

# Emergency appeal final report

## Caribbean: Hurricane Tomas

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### Final report

#### Emergency appeal n° MDR49006

#### GLIDE n° TC-2010-000216-BRB/LCA/VCT

#### 27 December 2011

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**Period covered by this Final Report:** 2 November 2010 to 15 July 2011.

**Appeal target:** 1,045,054 Swiss francs

**Appeal coverage:** 66 per cent.

[< Click here to go directly to the final financial report or here to view the contact details >](#)

#### Appeal history:

- 51,653 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.
- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on 3 November 2010 for 611,470 Swiss francs to support the National Societies of Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to assist 1,550 families for 6 months.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on 22 November featuring a revised budget of 1,045,054 Swiss francs to assist up to 2,050 families for 6 months.
- On 3 June [an extension of the implementation timeframe](#) to seven and half months was requested; therefore, the operation concluded in mid July 2011. Additionally, the number of target beneficiaries under the shelter component in Barbados was decreased from 50 to 15 due to high costs of repairs on this island.



Cleaning up after the floods in Roseau, Saint Lucia. Source: Saint Lucia Red Cross.

**Summary:** Hurricane Tomas began affecting the Caribbean islands on 29 October 2010 as a strong tropical low-pressure area that quickly developed into a Tropical Storm and upgraded to Hurricane status by 31 October. It affected ten countries in the region. Flooding, landslides and infrastructure damage occurred across Saint Lucia, with the most affected regions being in the central and western parts the island. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was affected mostly in the north-eastern and north-western regions by flooding and landslides, and Barbados suffered damage to houses in five of its eleven parishes.

More than 2,000 families in all three islands received immediate support through provision of blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins and hygiene kits. This operation has provided safe shelter for 45 families in Barbados, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Nearly 10,000 families in Saint Lucia have benefitted from the provision of safe drinking water. Water was also provided to schools and health centres. Furthermore,

more than 1,000 families benefitted from the provision of materials to clean their homes and more than 1,200 individuals were reached through hygiene promotion activities to prevent disease outbreaks.

Challenges were faced during the operation due to continued rains, flooding and elections that took place during the implementation period, but **all activities were completed except the early recovery activities**. Some of the successes of the operation were the establishment of both internal and external partnerships, the use of Regional Intervention Team members (RITs), the effectiveness of pre-positioning supplies and the collaboration that resulted from the regional operation. The community-based training programmes also proved to be effective, as the recently trained Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT) assisted in the initial response phase, but also later in the operation with distribution of relief items and dissemination of information. The capacity of the National Societies has also been developed, specifically, in Saint Lucia in water provision and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in safe shelter construction.

This report is final in terms of narrative information as it describes all the activities completed by the National Societies. As per the final financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of 43,155 Swiss francs. The International Federation seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the Americas Zone Appeal (MAA42003) to support activities of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU). **Partners/Donors who have any questions in regards to this balance are kindly requested to contact the Americas zone office within 30 days of publication of this final report. Past this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.**

**Lessons learned:** The IFRC carried out an evaluation on the response to Hurricane Tomas jointly with the National Societies. The following lessons learned were documented:

- In the Tomas operation, the value of **community-based training programmes** was tested and proved highly effective in Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Community-based Disaster Response Teams (CDRT) in Saint Vincent operated collective centres in two affected areas, initiated damage and needs assessments, which were a valuable source of information to both the National Society and the government authorities. This success can be built upon since there has been an increased awareness and interest from community members in participating in the CDRT programme since their mobilization. The Saint Lucia Red Cross (SLRC) also mobilized their National Intervention Team (NITs) members in the operation and there has been increased interest in this programme. Barbados NITs were also mobilized, and the National Society is interested in further training. All three National Societies have increased their volunteer base due to the operation and it will be necessary to ensure these new volunteers are trained and a system is in place to retain them.
- The use of **partnerships** has also been a success, with the Barbados Red Cross (BRC) coordinating with various government departments on the damage and needs assessment, beneficiary selection, relief distribution, and reconstruction processes. The partnership with the French Red Cross' Intervention Platform for the Caribbean (PIRAC) on the shelter training was successful in both Barbados and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Furthermore, the partnership with PIRAC is an example of a Partner National Society providing relief items to another National Society with a promise to replenish from the IFRC. This increased the speed of response, and could be replicated to encourage more regional collaboration. The pre-positioning of supplies in all three islands proved to be effective, as the National Societies were able to respond to immediate needs prior to receiving external assistance.
- In any disaster, response **coordination** is always an issue. It was found that the appointment of an Operations Coordinator greatly increased communication and collaboration between the National Societies and the IFRC. Therefore, in a similar multi-country operation, it is recommended that an Operations Coordinator be appointed at the beginning of the operation. Communication of information was also greatly enhanced by the deployment of the Regional Needs Assessment Team (RNAT), which worked alongside the IFRC and National Societies. This regional response tool increased coordination and continues to be refined with each deployment. This applies to the use of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members also, whose presence and assistance was appreciated by the National Societies.
- The operation was also very successful in **building the capacities of the National Societies**. Specifically the training in safer building construction in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and in safe water provision in Saint Lucia. These National Societies have the needed knowledge to act as experts to the region in these areas. This could increase coordination among the National Societies, for

example the Saint Vincent and Grenadines Red Cross (SVGRC) mentioned they are willing to provide assistance on safe construction to other regions that may require support.

## The situation

Tomas, the nineteenth named storm of the Atlantic 2010 hurricane season, affected the Caribbean from 29 October to early November 2010. The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) reported ten affected countries: the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos. Tomas became a Category 1 Hurricane on 31 October. It brought strong winds, extreme precipitation and surges of up to 3 feet above normal tide levels, causing landslides, severely interrupting water services in Saint Lucia, and causing infrastructure damages, as well as electricity and communications disruptions. Furthermore, the agricultural sectors in Saint Lucia and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines suffered major losses, especially to their banana crops.

In the days following the Hurricane, the government of **Saint Lucia** reported that the most urgent need was safe drinking water, as the entire population of 181,000, was impacted by disruption of the water supply. Food, shelter and emergency medical assistance to the persons affected in the rural areas were also prioritized. Currently, the situation in Saint Lucia has mostly stabilized. The water infrastructure system has recovered greatly and most of the island has restored water distribution. Only the communities of Mabouya Valley, Canaries and Millet continue to be without pipe-borne water and the government has installed water storage equipment in those communities to support their need while damages are being repaired.

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** sustained damage across the island of Saint Vincent; however, the most severely affected areas were on the northern leeward and windward sides of the island. Loss and damages were reported primarily to the housing and agricultural sectors. Powerful winds and rains damaged as many as 1,387 homes, and caused widespread destruction to the agricultural sector, with 98 per cent of banana and plantain crops damaged in the affected areas. Many relief activities had to be temporarily halted due to general elections on 13 December 2010 to ensure the neutrality of the National Society. Despite this, the SVGRC was able to deliver relief items to many affected families and completed its shelter project, which provided safer roofs to families affected by the hurricane. Activities were once again temporarily interrupted when the SVGRC responded to a new emergency after heavy rainfall in April 2011 caused landslides and overflowing of rivers in the north-east part of the Saint Vincent Island. A [DREF was launched to support the SVGRC](#).

In **Barbados**, assessments from the Department of Emergency Management (DEM) reported that just over 1,500 houses suffered damage after the passage of Hurricane Tomas. The most affected parishes were Saint John, Saint Andrew, Saint Joseph, Saint Michael and Saint George. In addition, the water system suffered damages and for a short period of time certain areas of the island did not have water. Agricultural damages were also reported and the island's poultry industry suffered losses in the southern area of the island. Overall, the island has mostly recovered to its pre-disaster situation, with only a few houses still waiting to be repaired by DEM.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action Achievements against outcomes

### Overview:

The following summarizes important outcomes and successes of the operation. One of these successes was the linking of activities to non-emergency programming, for example the SVGRC developed their Plan of Action to link activities with ECHO-supported projects that were already operating in two of the three beneficiary communities. The building of a relationship between SLRC and PIRAC was mentioned as a success, but it has also led to the development of further programming between the organizations. The SLRC has also improved their preparedness capacity as they have undertaken revision of their Disaster Plan. The three National Societies have had an increase in their volunteer base due to the operation, and the SLRC have increased their response capacity through training (previously the SLRC had 17 NIT members, this number has now increased to 70). The BRC was also successful in building their capacity as they are now aware of the areas they need to develop, for example, they intend to identify, review and update existing Memorandum of Understandings with local organizations, they have an understanding of basic contingency

planning, and are also interested in integrating preparedness activities and longer-term capacity development into their disaster management programming.

The operation did face some challenges. Continued rains in both Barbados, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines made construction difficult. The elections in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines delayed distribution of relief items and an additional emergency response to flooding further delayed shelter activities. Activity implementation was extended due to these events and delays in financial transactions. In order to deal with these challenges the National Societies revised the timelines of their activities. All have been completed other than the early recovery activities, which were not implemented due to lack of funds.

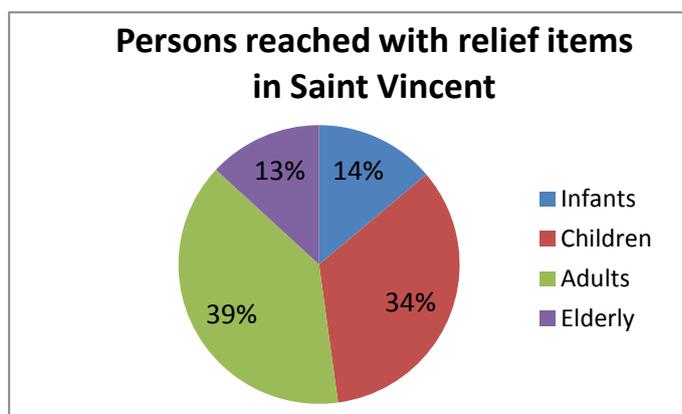
The operation adhered to the IFRC humanitarian principles of supporting the most vulnerable. All three National Societies implemented a beneficiary selection process to identify the persons most in need, with attention to women, infants, children and the elderly. Special attention was also given to those who were isolated, young unemployed women, farmers and persons that had not yet received any type of assistance from other organizations during the relief distribution process. The reconstruction activities specifically considered single mothers, elderly and the ill.

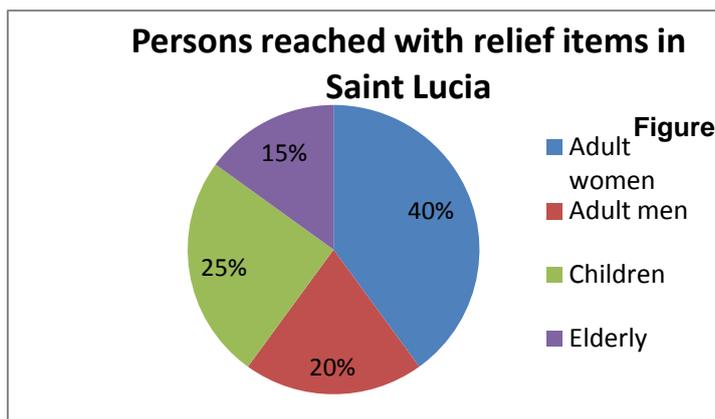
The following section explains the outcomes of the specific activities carried out per sector.

#### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

<b>Outcome:</b> Up to 2,050 families have their immediate needs covered through the distribution of non-food items (NFI), such as hygiene kits, blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins with fixing materials, and personal protective equipment such as masks.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 2,050 affected families are met through relief distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue and complete damage and needs assessments in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Mobilize relief supplies from the pre-positioned stocks, supplemented by additional regional procurement.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilization, induction, support and recognition across all programmes leading to strengthened National Societies.</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** This outcome was reached by 104.7 per cent, as 2,147 families on the islands of Barbados, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines received non-food items during this emergency operation. As the Figure 1 and 2 illustrate, about 25 per cent of the persons reached in Saint Lucia were children, and 15 per cent were elderly. While in Saint Vincent about 48 per cent were children and 13 per cent were elderly. No breakdown is available for Barbados.





**Figure 1. Beneficiaries in Saint Vincent**

In **Saint Lucia**, the National Society reached 1,695 families in the emergency phase and 1,051 families in the recovery phase of the

operation with kitchen set, buckets, cleaning kits, hygiene kits, blankets and food parcels.

The recovery phase of the operation in Saint Lucia started in December 2010 with a second round of assessments designed to determine the level of recovery reached thus far and the outstanding needs of the affected families. The assessment focused particularly on those that

were isolated during the first few weeks of the emergency, farmers, young unemployed women and persons that had not yet received any type of assistance. Based on the assessment, volunteers gave tickets to selected families and distribution dates were announced through the radio, community churches and through the Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT). Some of the families reached during the recovery phase distribution were the same as those of the emergency phase; however, they did not receive the same set of items. During the recovery phase, the Saint Lucia Red Cross distributed cleaning kits to

families affected by landslides to assist in cleaning mud and debris from their houses to facilitate their return home.

**Figure 2. Beneficiaries in Saint Lucia**

families affected by landslides to assist in cleaning mud and debris from their houses to facilitate their return home.

Operation phase	Families reached	Saint Lucia Items distributed									
		Tarpaulins	Buckets	Kitchen kits	Hygiene kits	Jerry cans	Food parcels	Blankets	Baby/mother package	Water (cases)	Cleaning kits
<b>Emergency</b>	1,695	1,105	520	400	747	590	3,948	1,920	972	4,286	0
<b>Recovery</b>	1,051	1,065	946	976	1,036	976	0	1,830	0	1,227	572
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,170</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>5,513</b>	<b>572</b>

**Table 1. Relief Distribution in Saint Lucia**

In **Saint Vincent**, the SVGRC started relief distributions on 1 November 2010 in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO). Distributions reached the families in the hardest hit communities, the collective centres, as well as items distributed to affected persons who walked into the National Society's headquarters. The National Society distributed tarpaulins, blankets, hygiene kits, clothing and shoes to 238 families.

In **Barbados**, the National Society distributed relief items to the affected communities, with a total of 214 households in eleven of the island's parishes receiving some form of relief distribution.

Although many of the relief items covered by the Emergency Appeal were used to replenish those distributed in the emergency, others were pre-positioned in preparedness for future operations. The pre-positioning of supplies has proven to be very effective in increasing the speed and effectiveness of responding to the immediate needs of the affected population. This has become a recognized best strategy in the Caribbean where shipping times and costs are high. However, it is an example for other regions also, as it empowers National Societies to respond prior to externally mobilized support.

Due to the possible threat of vector-borne diseases in the Caribbean, in particular dengue, this Emergency Appeal, procured 4,000 mosquito nets (3,100 for Saint Lucia and 900 for Saint Vincent). However, after relief activities started, both National Societies assessed that there was no longer a need to distribute mosquito nets in the communities. The nets have been therefore prepositioned in the National Societies to respond in case of future outbreaks.

Tracking of distribution, particularly in the first weeks of the emergency, was a challenge for the National Societies. The IFRC completed an evaluation which identified the need for more resources and support to be given in the initial stages of project implementation. It was found that the National Societies could benefit from support in setting up clear monitoring systems of distributions, which would record more detailed demographic information. The evaluation also highlighted that the IFRC needs to provide support for this at the initial stages of the response, as the National Societies have many demands at this time and attention is often focused on more immediate activities.

### Water supply and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome:</b> Up to 10,000 persons per day receive water and sanitation support, providing them with safe water and reducing the risk of water-borne and water-related risks in Saint Lucia	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Safe water is provided for up to 10,000 persons as damaged water systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish two water treatment facilities in Saint Lucia.</li> <li>Set up basic emergency water distribution networks, where possible and practical. This will include water trucking, bladders, storage and tap stands.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is sustainably improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure an assessment of current conditions of sanitation.</li> <li>Establish disease vector and safe hygiene monitoring.</li> <li>Conduct hygiene promotion activities within the affected population.</li> <li>Train volunteers on hygiene promotion techniques.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Hurricane Tomas greatly disrupted the potable water infrastructure in **Saint Lucia** and large sections of the country were in need of safe water while the government carried out repairs. With the support of the Emergency Appeal, the SLRC was able to rent trucks to deliver safe water, distribute jerry cans and procure bottles of water for schools and health centres.

Even though it was initially planned to establish two water treatment plants, only one was established. During the time that the water treatment plant was functioning, the Saint Lucia Red Cross delivered 691,840 litres of safe water to 9,746 people as stated in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Water distribution in Saint Lucia through the water treatment plant.**

Regions	Persons reached	Number of families
Castries	701	208
Ansel-a-Raye	2,748	787
Marc/Bexon	1,860	531
Babonneau	338	94
Desrisseaux Micoud	981	277
Forestierre	80	23
Dennery (village)	742	212
Soufriere	1,750	350
Vieux Fort	364	104
Walk-ins	182	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,746</b>	<b>2,638</b>

As most of the water has been restored in Saint Lucia, and the water system has recovered greatly, the operation of the *water and sanitation kit-5* ceased to operate after 45 days as large quantities of water trucking were no longer required throughout the island. The SLRC also distributed 590 jerry cans on the days immediately after the passage of Hurricane Tomas on the emergency phase of the operation. Once more areas became accessible and more detailed assessments were completed, the SLRC distributed 976 more jerry cans, targeting mostly farmer families. In total, the National Society distributed 1,566 jerry cans.

In an effort to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases, the SLRC provided a total of 784,675 litres of safe water within the affected communities and no major outbreaks were reported in the months following the emergency. This was accomplished through the distribution of 49,617 litres of bottled water to 13,700 people, and 43,218 litres to schools and health centres. Furthermore, volunteers from the SLRC carried out house-to-house health and hygiene promotion at the time of the assessment. The volunteers reached 1,229 persons using posters with information on the safe use of water, safe placement of latrines, and general hygiene habits. These promotional activities were reinforced by nation-wide television, radio spots, and newspaper ads, carrying the same information.

### Shelter

<b>Outcome: Up to 45 families have safe and adequate shelter through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
30 families in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 15 families in Barbados receive improved shelter solutions that are more resilient to future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through distribution of materials, tools and cash.</li> <li>• Provide technical assistance and guidance on improved roofing and structural construction in order to be more resilient to future disasters.</li> <li>• Where possible, establish internships, partnerships with small business and other joint initiatives to maximize the potential economic benefits of the shelter programming.</li> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe and adequate shelter response programming within the National Society and affected communities.</li> </ul>

**Impact:** Generous contributions to the emergency appeal supported the National Society of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** to assist 29 families with repairs and improvements to their homes' roofs. In the case of **Barbados**, the National Society assisted 15 families in coordination with the Civil Military Coordinating Mechanism (CIMIC). Therefore, the outcome target was reached by 97.7 per cent. The table below illustrates the beneficiaries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:

**Table 3. Shelter beneficiaries in Saint Vincent**

	Community	Head of household				
		Male		Female		
	Total no. of families	No. of families	Average age	No. of families	Average age	
	Coulls Hill	13	7	54.6	6	54.2
	Edinboro	1	1	85	0	-
	Green Hill	1	1	n/a	0	-
	Rose Hall	10	2	65.5	8	47.9
	Sandy Bay	4	0	-	4	n/a
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>51</b>

This was the first time that the SVGRC has been involved in a shelter programme and the Building Safer Roofs training conducted in 2010 proved to be very beneficial. The training, which was carried out in partnership with PIRAC, increased the technical skills of the National Society and the community. From the training, three technical teams were created to undertake housing reconstruction. These technical teams were made up of community members within the affected areas, youth studying construction from the local institution, and in some cases the affected members themselves. Many of the beneficiaries contributed labour in-kind to clear out debris, set the foundation for the roofs and support the construction workers with catering. The beneficiaries were also responsible for storing the materials, which resulted in no theft. The programme has had long-term capacity development for the National Society and the affected areas.

The beneficiaries were selected through an independent house-to-house assessment process in February 2011, as it was difficult to conduct these activities during the election period between December 2010 and

January 2011. The SVGRC identified 30 households based on the following criteria: damage from Hurricane Tomas; inability to rebuild due to economic situation; and households led by a senior citizen(s).

Although the project focused on repairing roofs damaged by Hurricane Tomas, some houses had inadequate structures to support the roofs and they had to be reinforced or rebuilt. This was done to ensure a safe structure and ensure that a 'build back better approach' was maintained. The project applied the practices of the training by improving the style and slope of the roofs and using hurricane straps. Since the beginning of the project, the SVGRC has received many phone calls from families who are grateful for the assistance, even from individuals who are not direct beneficiaries. The evaluation conducted also found that the project provided economic benefits as materials were purchased locally and community members were involved in the reconstruction process. These activities also increased the visibility of the SVGRC and have increased the public's knowledge of other activities and programmes the National Society is implementing.



**The Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Red Cross Society rebuilt roofs and reinforced structures for 29 families who had their homes destroyed by Hurricane Tomas.**

*Source: IFRC*

Shelter was also a new area for the **Barbados Red Cross (BRC)**, and they have been working very closely with the Civil Military Coordinating Mechanism (CIMIC) in the reconstruction process. The selection of beneficiaries was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Families were selected from the parishes of Saint John, Saint Andrew, Saint Joseph, Saint Michael and Saint George based on the most damage sustained, the economic inability to undertake repairs, and those that were deemed to be the most vulnerable (single mothers, the elderly and the ill). This approach is in line with the IFRC's humanitarian principles and the beneficiaries have been most grateful for the help. The initial plan was to construct 50 houses but was adapted to focus on 15 due to the high cost of materials. All of the buildings were reconstructed using hurricane straps, and the recently completed evaluation found that the BRC has learned much from the process and increased their understanding of safe shelter practices. The National Society has gained a better understanding of their capacities and developed a closer working relationship with the government agencies, which was not only advantageous for this operation but will improve response to future disasters.

### Early Recovery

<b>Outcome:</b> Contribute to the early recovery of 180 families who have lost their crops due to the floods in Saint Lucia.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
180 families receive material support to recover their agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and develop a voucher system for seed distribution and agricultural improvements in prioritized affected areas.</li> <li>• Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions. Increase access to seeds, fertilizer and basic agricultural tools for beneficiary families.</li> <li>• Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.</li> </ul>

**Challenges:** The SLRC has completed the provision of non-food items and potable water to various farming communities. Due to the unavailability of funds for the agricultural production support, the National Society discussed with the local authorities on alternative means to provide support in this area. Even though the SLRC could not fulfil this outcome through the Emergency Appeal, the National Society undertook recovery programmes with the support of the French Red Cross and ECHO. However, many of the farmers sought to return to their agricultural production activities on their own and the authorities have provided limited support to cope with the upcoming harvest.

## Contact information

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

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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

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

MDR49006 - Caribbean - Tropical Storm Tomas

Appeal Launch Date: 02 nov 10

Appeal Timeframe: 02 nov 10 to 15 jul 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Appeal	MDR49006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,045,054</b>					<b>1,045,054</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	141,166					141,166
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	94,963					94,963
Bahamas - Private Donors	2,001					2,001
Barbados - Private Donors	4,485					4,485
British Red Cross	46,800					46,800
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	125,251					125,251
Great Britain - Private Donors	2,544					2,544
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Kraft Foods Foundation)	23,232					23,232
Jamaica - Private Donors	2,087					2,087
Japanese Red Cross Society	34,500					34,500
Red Cross of Monaco	12,996					12,996
Spanish Government	65,798					65,798
St Kitts and Nevis Private donor	330					330
The Canadian Red Cross Society	47,616					47,616
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)	48,999					48,999
United States - Private Donors	169					169
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,500					1,500
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>654,436</b>					<b>654,436</b>
<u>Other Income</u>						
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations	40,364					40,364
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>40,364</b>					<b>40,364</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>694,800</b>					<b>694,800</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>694,800</b>					<b>694,800</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>66%</b>					<b>66%</b>

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>694,800</b>					<b>694,800</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-651,645</b>					<b>-651,645</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>43,155</b>					<b>43,155</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
MDR49006 - Caribbean - Tropical Storm Tomas

Appeal Launch Date: 02 nov 10

Appeal Timeframe: 02 nov 10 to 15 jul 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/11-2011/11
Appeal	MDR49006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>1,045,054</b>						<b>1,045,054</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	74,050	38,406				38,406	35,644	
Construction Materials	97,500	82,017				82,017	15,483	
Clothing & Textiles	310,150	48,598				48,598	261,552	
Food		3,817				3,817	-3,817	
Seeds & Plants	36,000						36,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	133,150	143,406				143,406	-10,256	
Teaching Materials	5,680						5,680	
Utensils & Tools	52,700	23,950				23,950	28,750	
Other Supplies & Services	46,800	16,716				16,716	30,084	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supl</b>	<b>756,030</b>	<b>356,909</b>				<b>356,909</b>	<b>399,121</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings		3,726				3,726	-3,726	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>		<b>3,726</b>				<b>3,726</b>	<b>-3,726</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		728				728	-728	
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000	47,264				47,264	-17,264	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	26,500	22,006				22,006	4,494	
Logistics Services	11,981	15,159				15,159	-3,178	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>68,481</b>	<b>85,157</b>				<b>85,157</b>	<b>-16,676</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	37,950	8,182				8,182	29,768	
National Staff	6,000	17,675				17,675	-11,675	
National Society Staff	33,310	42,282				42,282	-8,972	
Volunteers		12,531				12,531	-12,531	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>77,260</b>	<b>80,670</b>				<b>80,670</b>	<b>-3,410</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	2,000	7,345				7,345	-5,345	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>7,345</b>				<b>7,345</b>	<b>-5,345</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	39,500	38,682				38,682	818	
Information & Public Relations	3,500	15,177				15,177	-11,677	
Office Costs	14,500	12,222				12,222	2,278	
Communications	4,500	5,305				5,305	-805	
Financial Charges	15,500	-708				-708	16,208	
Other General Expenses		53				53	-53	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>77,500</b>	<b>70,732</b>				<b>70,732</b>	<b>6,768</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	63,783	39,295				39,295	24,488	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>63,783</b>	<b>39,295</b>				<b>39,295</b>	<b>24,488</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		4,811				4,811	-4,811	
Pledge Reporting Fees		3,000				3,000	-3,000	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>7,811</b>				<b>7,811</b>	<b>-7,811</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,045,054</b>	<b>651,645</b>				<b>651,645</b>	<b>393,409</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>393,409</b>				<b>393,409</b>		