

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Caribbean: Hurricane Tomas

Emergency appeal n° MDR49006
GLIDE n° TC-2010-000216-
BRB/LCA/VCT
Operations update n° 1
25 January 2011

Period covered by this Operations Update: 17 November to 15 December 2010.

Appeal target (current): 1,045,054 Swiss francs.

Appeal coverage: The Appeal coverage currently stands at 63 per cent. [<Click here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to link to 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.
- A revised 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.



The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross, with the support from ECHO, conducted a roofing workshop from 16 to 23 November with volunteers and government officials as participants. Source: SVGRC

Summary: Tomas, the nineteenth named storm of the Atlantic 2010 hurricane season, affected the Caribbean from 29 October to early November 2010. Hurricane Tomas brought strong winds, more than 10 inches of rain and surges of 1 to 3 feet above normal tide levels, severely affecting more than 2,000 homes, causing landslides, severely interrupting water services in Saint Lucia, and causing infrastructure damages, as well as electricity and communications disruption. Furthermore, the agricultural sector in Saint Lucia and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines suffered major losses, especially to their banana crops.

To date, the three National Societies have worked in close collaboration with agencies in country to bring relief to the communities affected by the disaster. The Barbados Red Cross Society's (BRCS) efforts have been on relief distribution, and in the first quarter of 2011, will focus on providing shelter re-roofing and reinforcement support to houses damaged by the hurricane. Similarly, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross (SVGRC) have centred their efforts on relief distributions in the first phase of the response, and, in the coming months, will shift their focus to ensure that families have safe and adequate shelter through the provision of locally

appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques. The Saint Lucia Red Cross (SLRC) will continue its recovery efforts, with a focus on water and sanitation and hygiene promotion, and support early recovery. The IFRC will continue to provide technical and logistical support to the National Societies involved, and will coordinate the actions of all the actors involved.

The International Federation is thankful to the following Partner National Societies and governments for their kind support to the Appeal: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross (Australian government), British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (Canadian government), Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Monaco Red Cross, and the Spanish government.

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, (in some cases over 500mm in less than 24 hours) and surges of up to 3 feet above normal tide levels. Agriculture, housing, roads, electricity and water supplies were disrupted in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Saint Lucia experienced 21 hours of sustained rain and wind from Hurricane Tomas, resulting in downed power lines, flooding, major landslides, as well as damage to the rooftops of many houses and other structures. Preliminary assessments undertaken in the immediate aftermath of the Hurricane indicated that the most severe damage was experienced in the western (Soufriere and environs) and central (Barre De L'Isle, Bexon, Guesneau-



The Barbados Red Cross Society supported the neighbouring island of Saint Lucia by collecting and shipping cases of bottled water. Source: BRCS

Forestiere) parts of the island, while some significant damages were also seen in the north-east portion of the island. Most of the destruction was due to the landslides which impeded road access to emergency responders, and destroyed bridges. As of 7 November 2010, eight persons were confirmed dead.

Hurricane Tomas also impacted the water and food supply, damaged crops and affected livestock. In the days following the Hurricane, the government of Saint Lucia reported that the most immediate need was potable water, as the entire population of 181,000, was impacted by disruption of the water supply, while food, shelter, and emergency medical assistance to the survivors in rural areas were among the priority needs.

In addition, the agricultural sector sustained significant damage during the passage of Hurricane Tomas with the banana industry being severely affected. Preliminary estimates of damage to the banana industry range between 80 per cent and 90 per cent, while the impact of the non-banana sub-sectors is varied. The Ministry of Agriculture reported that an estimate of 80 acres of vegetable production was awashed away while up to 60 per cent of the greenhouses could have sustained major damages. This will, in turn, result in substantial loss in income for farmers and everyone involved in the agricultural sector over the coming months. The government of Saint Lucia also identified the removal of debris and the strengthening of embankments to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic flooding, as a high priority. The clearing debris from the fields to facilitate the re-planting of crops was also an identified need. While most schools have reopened, hard hit communities like Bexon, Marc and Soufriere have instituted a school shift system to facilitate studies and repairs to damaged structures.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines sustained damage across the island of Saint Vincent. The areas severely affected included Park Hill, Chester Cottage, Sandy Bay and Byera, Chateaubelair, Coulls Hill, Spring Village and Fitz Hughes 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 also caused widespread destruction to the agricultural sector, with 98 per cent of banana and plantain crops damaged in the affected areas. In addition, there was widespread disruption in the water supply, mainly in the heavily impacted areas mentioned above. Following the passage of Hurricane Tomas there was an island-wide power outage due to numerous broken lines, fallen trees and damaged poles. Power has since been restored to the island.

The focus for the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines government immediately following the Hurricane was on the distribution of roofing materials, providing family food parcels and hygiene kits to those whose homes were damaged and were living with other family members and friends. However, due to general elections scheduled for 13 December, the relief distribution ceased until January 2011. Operations at this stage will include distribution of food parcels, and the procurement and distribution of roofing materials to the identified beneficiaries. In addition, there will be training for affected community members to assist them in their own rebuilding of their damaged houses and buildings. The current target is 30 houses.

In **Barbados** the Department of Emergency Management initially estimated that 500 houses were damaged by Hurricane Tomas. Subsequent detailed assessments revealed that just over 1,500 houses suffered damage mostly to roof tops, while some houses lost their entire roof. Other houses also suffered structural damage due to landslides as a result of the precipitation. The most affected parishes are Saint John, Saint Andrew, Saint Joseph, Saint Michael and Saint George. In Barbados, the water system also suffered temporary damage; areas of the island did not have water for a short period of time. Hurricane Tomas also toppled trees and power lines in Barbados. In addition, the island's poultry industry suffered damage in the southern area of the island, and a large number of breadfruit trees, which were used as a supplementary food source by many locals, were damaged or destroyed.

Coordination and partnerships

From the outset, there has been good coordination with members of the International Federation, as well as between the Red Cross and external agencies. Each of the National Societies - Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados - worked in close collaboration with their national emergency management offices and government agencies, as well as other actors in-country.

Since the onset of the disaster, the BRCS has been working closely with the Barbados Department of Emergency Management (DEM) in the response to Hurricane Tomas. The National Society will be actively participating in the Civil Military Coordinating Mechanism (CIMIC), a multi-sectoral committee which was formed to oversee the national Hurricane Tomas Operation, and will be supporting the re-roofing and rebuilding of houses damaged by the hurricane.



A PIRAC delegate and a Saint Lucia Red Cross volunteer worked together to set up a water and sanitation kit-5, which has produced more than 200,000 litres of safe water. Source: SLRC

The BRCS also launched a domestic appeal to support the emergency in Saint Lucia. In response, the National Society has received donations of water bottles and has already completed shipments to Saint Lucia. The BRCS is continuing this fund-raising campaign to support the neighbouring island.

In keeping with its role as auxiliary to the government, volunteers of the SVGRC worked alongside government officers to conduct preliminary and detailed needs assessments. In addition, over the period of 18 to 23 November, the SVGRC hosted with the support of the IFRC, a training session in *Building Safer Structures*. This training was a favourable opportunity for building partnerships with other organizations in-country, as there was good attendance by government agencies, including the Ministry of Transport and Works, the Housing and Land Development Corporation, the Physical Planning Division, and the Buildings, Roads and General Services

Authority (BRAGSA), along with National Society and community volunteers. There has also been good support from the private sector with respect to donation of food and other items to support the relief operation.

For the Hurricane Tomas Operation, the SLRC has worked with the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) and has also partnered with a number of non-government actors in-country, such as the Salvation Army, the Rotary Club, and Shelterbox, among others, to provide relief to the persons affected by the disaster. The National Society has also received tremendous support from the private sector in terms of food and relief items donated for distribution to the affected communities.

Simultaneously, the IFRC has been in constant communication with the National Societies, Partner National Societies (PNS) and other organizations such as the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and other components of the UN system.

On 1 November, the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group on Disaster Management (ECDGDM) deployed the Rapid Needs Assessment Team in support of Saint Lucia as requested by the government of Saint Lucia. This team was led by CDEMA, and comprised ten members from organizations represented on the ECDGDM, as well as and two professionals from Saint Lucia. The team conducted damage assessment missions and liaised with local officials and different agencies. The IFRC representatives in Saint Lucia ensured close interaction with this assessment team.

From 15 to 22 November a multi-agency assessment mission took place in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The assessment team was composed of representatives from the regional European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the European Union Regional Delegation in Barbados, the French Red Cross and the IFRC. They evaluated ongoing needs and determined actions to be taken to link relief activities to rehabilitation.

At the beginning of the operation, a Regional Intervention Team member (RIT) was deployed to Barbados and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to support in assessments, information management and reporting, and to assist with the relief distributions. There has been very efficient coordination with the French Red Cross Platform for Intervention in the Caribbean and Americas (PIRAC). The French Red Cross mobilized and deployed two water and sanitation kits from Guadeloupe to support the operation in Saint Lucia. The SLRC also hosted two French Red Cross delegates from PIRAC who supported the relief distribution and water provision. The nearby Overseas Branches of Martinique and Guadeloupe made their prepositioned stocks available for Saint Lucia. The National Societies and Overseas Branches coordinated these deliveries with great speed and efficiency and worked together well, ensuring that impacted communities received relief in a timely manner. In addition, a water and sanitation RIT from Canadian Red Cross worked in conjunction with the PIRAC delegates to initiate the water purification operation.

To increase coordination within the islands and improve efficiency with available human resources, an operations coordinator has been appointed by the International Federation to support and coordinate actions on the three islands.

National Society Capacity Building:

It has been some years since the National Societies of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados have had to respond to such a level of damage in their countries as a result of a storm. However, the leadership, staff and volunteers of all three National Societies not only continue their humanitarian labours to respond during this emergency, but these actions are also contributing to strengthening their organizations. While Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are relatively small National Societies in terms of staff numbers, the response to Tomas has seen the utilization of their recently trained National Intervention Teams and the activation of the Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT).



The Community Disaster Response Team of Fond Saint Jacques supports search and rescue efforts. Source: SLRC

All three National Societies were able to draw on the resources of the Tropical Mobile Storage Units (TMSUs), enabling them to provide immediate non-food items to the affected population. Also, the nearby Overseas Branches of Martinique and Guadeloupe made their prepositioned stocks available for Saint Lucia. The National Societies coordinated these deliveries with speed and efficiency. The response to Tomas has unequivocally shown the value that the prepositioning of stock brings to the Caribbean islands. The funds made available by this appeal will replenish the stock used in order to enable the same level of preparedness before the next hurricane season.

During this operation, volunteers of the SVGRC, as well as government officials, were trained in methods for building safer roofs. Also, through coordination meetings with CDEMA the basis for better harmonization of trainings on disaster management and emergency response was established. In addition, the National Society has scheduled a National Intervention Team training for the first quarter of 2011, to further strengthen its response capacity.

In Saint Lucia, skills and knowledge transfer is being facilitated with the water and sanitation technician from PIRAC conducting training for two National Intervention Team members of the SLRC in the operation of the water purification plant and the various processes involved. Thereby the National Society will have a trained person that is able to operate the water purification system. Once the current operation slows down, this volunteer will be able to pass on this knowledge to others in the National Society.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The SLRC has now shifted from the relief and emergency phase into the recovery phase. The National Society continues to provide beneficiaries with various non-food items such as blankets, jerrycans, buckets, tarpaulins, cleaning kits and hygiene kits. With the support of a water and sanitation technician from PIRAC, safe water is being distributed through water trucks while two National Intervention Team members are being trained in the operations of the water purification plant.

The National Societies of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Barbados also provided food and non-food items to the affected families, and are undertaking preparatory work to provide shelter solutions to those families with damaged homes.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Up to 2,050 families have their immediate needs covered through the distribution of non-food items (NFI), such as family kits, hygiene kits, blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins with fixing materials, and personal protective equipment such as masks.

Outputs	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 2,050 affected families are met through relief distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and complete damage and needs assessments in Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Mobilize relief supplies from the pre-positioned stocks, supplemented by additional regional procurement. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilization, induction, support and recognition across all programmes leading to strengthened National Societies. • Develop an exit strategy.

Progress: Of the total of 2,050 families benefited with this Emergency Appeal, 1,500 families are in Saint Lucia, the country that suffered the biggest impact, while 500 are in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 50 in Barbados.

The SLRC started relief operations on 1 November, as soon as the Hurricane had passed through the island. During the emergency stage, the National Society reached some 7,927 people through their relief efforts. On 12 November, in order to increase the efficiency of relief operations, volunteers issued tickets to the target families that would receive distribution items during the recovery stage. The criteria for selection were as follows:

- Most vulnerable among the affected;
- Families headed by women with children;
- Persons affected by the Hurricane Tomas as a result of flooding/landslides causing damage to their homes;
- Displaced persons

During the recovery stage, beneficiaries in Saint Lucia started to receive cleaning kits so that they could return to their homes which were severely affected by the rain and landslides. These kits are composed of a mop and mop bucket, disinfectant, bleach, broom, scrubbing brush, rubber gloves and a wash cloth.

The following table shows the communities and number of households reached, as well as the items distributed from 12 November to 15 December 2010:

Community	Households reached								
		Tarpaulins (bale)	Buckets	Kitchen kits	Hygiene kits	Jerrycans	Cleaning kits	Blankets (bales)	Water (cases)
Anse La Raye	168	34	168	168	168	168	-	6	200
Marc	139	28	139	139	139	139	139	5	200
Dennerly	98	20	98	98	98	98	98	4	120
Bruceville	105	25	105	105	105	105	-	4	120
Bexon	165	34	165	165	165	165	165	7	182
VF North	95	20	95	95	95	95	-	4	120
Boguis	7	2	7	7	7	7	-	1	10
Millet	120	24	40	70	120	70	70	24	120
Getrine/Saltibus	19	4	19	19	19	19		1	25
Soufriere	75	15	75	75	75	75	75	3	75
Fond St. Jacques	40	5	25	25	25	25	25	1	30
Desbarras	10	2	10	10	10	10	-	1	15
Deglos	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Total	1,051	213	946	976	1,036	976	572	61	1,227

In Barbados, the National Society distributed relief items to affected communities. Two hundred and fourteen households in all 11 of the island's parishes received some form of relief distribution. The table below itemises the number of items distributed:

Items delivered	No. Delivered
Tarpaulins	100
Food Parcels	43
Hygiene Kits	65
Sleeping Bags	12
Kitchen Sets	15
Buckets	25
Rubber Boots (pairs)	23
Rain Coats	5
Water Bottle	200
Bed Sheets	12

In addition, since the start of the operation the BRCS launched a domestic appeal to support the emergency in Saint Lucia. In response, BRCS has received donations of water bottles and has already sent shipments to their sister island. This National Society continues this fund-raising campaign to support the Saint Lucia operation.

The SVGRC started relief operations on 1 November 2010 in collaboration with NEMO. To date, the National Society has contributed 357 blankets and 154 tarpaulins to the national effort. In addition, the National Society met the needs of affected persons who walked in to the National Society Headquarters seeking assistance. Relief distribution exercises also took place in affected communities. The National Society has distributed tarpaulins, blankets, hygiene kits, clothing and shoes. The SVGRC also supported the government efforts headed by NEMO by donating quantities of rice and chicken to provide food to the persons housed in the collective centres.

Challenges: On 14 November a general election was announced in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. As a consequence, and in order to avoid the relief distribution becoming politicized, all distributions of relief items were put on hold until after the election on 13 December 2010. Now, in January 2011 the operations will begin again with the distributing of food parcels.

Water supply and hygiene promotion

Outcome: 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.

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

Progress: Although water services are slowly being restored to the island of Saint Lucia, it is still uncertain when the whole system will be running at full capacity. There is also a level of concern over the quality of the available piped water supply, thus the SLRC continues to provide bottled water as well as water truck deliveries to families and to various educational, private and governmental institutions around the island. Thus far, 3,002 cases of water have been distributed to various schools in the northern area of the island and 1,300 to more than 26 health centres around the island. Each case contains 9 litres of bottled water.

The first water and sanitation Kit-5 was deployed by PIRAC, which can provide clean water for up to 5,000 people, started running on 14 November. The water treatment plant was ready to produce safe water by 16 November, and more than 18,000 litres were distributed in the community of Beausejour. From 16 November to 15 December, a total of 345,921 litres of water has been distributed to the communities of Beausejour, Upper Bexon, Carellie, Anse la Raye, Lower Bexon, Marc, Marigot, Monier, Sunbilt, Jacmel, Bois d'Inde, Plateau, Desruisseaux and Micoud.

Although not part of this emergency appeal, the SVGRC has been able to distribute approximately 200,000 litres of water throughout 15 affected communities in Saint Vincent.

Challenges: In general, at least two people are needed on site to run a water and sanitation Kit-5, one of whom should be well trained on how to run the system. During the early stages of the operation the SLRC only had a partially trained volunteer. Currently, the water and sanitation technician from PIRAC is training two National Intervention Team members of the SLRC in the operation of the water purification plant and the various processes involved.

In addition, the continued rains in Saint Lucia hindered the production and distribution of water, as the river that has been used as the source for water became turbid and its flow increased. Furthermore, the rains contributed to conditions that blocked more roads, affecting the trucking of clean water periodically.

Shelter

Outcome: Up to 80 families have safe and adequate shelter through the provision of locally appropriate materials, tools and guidance on improved building techniques.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
30 families in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 50 families in Barbados receive improved shelter solutions that are more resilient to future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter solutions through distribution of materials, tools and cash. • Provide technical assistance and guidance on improved roofing and structural construction in order to be more resilient to future disasters. • Where possible, establish internships, partnerships with small business and other joint initiatives to maximize the potential economic benefits of the shelter programming. • Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe and adequate shelter response programming within the National Society and affected communities.

Progress: Since the onset of the disaster, the BRCS has been working closely with the Barbados Department of Emergency Management (DEM) in the response to Hurricane Tomas. The government of Barbados has taken the lead with respect to shelter activities, inclusive of re-roofing and rebuilding activities. Also the government has already developed a master list of persons affected, as well as estimates of re-roofing and reinforcement activities. In January 2011, the BRCS will support these government efforts to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are met, and will contribute roofing materials to this end. The BRCS will support the re-roofing and/or reinforcement of 50 houses.

In coordination with the Ministry of Housing, the SVGRC assessed that 1,387 homes suffered some damages as a result of the hurricane. Of those, 266 homes were extensively damaged and 142 were completely destroyed. Thus, shelter repair and reinforcement are a priority.

The SVGRC carried out the "Building Safer Roofs Training" in the community of Edinboro. Over the course of seven days, participants benefited from a classroom session, and then participated in practical sessions that included the completion of roofs for a concrete and a wooden structure. A total of 12 participants took part in the training and the activity was covered by local television media, including a broadcasted interview detailing the project. This training was a good opportunity for building partnerships with other organizations in-country, and was well attended by government organizations, including the Ministry of Transport and Works, the Housing and Land Development Corporation, the Physical Planning Division and the Buildings and Roads and General Services Authority (BRAGSA). Volunteers from the communities of Rose Hall and Fancy also participated in the training. In the first quarter of 2011, the SVGRC will procure and distribute roofing materials to the identified beneficiaries, complemented by training for members of the communities involved. The objective is to provide the communities with the materials and train community members to rebuild and reinforce the most vulnerable houses within the community. The target is for 30 houses to be re-roofed.

According to the National Disaster Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the government has the responsibility for shelter management. However, the SVGRC contributed towards the shelter management effort by donating quantities of rice and chicken to provide food to the people housed in the collective centres. In addition to this, in the area of Rose Hall, located in the hard hit north of Saint Vincent, the Rose Hall CDRT managed the collective centre. The initial site of the centre was the Rose Hall Methodist Church, but was later relocated to the community centre. The CDRT continues to manage this shelter, which now houses four families. At all the collective centres, the SVGRC volunteers also provided first aid services every day for the first 12 days of the operation. There were over 1,300 persons housed in collective centres in the beginning of the operation.

Challenges: The relief distribution activities and shelter activities in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were halted until after the general elections of 13 December. Now, in January 2011 the operations will restart not only procuring and distributing construction materials, but also training affected community members to assist them in rebuilding their houses.

Early recovery

Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 180 families who have lost their crops due to the floods in Saint Lucia.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned

180 families receive material support to recover their agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and develop a voucher system for seed distribution and agricultural improvements in prioritized affected areas. • Establish mutual collaboration agreements with national institutions. • Increase access to seeds, fertilizer and basic agricultural tools for beneficiary families. • Conduct monitoring and evaluation activities.
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A major focus of the SLRC has been with various farming communities. There were significant losses to the country's agricultural sector, resulting in negative impact on the income of farmers for the upcoming months. The National Society conducted assessments in the communities of Millet and Odsan, which revealed that so far more than 250 farmers have been affected, 95 per cent of them being small banana, ground provisions and vegetable farmers. In December 2010, the National Society worked with the Salvation Army to distribute food parcels to farmers in these communities. In the first quarter of 2011 a voucher system will be initiated for the distribution of seeds and tools.

Logistics

The IFRC's Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) is working to mobilize relief items to respond to the needs of the three National Societies covered in this emergency appeal. The Regional Logistics Unit has the primary task of providing additional logistics capacity by:

- Assessment of logistics infrastructure, setting-up an efficient logistic system and identifying the best supply chain to support the operation.
- Facilitation of the receipt of relief goods shipped by air and sea and arrange transportation to distribution points.
- Liaison and coordination with other key actors to ensure best uses of all information.

A container arrived in Saint Lucia in early November 2010 to replenish the prepositioned stock that was used to respond to a previous flood that occurred in the town of Dennery in the first week of October 2010. Currently, the RLU is coordinating with PADRU's Disaster Management department to replenish the stock used from Saint Lucia, Guadeloupe and Martinique in response to the emergency caused by Hurricane Tomas.

All three National Societies were able to draw on the resources of the Tropical Mobile Storage Units (TMSUs), enabling them to provide immediate non-food items to the affected population. Also, the nearby Overseas Branches of Martinique and Guadeloupe made their prepositioned stocks available for Saint Lucia. Together the National Societies promptly and efficiently coordinated these deliveries. The response to Tomas has unequivocally shown the value that the prepositioning of stock brings to the Caribbean islands. The funds made available by this appeal will replenish the stock used in order to enable the same level of preparedness before the next hurricane season.

The updated mobilization table for this operation can be found on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System: https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/pages/03_response/0307_logistics.aspx

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The IFRC communications focal point in the Anglophone Caribbean Regional Representation supports the National Societies in their communications efforts. All three of the National Societies are engaged in public communication efforts, proactively answering media enquiries. In Saint Lucia, the National Society continues to issue daily bulletins on local news along with supporting stories on the radio and in the newspapers. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a press conference held by the National Society and the ECHO delegation was attended by radio stations and national television. The IFRC will continue supporting their efforts as needed.

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 \(NGO's\) 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.

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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

MDR49006 - Caribbean - Tropical Storm Tomas

Appeal Launch Date: 02 nov 10

Appeal Timeframe: 02 nov 10 to 31 may 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/11-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2010/11-2011/05
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
A. Budget	1,045,054					1,045,054
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	141,166					141,166
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	94,963					94,963
<i>British Red Cross</i>	46,800					46,800
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	48,999					48,999
<i>New York Office (from Kraft Foods Foundation)</i>	23,232					23,232
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>	23,550					23,550
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,500					1,500
C1. Cash contributions	380,210					380,210
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	124,953					124,953
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	34,500					34,500
<i>Spanish Government</i>	62,477					62,477
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	221,930					221,930
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	51,653					51,653
C6. Other Income	51,653					51,653
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	653,792					653,792
D. Total Funding = B + C	653,792					653,792
Appeal Coverage	63%					63%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	653,792					653,792
E. Expenditure	-51,849					-51,849
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	601,943					601,943

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 31 may 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/11-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2010/11-2011/05
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
BUDGET (C)		1,045,054					1,045,054	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	74,050							74,050
Construction Materials	97,500							97,500
Clothing & textiles	310,150							310,150
Seeds,Plants	36,000							36,000
Water & Sanitation	33,400							33,400
Teaching Materials	5,680							5,680
Utensils & Tools	52,700							52,700
Other Supplies & Services	146,550							146,550
Total Supplies	756,030							756,030
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000							30,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	26,500							26,500
Total Transport & Storage	56,500							56,500
Personnel								
International Staff	4,950							4,950
Regionally Deployed Staff	33,000							33,000
National Staff	6,000	2,865				2,865		3,135
National Society Staff	33,310	2,979				2,979		30,331
Total Personnel	77,260	5,844				5,844		71,416
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,000	2,468				2,468		-468
Total Workshops & Training	2,000	2,468				2,468		-468
General Expenditure								
Travel	39,500	17,959				17,959		21,541
Information & Public Relation	3,500							3,500
Office Costs	14,500	389				389		14,111
Communications	4,500	206				206		4,294
Financial Charges	15,500	627				627		14,873
Total General Expenditure	77,500	19,181				19,181		58,319
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	63,783	3,011				3,011		60,771
Total Programme & Service Support	63,783	3,011				3,011		60,771
Services								
Services & Recoveries	11,981							11,981
Total Services	11,981							11,981
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		21,345				21,345		-21,345
Total Operational Provisions		21,345				21,345		-21,345
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,045,054	51,849				51,849		993,204
VARIANCE (C - D)		993,204				993,204		