Final report

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CARIBBEAN: Tropical Storm Noel

Final Report
Emergency appeal n° MDR49002
GLIDE no. TC-000198-BHS/CUB/DOM/HTI;
3 June 2010

Period covered by this Final Report: 31 October to 28 February 2009.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,750,541 (EUR 1,199,000 or USD 1,528,857) to assist 52,995 beneficiaries.

Final Appeal coverage: 100%;

<Click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>

Aid delivered in the municipality of Moca in the province of Espaillat in Dominican Republic. Source: International Federation.

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 1 November 2007 for CHF 785,000 (USD 677,308 or EUR 469,217) for six months to assist 15,000 beneficiaries.
- A total of CHF 480,000 (USD 414,150 or EUR 286,909) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation (CHF 230,000 for the Dominican Republic, CHF 150,000 for Haiti and CHF 100,000 for the Bahamas).
- The appeal was revised on 7 November 2007 to CHF 1,462,103 (USD 1,261,521 or EUR 873,941) for 6 months to assist 52,995 beneficiaries (10,599 families) in the Bahamas, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Included is an increase of an additional 2,000 families affected by tropical storm Olga in the Dominican Republic, which was made possible by bilateral contributions.
- On 27 February 2008, an Operations Update no.2 featured a *second revised budget,* increasing the budget to CHF 1,725,000 (USD 1,543,586 or EUR 1,045,897).
- The Operations Update n° 3 featured a Revised Appeal budget for CHF 1,750,541 (EUR 1,199,000 or USD 1,528,857) and the extension of the implementation timeframe for an additional ten months (until 28 February 2009) to scale up the response capacities of the Cuban Red Cross (CRC) and the Dominican Red Cross (DRC).

Summary: The countries of the **Bahamas, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti** were seriously affected by tropical storm Noel from 29 October to 2 November 2007. The National Societies of the affected countries in coordination with the International Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) worked together to assess the needs, damages, carry out the purchasing and distribution of relief items to those most affected by the floods and damages caused by tropical storm Noel.

A total of 76,674 families were affected by the storm; under this appeal a total of 8,929 families received

emergency relief items, including hygiene kits, kitchen kits, mosquito nets and tarpaulins, as well as additional support including food parcels, jerry cans and blankets. In emergency health, 959 people received medical care and 14,124 families received clean drinking water. In total, approximately 23,245 families in the four affected countries received humanitarian assistance. Moreover, the Cuban Red Cross and the Dominican Red Cross have increased their capacities through the purchase of equipment and pre-positioning of relief-items. These actions will enable the National Societies to be better prepared for the upcoming hurricane season 2009.

The International Federation would like to thank Partner National Societies and national governments for their generous contributions to this Emergency Appeal, including the American Red Cross (and the United States government), the Canadian Red Cross (and the Canadian government), the Finnish Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Italian government, the Luxemburg government, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore government), the Swedish Red Cross (from the Swedish government), and the Swiss Red Cross (from the Swiss government).

Lessons learnt:

- The response efforts to Tropical Storm Noel, and subsequently to Tropical Storm Olga, demonstrated the importance of preparedness and pre-positioning of resources and equipment for timely and adequate response.
- In Haiti, which was severely hit during the hurricane season in 2006, the pre-positioning of resources (response teams and kits) largely helped to reach the most affected people rapidly. It also increased the visibility and positioning of the National Society.
- In Cuba, the knowledge of the National Society about the country, context and capacities helped to ensure a detailed damage and needs assessment.
- Thanks to the coordination between the Cuban Red Cross and the International Federation, increased knowledge of Cuban government standards and mechanisms was gained, which has been valuable during other operations carried out on the island. During the hurricane season in 2008, the Red Cross was able to dispatch a ‘plane to Cuba within the first three days of the onset of the emergency. Hence, response efforts were carried out more rapidly thanks to the previous coordination that took place within this operation.
- In the Dominican Republic preparedness and risk reduction programmes previously carried out in the country proved particularly valuable. For instance, in the north-east zone of the country a DIPECHO project carried out by the Dominican Red Cross with support from the Spanish Red Cross, increased community preparedness, which was successfully seen during the passage of Tropical Storm Noel as casualties were reduced to a minimum.
- In the Dominican Republic, the preparation and coordination of the National Society in the area of water and sanitation was significant and assisted in reaching a higher number of beneficiaries than initially planned.
- Increased integrated response efforts during the emergency phase should be a priority for future operations, encompassing all key areas including health, disaster management, water and sanitation, capacity-building, and other areas.
- The overall operation strengthened the existing response mechanisms and capacities of each National Society.

Following implementation of the Hurricane Noël response operation, there is a remaining balance of 23,586 Swiss francs. It is proposed to transfer this balance to the 2010-2011 Plan of the Latin Caribbean Regional Representation to support the Cuban Red Cross.

The situation

The 14th named storm of the 2007 Atlantic hurricane season, tropical storm Noel, caused severe damages in the countries of the Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti from 28 to 29 October. Floods and mudslides damaged infrastructure, crops and houses in all countries leaving thousands of families in anguish.

Dominican Republic

On 27 and 28 October the Dominican Republic experienced intense rainfall caused by a tropical depression. This phenomenon rapidly transformed into a tropical storm which hit the island of Hispaniola (shared by Haiti

and the Dominican Republic) on 29 October. The geographical location of the country and its particular socioeconomic characteristics exacerbated the impact of the storm. 40 percent of the country was severely affected; the most affected regions included: San Cristobal, Bani, San José de Ocoa, Barahona, Azua, Bahoruco and Duberge in the Southern region; Villa Altagracia, Bonao, Duarte, Arenoso, la Vega, Sanchez Ramirez, Montecristi, Santiago and Puerto Plata in the northern region. The province of Santo Domingo and the regions in the east were also affected.

In total, an estimated 78,752 people were affected by the storm: 87 deaths and 42 missing people were reported. There was extensive damage to homes, infrastructure and agriculture: 15,505 houses suffered damages and another 3,185 were completely destroyed; 46 bridges, and approximately 40 percent of roads in the affected areas were damaged. In addition, an estimated USD 77.7 million was reported as losses in the agricultural sector, particularly affecting small farmers producing rice, plantain and yucca (cassava). The storm caused the collapse of the water supply system, contamination of drinking water and problems in waste disposal. In terms of health, vector-borne diseases were compounded by worsened sanitary conditions after the storm and increased the toll on the country. An outbreak of leptospirosis caused the deaths of 35 people, while 40 people died from dengue fever.

In addition, tropical storm Olga hit the country on 12 December, affecting the eastern, northern, north-eastern and south-eastern regions of the island while emergency activities were still underway in the wake of Noel. Heavy rains caused floods and landslides mostly in the provinces of Hato Mayor, el Seibo, Samana, Maria Trinidad Sánchez, Espaillat, Duarte, Salcedo, Puerto Plata, Santiago, Azua and Peruvia. The overflowed Yaque del Norte and Yuna rivers caused damage to agriculture and infrastructure. Reports indicated that 33 people died, over 61,000 people were displaced, 12,321 houses were damaged and 190 communities were completely cut-off due to damages to roads and bridges. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Comision Economica para America Latina y el Caribe – CEPAL) estimated that the cost of damages sustained and losses amounted for both tropical storms amounted to USD 420 million.

The Office of Public Works elaborated a plan to repair damaged infrastructure, particularly in remote villages. The 211 damaged water systems were restored by the National Water and Sewerage Institute (Instituto Nacional de Aguas Potables y Alcantarillados - INAPA), restoring water supply to approximately 3.8 million people. The State Secretariat for Public Health and Social Support (Secretaria del Estado de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social - SESPAS) was closely monitoring the spread of diseases, including dengue, malaria and dermatitis.

Haiti

Noel struck Haiti on 29 October, moving through the provinces of Sud-Est, Sud, Grand Anse, Nippes, Ouest, Centre and Artibonite, followed by the provinces of Nord-Est, Nord and Nord-Ouest. The provinces of Ouest, Artibonite, Sud, Sud Est, Grande Anse and Nippes suffered the greatest damages following the storm. The losses and damages sustained were significant and compound pre-existing vulnerabilities due to the socioeconomic conditions of local affected populations, as well as limited public infrastructure and historically weak governance. The effects of Noel were particularly acute, given the fact that many affected areas also suffered from heavy rains earlier in the same month. During the month of October prior to Noel, the National Civil Defence (Direction de la Protection Civile – DPC) had reported 14,807 families affected by flooding in Sud, Ouest and Artibonite.

Figures released by the DPC indicate that 73 people died, 17 were reported missing and 133 sustained injuries, whilst 21,726 families in total were affected by Noel. Moreover, 3,852 houses were completely destroyed and another 17,865 houses were damaged. Floods caused widespread damages to agriculture and public and private infrastructure. The government allocated USD 3 million towards its initial response to the storm and pledged an additional USD 3 million to finance the recovery plan being finalized by the DPC and the Permanent Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management (Secrétariat Permanent de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres – SPGRD) covering reconstruction and risk reduction activities in areas affected by the floods.

Cuba

Noel reached Cuba on 29 October, severely affecting the provinces of Guantanamo, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, Las Tunas and Camaguey. Heavy rains and flooding compounded existing problems caused by earlier heavy rainfall in the country since the end of September. Reports indicated 79,452 people were evacuated, of which 27,493 people were housed in 203 shelters and 51,959 with friends and family. No deaths or serious injuries were reported. Figures indicate that 21,987 houses were damaged, of which 1,137 were totally destroyed affecting some 192,488 people.

Damages to agriculture and infrastructure were significant. The government reported damages totalling USD 500 million; of which USD 305 million were in the agricultural sector, including thousands of hectares of sugar cane in eastern and central Cuba, as well as in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Camaguey and Ciego de Avila, as well as the loss of ten percent of the country's coffee crops. 13,169 km of roads were damaged, in addition to extensive damage sustained to bridges, railways, sewerage systems, electrical systems and telephone lines.

Bahamas
Tropical storm Noel crossed the Bahamas on 30 October, causing intense rainfall and flooding in several of the islands. By 2 November, tropical storm Noel became a category 1 hurricane while crossing the northwest of the islands, with Exuma, Cat Island, Long Island and Eleuthera among the islands most affected. With extensive rainfalls during the month of October in the Central Islands, Long Island was particularly affected with floods up to five feet affecting approximately 3,500 people. Around 2,000 people were affected in Cat Island and an additional 1,500 in Exuma. One death was reported on the island of Exuma. Hurricane shelters were opened in New Providence, Long Island, Cat Island, Exuma and around the Family Islands; however, these were occupied for a short period as people relocated to stay with friends and family.

Other islands, including Acklins, Rum Cay, Long Cay and San Salvador were affected by the storm but to a lesser extent and experienced localized flooding in low-lying areas. Notably, Grand Bahama which suffered major damages in recent hurricanes was not significantly hit by Noel.

Damages were substantial to both residential and business properties, as well as to agriculture (crops and livestock) and fishing vessels, in particular on Long Island, Cat Island, Eleuthera and Exuma as a result of the heavy rainfall and flooding. In general, public buildings withstood the storm, although roads in Exuma, Long Island, San Salvador and Acklins were particularly affected by standing water and will require extensive repairs. Public utilities were interrupted for varying lengths of time, but were restored throughout the country.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against objectives

Overview

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: The affected population will benefit from the provision of relief items to recover from the effects of recent floods and effects from tropical storm Noel.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
10,599 families (some 52,995 beneficiaries) (494 families in the Bahamas, 3,600 families in Cuba, 4,000 families in Dominican Republic and 2,500 in Haiti) receive relief items and recover from the effects of the floods.	Activities planned to reach this objective: • Identification and registration of the most vulnerable families with special emphasis on gender inequities and disability conditions. • Coordination with national, regional, provincial and local authorities. • Warehousing, procurement, dispatch and transportation of relief items from local headquarters to the final destinations. • Regular detailed reporting on the distribution. • Monitoring and evaluation.

Impact:

Bahamas: The BRCS completed the distribution of one food parcel and one hygiene kit to 425 families from the most vulnerable populations on the islands on 23 November. All items were procured locally following the Federation's procurement standards. A cash distribution programme, which was developed in coordination with the American Red Cross was completed, distributing a total of USD 20,700 to 69 targeted families, and bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 494 families in Exuma, Cat Island and Long Island. The objective for Bahamas was therefore successfully completed with no major challenges encountered.

Cuba: The Cuban Red Cross received mattresses, bed sheets, towels, mosquito nets and zinc sheeting and distributed these to the projected 3,600 families in the most vulnerable areas of the island. The procurement

of the items was completed by PADRU. The main challenge encountered was the need to procure relief items outside of the country, which delayed the distribution process. Nevertheless, relief items were procured and shipped by PADRU and consequently distributed by the CRC, completing the objective of 3,600 families.

Dominican Republic: PADRU, in coordination with the RLU, dispatched food parcels, hygiene kits, kitchen kits (one per family), jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins (two per family). The DRC immediately distributed items to the 2,000 families as originally planned. On 19 December, PADRU dispatched additional relief items from Panama, including, 3,200 hygiene kits, 1,200 kitchen kits and 3,000 mosquito nets. Some of these items were distributed immediately in the areas affected by Olga.

Through the operation a total of 6,134 families received non-food relief items, including 4,381 hygiene kits, 1,435 kitchen kits, 5,000 mosquito nets, and 1,102 tarpaulins from the DRC operation. Of this assistance, 4,381 families were benefited from support from the appeal, successfully reaching the expected result in the Dominican Republic, and surpassing the initial target number of beneficiaries.

Haiti: The items sent by the RLU to replenish the HNRCS stocks for 1,000 families were distributed to the most affected families. A second distribution took place from 9 to 13 January 2008 and completed the delivery of non-food relief items, and other distributions planned under this operation. A total of 2,301 families received relief items including buckets, jerry cans, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen kits and hygiene kits. In addition, the RLU sent relief items for 1,000 families in order to replenish HNRCS stocks. No challenges were encountered in this objective.

Emergency health

Objective: The affected communities will benefit from basic medical care provided by Dominican Red Cross medical brigades.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
The affected people receive proper medical care in order to relieve their suffering caused by the floods.	• Coordination of activities with the National Secretariat of Public Health (Secretaria de Estado de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social, SESPAS). • Identification of shelters to perform medical assistance. • Prioritization and identification of beneficiaries (children, women, elderly). • Organization and support to SESPAS' medical brigades.

Impact:

The DRC completed the objective of providing the most affected with basic medical care. The DRC Health Department provided medical assistance and basic medicines to 959 people suffering common diseases including anaemia, dermatitis, gastrointestinal problems and diarrhoea.

Emergency Health

Objective: The affected communities will benefit from psychosocial support (PSP) to assist them in recovering from the effects of the hurricane.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
The DRC provides psychosocial support to the affected communities due to the floods.	• Teams will perform evaluations • Identification of the most affected areas • Assistance in shelters

Impact:

The DRC completed this objective by providing psychosocial support in the most affected areas, especially to women and children. The DRC's psychosocial support team firstly evaluated the needs of the affected population to identify the exact requirements of the activities to be developed, before providing assistance in the shelters through the development of psychosocial activities.

Emergency health

Objective: The affected communities and people in shelters in the Dominican Republic will have

access to potable water for consumption and will be sensitized on key health messages through a health awareness campaign related to vector control and water borne diseases.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
All the affected population will receive and have access to potable water and also receive key health messages in order to control water borne diseases.	Ÿ Need and damage assessments including basic sanitation activities. Ÿ Mobilization of six water and sanitation teams. Ÿ Identification of communities most affected and shelters available. Ÿ Identification of beneficiaries in coordination with SESPAS and the National Institute of Potable Water (Instituto Nacional de Agua Potable, INAPA). Ÿ Agreements with local authorities for water supply. Ÿ Water and sanitation activities. Ÿ Training workshops in water sanitation for all DRC volunteers. Ÿ Storing and distribution of drinking water to shelters and affected communities. Ÿ Health awareness campaigns

Impact:

The DRC supplied 16,116,550 litres of water in total to 14,124 families in 18 affected provinces.

During the emergency operation, ECHO and the Spanish Red Cross agreed to fund a water and sanitation project to assist 25,000 beneficiaries as part of DRC Plan of Action. The Spanish Red Cross also supported the areas affected by Olga, increasing the number of beneficiaries. Given that this area had received support, the other activities related to this objective were considered as completed, to avoid duplication of efforts.

Emergency shelter

Objective: The Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) will provide support for the displaced people housed in shelters.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
Affected people receive proper care in shelters.	• Provide non food items to people in shelters • Provide health support

During the relief phase, the HNRCS provided the affected people housed in temporary shelters with non-food items in coordination with the Directorate of Civil Protection (Direction de la Protection Civile – DPC). The challenge identified was the lack of HNRCS personnel with experience in shelter management. Due to this challenge, the HNRCS could not assist more affected people in the temporary shelters. The objective has been completed.

Strengthening of Capacities

Objective: The capacity of the Cuban Red Cross and Dominican Red Cross and their local branches will be strengthened.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
The Cuban Red Cross and Dominican Red Cross and their local branches are better prepared for future disaster response.	• Volunteers will receive visibility equipment according to established standards (shirts, caps, flags, IDs) • Procurement of office equipment for the disaster response office • Workshops to support the development of a disaster prepa program in all local branches in the affected provinces

Impact:

Cuba: The CRC procured most of the volunteer equipment locally; these will enable them to respond adequately to future emergencies. In addition, two Toyota Land Cruisers have been purchased by the Regional Fleet management in Panama to enhance the capacity of the Cuban Red Cross in mobilizing their resources in times of disaster. The vehicles will be assigned to a specific geographical area for the upcoming

2009 hurricane season. A complete kit of spare parts has been included with the vehicles to support the CRC in the challenging environment in Cuba where it is difficult to obtain parts in the official market. Moreover, two computers have been purchased to support the CRC branches towards improved communication and in order to manage volunteer deployments by using a newly designed volunteer database software.

Dominican Republic:
The DRC has received one Tropical Mobile Storage Unit (TMSU) with 300 hygiene kits, 300 kitchen sets and 600 treated mosquito nets from the RLU. The TMSU and the contents will be used as part of the pre-positioning strategy of the National Society for the 2009 hurricane season.

In addition, the DRC has totally retrofitted the main warehouse in the DRC headquarters in Santo Domingo. With additional storage capacity and a completely new storage system, the DRC is now able to store all the equipment that was left in a courtyard beside the headquarters, especially the mobile water unit from the Spanish Red Cross programmes and other water storage capacities left there.

Finally, two computers have been purchased for the Emergency Operation Centre of the DRC. The new GPS software attached to the computers and a plotter machine allow the National Society to quickly print real time information maps of a disaster area. This has been possible by accessing the government maps database and using the information together with the already existing risk mapping of the DRC done at the community level.

Early Recovery

Objective: Early recovery activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.	
Expected results	**Activities planned**
The National Societies of the affected countries recover after the recovery activities are completed	• Perform relief assessments to identify recovery needs • Obtain feedback from affected communities

Impact:
The countries affected by Noel were yet again affected by a series of hurricanes and tropical storms during the 2008 hurricane season. Early recovery activities were therefore integrated into the on-going 2008 hurricane operations, therefore this objective under this appeal is considered closed.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promoting greater quality, accountability, and transparency. There has been close coordination and support to the National Societies to increase the visibility of their actions in regards to the communication through the Federation's PADRU, the Americas Zone Office, the Caribbean Regional Representation Office in Trinidad and the Communications department of the International Federation's Secretariat in Geneva.

Regular situation reports were issued by Red Cross National Societies through the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) on the global International Federation website: https://www-secure.ifrc.org/dmis/prepare/view_report.asp?ReportID=3375, and media pieces are also available on the Federation's public website. Several short articles have been issued in order to develop a better understanding of the mission of International Federation of the Red Cross and the activities the organization undertakes in serving affected communities. In the same line, local and international media were provided with interviews directly from the involved National Societies. For more information on this emergency please visit: http://www.cruzroja.org/.

<Final financial report below and contact details below; click here to return to the title page>

How we work

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:

- In Dominican Republic: Alexandre Claudon de Vernisy, Regional Representative for the Latin Caribbean Regional Representation Office; e-mail: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org; phone: +1 809 334 4545.
- In Panama: Zuleyka Maynard; Resource Mobilization Officer for the Americas; email: zuleyka.maynard@ifrc.org; phone: (507) 380 0250; fax: (507) 317 1304.
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org; phone (41 22) 730 4529.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR49002 - Carribean - Tropical Storm Noel

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2010/4
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2010/4
Appeal	MDR49002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	**1,750,541**					**1,750,541**
B. Opening Balance	**0**					**0**
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	*187,061*					*187,061*
Canadian Red Cross	*34,160*					*34,160*
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	*121,500*					*121,500*
Finnish Red Cross	*83,650*					*83,650*
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	*417,250*					*417,250*
Japanese Red Cross	*44,273*					*44,273*
Luxembourg Government	*64,000*					*64,000*
Netherlands Red Cross	*17,876*					*17,876*
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund)	*66,000*					*66,000*
New York Office (from Alcatel Lucent)	*10,800*					*10,800*
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	*54,000*					*54,000*
New York Office (from Western Union Foundation)	*27,000*					*27,000*
Norwegian Red Cross	*244,690*					*244,690*
On Line donations	*1,505*					*1,505*
Other	*201*					*201*
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	*11,027*					*11,027*
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	*140,560*					*140,560*
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)	*118,713*					*118,713*
Switzerland - Private Donors	*1,622*					*1,622*
Unidentified donor	*-730*					*-730*
United States - Private Donors	*34*					*34*
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	*1,500*					*1,500*
C1. Cash contributions	***1,646,692***					***1,646,692***
Inkind Goods & Transport						
American Red Cross	*104,125*					*104,125*
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	***104,125***					***104,125***
Other Income						
Services	*-4,590*					*-4,590*
C6. Other Income	***-4,590***					***-4,590***
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	**1,746,227**					**1,746,227**
D. Total Funding = B +C	**1,746,227**					**1,746,227**
Appeal Coverage	**100%**					**100%**

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					**0**
C. Income	1,746,227					**1,746,227**
E. Expenditure	-1,722,641					**-1,722,641**
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	23,586					**23,586**

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR49002 - Carribean - Tropical Storm Noel

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2010/4
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2010/4
Appeal	MDR49002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		**1,750,541**					**1,750,541**	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	30,400	58,995					**58,995**	**-28,595**
Construction - Housing		25,707					**25,707**	**-25,707**
Construction Materials	205,149	199,657					**199,657**	**5,492**
Clothing & textiles	237,308	235,454					**235,454**	**1,854**
Food	10,537	13,922					**13,922**	**-3,385**
Utensils & Tools	199,518	204,786					**204,786**	**-5,268**
Other Supplies & Services	246,125	192,175					**192,175**	**53,950**
Total Supplies	**929,037**	**930,695**					**930,695**	**-1,658**
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	61,222	54,816					**54,816**	**6,406**
Computers & Telecom	20,034	9,503					**9,503**	**10,531**
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		1,052					**1,052**	**-1,052**
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	**81,256**	**65,371**					**65,371**	**15,885**
Transport & Storage								
Storage	12,423	18,193					**18,193**	**-5,770**
Distribution & Monitoring	204,005	192,839					**192,839**	**11,166**
Transport & Vehicle Costs	35,811	52,531					**52,531**	**-16,720**
Total Transport & Storage	**252,239**	**263,563**					**263,563**	**-11,324**
Personnel								
International Staff	52,251	66,823					**66,823**	**-14,572**
Regionally Deployed Staff	8,711	8,711					**8,711**	**-0**
National Staff	18,689	18,689					**18,689**	**-0**
National Society Staff	9,493	41,811					**41,811**	**-32,318**
Total Personnel	**89,144**	**136,034**					**136,034**	**-46,890**
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	132,300	59,556					**59,556**	**72,744**
Total Workshops & Training	**132,300**	**59,556**					**59,556**	**72,744**
General Expenditure								
Travel	48,541	46,205					**46,205**	**2,336**
Information & Public Relation	14,009	33,189					**33,189**	**-19,180**
Office Costs	6,435	9,401					**9,401**	**-2,966**
Communications	16,495	17,452					**17,452**	**-957**
Financial Charges	13,339	1,686					**1,686**	**11,653**
Other General Expenses	3,574							**3,574**
Total General Expenditure	**102,393**	**107,934**					**107,934**	**-5,541**
Programme Support								
Program Support	108,983	105,912					**105,912**	**3,071**
Total Programme Support	**108,983**	**105,912**					**105,912**	**3,071**
Services								
Services & Recoveries	55,189	53,576					**53,576**	**1,614**
Total Services	**55,189**	**53,576**					**53,576**	**1,614**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	**1,750,541**	**1,722,641**					**1,722,641**	**27,901**
VARIANCE (C - D)		**27,901**					**27,901**	