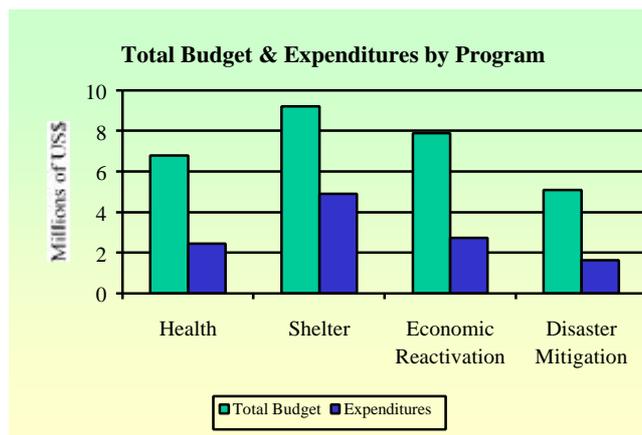
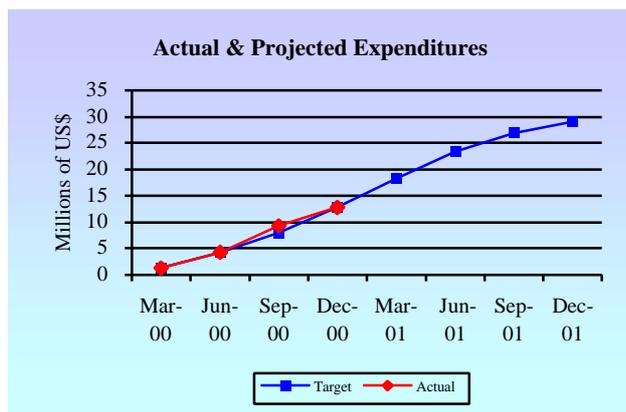


USAID Dominican Republic Supplemental Reconstruction Programs Response to Hurricane Georges, September 1998 Status as of December 31, 2000

MAY 1999 SUPPLEMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION FUNDS (CACEDRF)	TOTAL BUDGET	OBLIGATIONS	COMMITMENTS	EXPENDITURES
	\$29,000,000	\$29,000,000	\$27,699,777	\$12,833,012



Impact of Hurricane Georges

On September 22, 1998, Hurricane Georges struck the Dominican Republic, damaging nearly 70% of the country and killing more than 200 people. The rise in health problems was immediate and dramatic. Income levels for the rural populations registered a precipitous decline and physical infrastructure that served the entire nation sustained significant damage. Hurricane Georges severely limited the availability of potable water and sanitation facilities, damaged or destroyed 10% of an already deficit housing stock, damaged 90% of the basic food crops, left 600,000 Dominicans in need of food assistance, damaged 50% of the forests, and destroyed 25% of the roads and 60% of the bridges. Economic damages totaled \$3.3 billion.

USAID Initial Response

Immediately after Hurricane Georges struck, USAID provided \$14.8 million in disaster assistance. This assistance provided emergency food assistance, emergency supplies (e.g. generators, water tanks and

water purification tablets), temporary shelters and fast-growing vegetable seeds. One innovative effort salvaged enough felled timber to repair or reconstruct approximately 3,000 housing units and 2,500 latrines. In addition, USAID reprogrammed \$1.5 million in DA funds to help farmers get back on their feet and \$6 million in Child Survival funds to vaccinate children, establish a surveillance system, repair water and sanitation systems and restore primary health care services prior to Congressional passage of the Supplemental Reconstruction appropriation.

USDA donated 100,000 metric tons of wheat, which generated \$16 million in host-country owned, local currency. These funds have been programmed to assist about 60,000 small and medium-scale farmers affected by the hurricane.

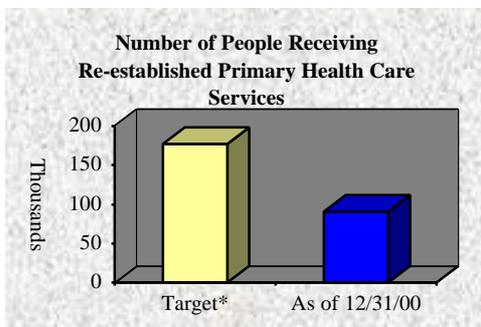
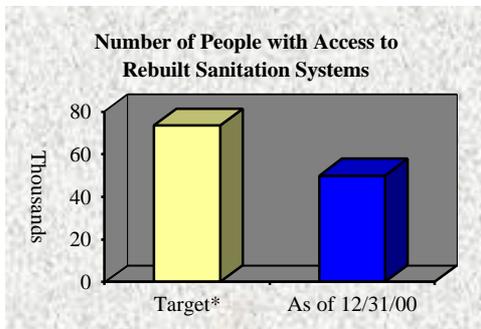
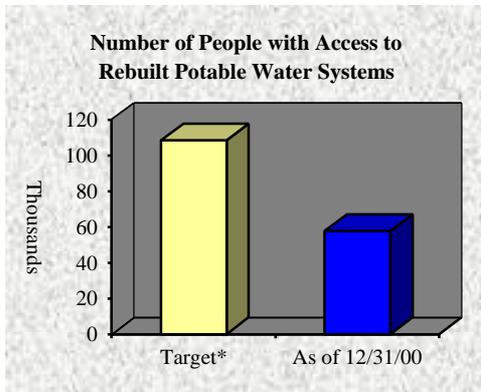
Reconstruction Programs

Based on disaster assessments, pledges from other donors and an analysis of USAID's comparative advantage, USAID decided to

use Supplemental Funds to support reconstruction in the following areas:

Health

USAID is rebuilding potable water and sanitation systems as well as re-establishing primary health care services. Fifteen U.S. and local NGOs are working in the hardest-hit communities of the Dominican Republic to provide potable water systems for 108,600 people, sanitation systems for 73,500 people, and primary health care services for more than 177,350 people.

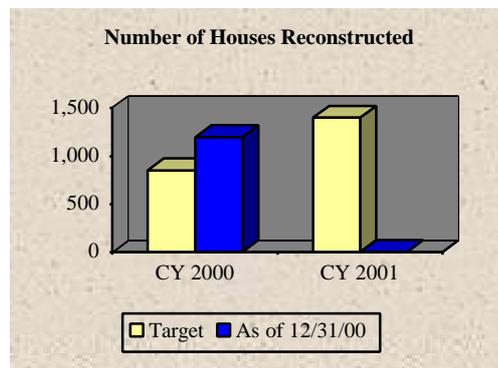
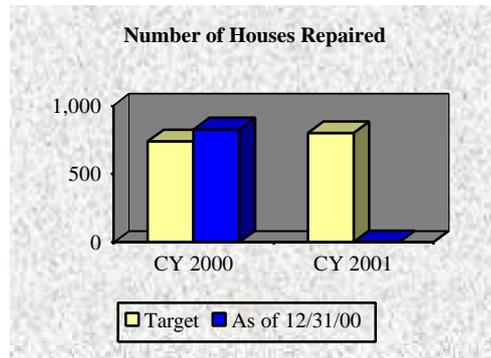


*Target for December 31,2001

- Among the rebuilt water systems are 12 community-operated systems that were designed as a pilot for the Dominican Water Authority to demonstrate the advantages of the total community participation approach for rural water systems. Community operated systems were among the first to return to operation after the hurricane. The new government that took office last August has continued to increase financial support to the pilot as a potential model for the pending US\$70 million IDB water and sanitation loan.

Shelter

USAID is repairing 1,540 housing units and reconstructing 2,250 housing units that will benefit 22,740 people. The Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) is managing this effort.



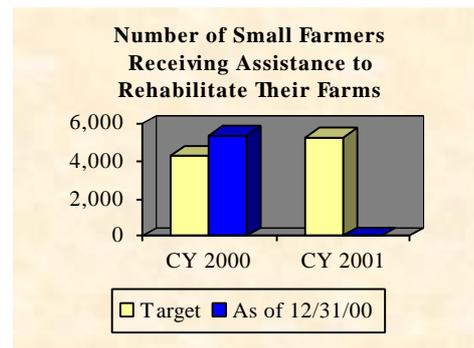
- Excellent planning, proposal handling and relationships between USAID and the NGOs resulted in the mission

exceeding its housing targets for CY 2000.

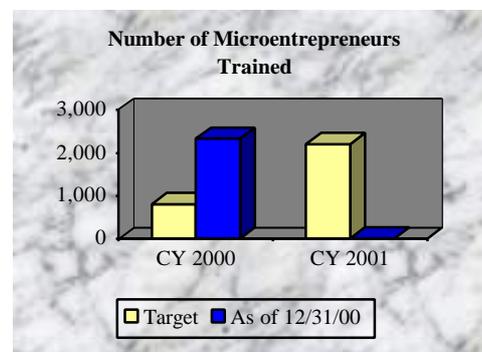
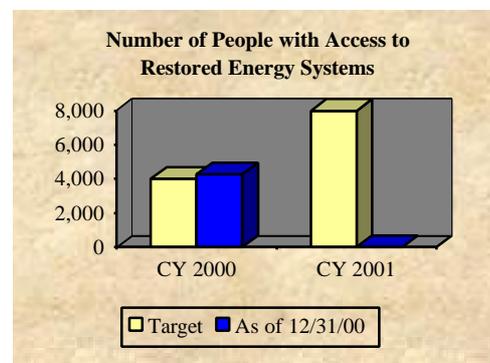
- The National Institute for Housing Assistance (INAVI) has signed an agreement with CHF to provide water/sanitation systems, electricity and roads for the first of five new urbanization projects. The Mission continues to negotiate with GODR for additional counterpart resources for infrastructure.
- RUDO/Guatemala and USAID/DR continue to support FONDOVIP, a local NGO, in developing policy reform for low-income housing.
- NIST is developing a manual for improved construction techniques for low-income housing. Based on this manual, HUD will conduct a series of training activities for U.S. and local NGOs working with CHF.

Economic Reactivation

USAID signed ten grants that will help 9,650 small farmers re-establish their plots and improve livestock and agricultural productivity practices. Additionally, USAID is collaborating with the U.S. National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association (NRECA) to restore power to 12,000 people and facilitate formation of service cooperatives to sustain these systems that provide electricity to run water pumps, rural schools and community commercial centers. USAID will also train 3,000 microentrepreneurs to restore their productive capacity and to protect their small businesses from future disasters.



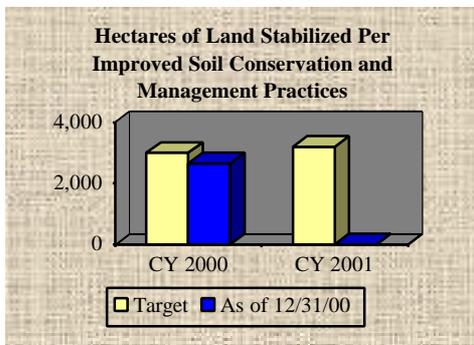
- The 10 NGOs with agriculture components surpassed their end of CY 2000 target by 25 % by accelerating their activities during the fall dry spell.



- The mission greatly surpassed the targets for microentrepreneurs receiving assistance in CY 2000 as a result of the lead local NGOs – CAMPE and INTEC – integrating a larger group of NGOs into their programs and adopting common teaching and assistance methodologies in their activities.

Disaster Mitigation

USAID is building on the lessons learned from Hurricane Georges to improve the Dominican Republic's national system to prevent, mitigate and respond to disasters. The focus is on better coordination and preparation at the national level and on efforts to reduce local community vulnerability. USAID is funding NGO efforts to stabilize and reduce erosion on nearly 6,300 hectares of land. Because of the extensive damage to forests, USAID is also funding activities to reduce risks from the fallen timber.



- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is designing improved early warning and flood control systems. The Corps is determining flood risk in two watersheds and has set up a schedule to train and provide technical assistance to NGOs on watershed management and drainage control. In addition, USACE is helping the GODR establish a dam safety inspection program.
- John Snow, Inc. (JSI) is designing a disaster management logistics system in two provinces and is developing an initial strategy with the Ministry of Health to expand the system nationally.
- The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has trained local NGOs and GODR agencies on soil conservation. USFS has purchased equipment for the GODR to fight forest fires and training began in September. In addition, USFS is

assisting the GODR with reforestation, forestry management, forest pest management and policy reform.

- FEMA has completed the design and equipment list for the Civil Defense Emergency Operation Center (EOC). Training for EOC operations is scheduled to begin in February 2001 upon completion of new building. FEMA has also agreed to assist the City of Santo Domingo in its design of an EOC. FEMA has contracted a local NGO to implement their Project Impact model in disaster preparedness and response in two communities .
- USGS and NOAA are providing technical assistance to the GODR to improve forecasting, management and mitigation of weather-related natural disasters. NOAA's work includes a decision making model, practical training for staff, and master's level training for one individual in operation meteorology and hydrology at the University of Costa Rica. USGS is proposing to assess environmental contamination from a gold mine operation that may contaminate the ground water of communities downstream and Samana Bay.
- USAID is working with the International Resources Group (IRG) to coordinate all U.S. Government agencies working on reconstruction activities in the Dominican Republic and to provide technical assistance to communities to reduce vulnerability. IRG has awarded sub-grants to two local NGOs to conduct disaster awareness and preparedness training for 70 communities throughout the Dominican Republic. Forty communities have been trained to date.