordination between the Federation, the operating National Societies, PNSs and the ICRC, as well as with other actors working in the two countries, which allowed the operation to be carried out in an efficient and timely manner, without duplication of efforts or resources. However, the lack of formal agreements between Red Cross partners slowed down implementation and caused some unnecessary delays.
- Several recommendations came out of an evaluation that was carried out at the conclusion of this operation:
 - Pre-disaster, clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the National Societies, PNSs and the Secretariat through contingency and response plans. Also clearly define the roles and responsibilities within the Secretariat.
 - The decision-making process should be more participatory, involving key staff according to the nature and complexity of the operation in order to improve communication and transparency. Further promote community participation in the identification and selection of beneficiaries.
 - Strengthen the capacity of the National Society branches in terms of trained staff, transportation facilities and material in order to improve the timely identification and selection of beneficiaries.

[Final Financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI: FLOODS

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/01-2006/05
Appeal	M04EA013
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		2'433'000				2'433'000
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross		77'735				77'735
Andorra Government		45'870				45'870
Australian Red Cross		10'382				10'382
Austrian Red Cross		66'732				66'732
Barbados Red Cross Society		11'666				11'666
Belize Red Cross Society		20'774				20'774
British Red Cross		72'170				72'170
Canadian Red Cross Society		137'335				137'335
Danish Red Cross		152'295				152'295
EU Directorate General VIII		739'649				739'649
Finnish Red Cross		76'450				76'450
Great Britain - Private Donors		113				113
Japanese Red Cross Society		81'781				81'781
Liechtenstein Red Cross		10'000				10'000
Luxembourg - Private Donors		192				192
Luxembourg Red Cross		77'050				77'050
Monaco Red Cross		18'348				18'348
New York Office		177				177
On Line donations		4'438				4'438
Other		374				374
Spanish Red Cross		48'614				48'614
Suriname Red Cross		12'718				12'718
Swedish Red Cross		83'500				83'500
Swiss Red Cross		190'868				190'868
Switzerland - Private Donors		6'875				6'875
Turkish Red Crescent Society		12'640				12'640
C1. Cash contributions		1'958'746				1'958'746
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
American Government		441'175				441'175
Canadian Red Cross Society		0				0
ECHO		189'480				189'480
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		630'655				630'655
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		0				0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		0				0
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Austrian Red Cross		89'088				89'088
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		89'088				89'088
Inkind Personnel						
British Red Cross		5'067				5'067
Canadian Red Cross Society		1'654				1'654
Swedish Red Cross		2'200				2'200
Swiss Red Cross		21'120				21'120
C5. Inkind Personnel		30'041				30'041
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		2'708'530				2'708'530
D. Total Funding = B + C		2'708'530				2'708'530

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II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		2'708'530				2'708'530
E. Expenditure		-2'763'073				-2'763'073
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		-54'543				-54'543

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		2'433'000					2'433'000	
Supplies								
Shelter	122'895		70'417			70'417	52'478	
Construction			12'553			12'553	-12'553	
Clothing & textiles	80'976		86'737			86'737	-5'761	
Food	679'000		378'651			378'651	300'349	
Seeds,Plants			14			14	-14	
Water & Sanitation	114'000		126'101			126'101	-12'101	
Medical & First Aid	26'009		22'898			22'898	3'111	
Teaching Materials			381			381	-381	
Utensils & Tools	110'000		212'836			212'836	-102'836	
Other Supplies & Services	180'000		168'893			168'893	11'107	
Total Supplies	1'312'880		1'079'481			1'079'481	233'399	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	9'000						9'000	
Computers & Telecom	21'300		42'482			42'482	-21'182	
Office/Household Furniture & Eq			17'174			17'174	-17'174	
Others Machinery & Equipment	85'000						85'000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	115'300		59'656			59'656	55'644	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	203'400		50'677			50'677	152'723	
Distribution & Monitoring			119'043			119'043	-119'043	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	139'800		320'531			320'531	-180'731	
Total Transport & Storage	343'200		490'250			490'250	-147'050	
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	364'050		53'779			53'779	310'271	
Delegate Benefits			246'295			246'295	-246'295	
Regionally Deployed Staff	40'200		110'955			110'955	-70'755	
National Staff			92'263			92'263	-92'263	
National Society Staff			130'301			130'301	-130'301	
Consultants			44'271			44'271	-44'271	
Total Personnel Expenditures	404'250		677'864			677'864	-273'614	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	30'000		40'376			40'376	-10'376	
Total Workshops & Training	30'000		40'376			40'376	-10'376	
General Expenditure								
Travel	23'625		96'468			96'468	-72'843	
Information & Public Relation	28'100		20'606			20'606	7'494	
Office Costs	17'500		69'811			69'811	-52'311	
Communications			53'554			53'554	-53'554	
Professional Fees			2'395			2'395	-2'395	
Financial Charges			-7'344			-7'344	7'344	
Other General Expenses			1'326			1'326	-1'326	
Total General Expenditure	69'225		236'816			236'816	-167'591	
Program Support								
Program Support	158'145		178'630			178'630	-20'485	
Total Program Support	158'145		178'630			178'630	-20'485	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2'433'000		2'763'073			2'763'073	-330'073	
VARIANCE (C - D)			-330'073			-330'073		