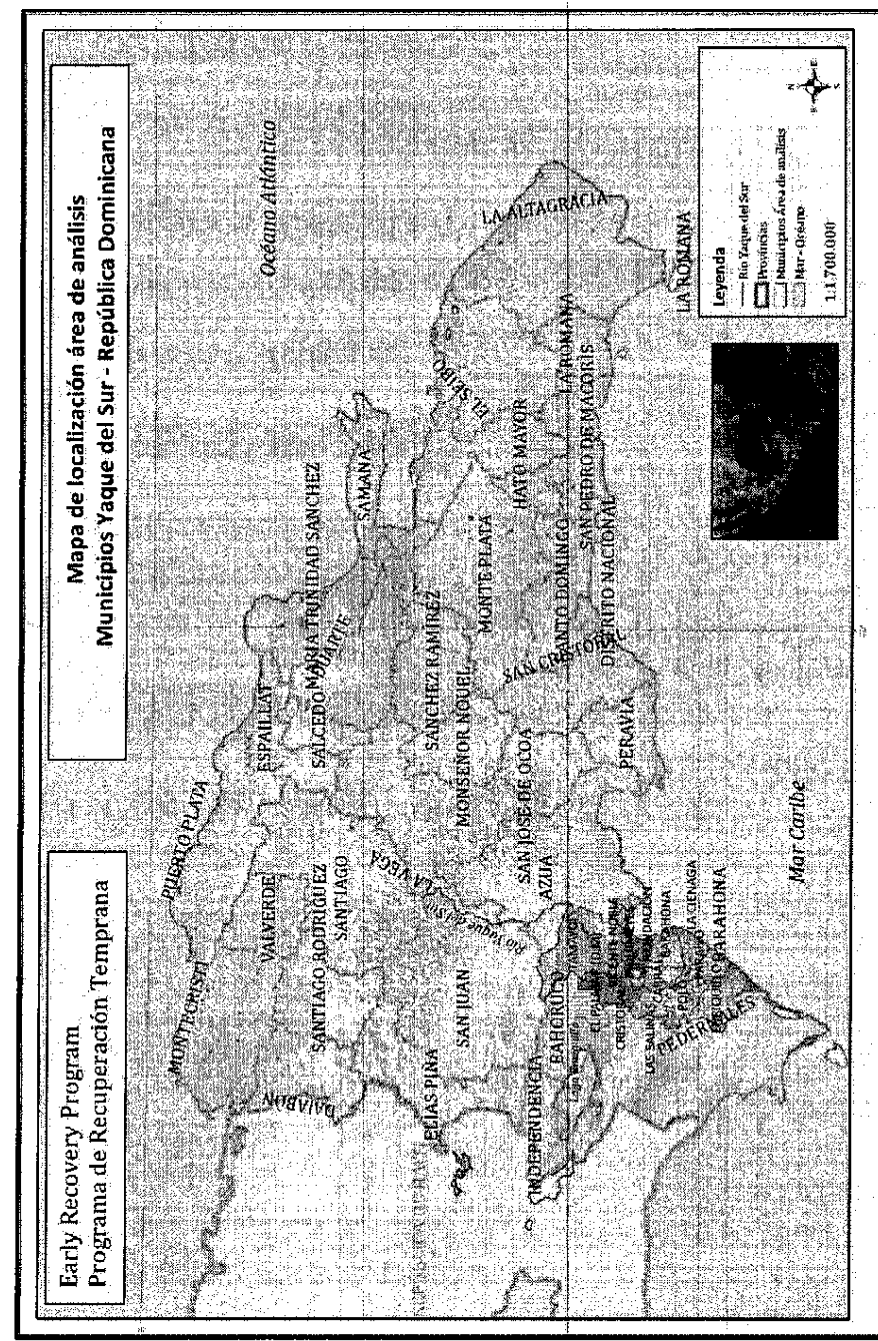


# Profile of Barahona

Basic Information	
Capital city	Santa Cruz de Barahona
• Population	77,698
• Coordinates	18° 10' S 71° 15' O
<u>Area</u>	<u>Ranked 12th</u>
• Total	1,739.38 km <sup>2</sup>
• % of the country	3.6%
<u>Population</u>	<u>Ranked 15th</u>
• Total	179,239 (2002)
• % of the country	2.1%
• Density	103.0 inhab./km <sup>2</sup>
Political Representation	
Members in Congress	1 Senator 7 Deputies
Municipalities	11
Municipal Districts	10



Barahona Province	Surface in Km2	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Male	Female	Over 60 years	Between 10 and 60 years	Under 10 years
<b>Affected Municipalities</b>									
Barahona	134	77,698	96.5%	3.5%	49.0%	51.0%	4.8%	57.6%	37.6%
El Peñón	43	4,040	99.3%	0.7%	50.8%	49.2%	7.6%	54.3%	38.1%
Jaquimeyes	122	3,984	74.8%	25.2%	51.3%	48.7%	6.4%	55.0%	38.6%
Fundación	17	3,937	62.6%	37.4%	51.9%	48.1%	7.8%	54.5%	37.7%
Paraíso	133	13,320	47.8%	52.2%	54.8%	45.2%	6.4%	54.4%	39.2%
La Ciénaga	117	7,715	36.6%	63.4%	53.9%	46.1%	5.4%	55.0%	39.7%
Las Salinas	108	5,229	84.7%	15.3%	51.9%	48.1%	8.3%	50.4%	41.3%
Cabral	119	13,907	87.5%	12.5%	51.3%	48.7%	5.6%	54.7%	39.7%
Polo	210	9,367	22.2%	77.8%	54.5%	45.5%	4.2%	59.3%	36.5%
Enriquillo	327	13,262	40.1%	59.9%	54.4%	45.6%	6.7%	55.7%	37.9%
Vicente Noble	142	16,772	64.7%	35.3%	51.7%	48.3%	5.8%	55.4%	38.8%
<b>Total Affected Municipalities</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>169,231</b>	<b>75.9%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>
<b>Total Barahona Province</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>179,239</b>	<b>134,714</b>	<b>44,525</b>	<b>91,636</b>	<b>87,603</b>	<b>14,239</b>	<b>118,675</b>	<b>46,325</b>
%	89.6%	94.4%	95.3%	91.6%	94.4%	94.4%	95.0%	94.3%	94.5%
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>48,203</b>	<b>8,562,541</b>	<b>5,446,704</b>	<b>3,115,837</b>	<b>4,265,215</b>	<b>4,297,326</b>	<b>479,693</b>	<b>5,177,985</b>	<b>2,904,863</b>
%	3.1%	2.0%	2.4%	1.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.6%	3.3%

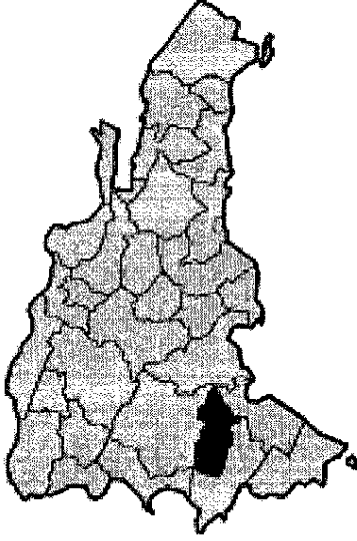
Source: Census 2002.

Barahona Province (% of Houses)	Poverty			Services: Household				Physical aspects of the houses			
	Absolute Poverty	General Poverty %	Extreme Poverty %	Without electricity	Without water in the house	Without Sanitation	Without garbage collection service	Cooking with wood or coal	Wall made by wood or discarded materials	Zinc, paperboard roof	Dirt floor
<b>Affected Municipalities</b>											
Barahona	9,605	54.3%	14.5%	2.3%	64.6%	8.7%	11.6%	15.9%	3.1%	1.9%	8.8%
El Peñón	638	66.5%	14.9%	2.8%	80.8%	12.9%	2.2%	14.2%	1.7%	21.9%	20.7%
Jaquimeyes	549	57.8%	7.5%	2.0%	72.9%	5.1%	0.7%	5.7%	0.2%	1.9%	15.6%
Fundación	639	71.5%	25.5%	6.6%	53.9%	25.4%	15.2%	34.5%	1.8%	19.1%	30.1%
Paraíso	2,205	67.9%	40.2%	38.1%	64.1%	21.8%	42.7%	43.8%	3.8%	9.3%	21.8%
La Ciénaga	1,371	74.6%	35.6%	25.6%	56.9%	21.7%	35.2%	44.1%	4.1%	19.1%	24.4%
Las Salinas	891	77.2%	26.1%	2.9%	71.8%	17.3%	15.9%	34.1%	2.7%	13.3%	16.4%
Cabral	2,442	73.5%	29.8%	7.2%	71.9%	18.5%	13.3%	33.6%	3.2%	6.7%	19.4%
Polo	1,718	84.5%	45.6%	35.4%	43.2%	16.8%	72.9%	67.6%	5.8%	6.9%	33.2%
Enriquillo	2,359	71.4%	25.3%	19.8%	52.2%	19.6%	33.1%	45.8%	3.6%	8.1%	15.6%
Vicente Noble	2,484	64.2%	16.8%	1.8%	47.6%	9.3%	13.9%	30.6%	0.9%	4.8%	18.5%
<b>Total Affected Municipalities</b>	<b>24,901</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>
<b>Total Barahona Province</b>	<b>26,411</b>	<b>26,411</b>	<b>9,011</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>24,829</b>	<b>5,597</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>11,637</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>6,608</b>
%	94.3%	94.3%	96.1%	96.6%	97.3%	92.8%	98.3%	95.6%	96.1%	85.4%	91.9%
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>897,605</b>	<b>897,605</b>	<b>171,308</b>	<b>151,916</b>	<b>923,879</b>	<b>170,504</b>	<b>369,771</b>	<b>268,990</b>	<b>57,840</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>150,649</b>
%	2.8%	2.8%	5.1%	2.6%	2.6%	3.0%	2.2%	4.1%	2.1%	5.7%	4.0%

Source: FPDBRESIC based on Census 2002.

## Profile of Bahoruco

Basic Information	
Capital city	Neyba
• Population	25,420
• Coordinates	18° 28' S 71° 25' O
<u>Area</u>	Ranked 17th
• Total	1,282.23 km <sup>2</sup>
• % of the country	2.6%
<u>Population</u>	Ranked 24th
• Total	91,480 (2002)
• % of the country	1.1%
Politics and administration	
Members in Congress	1 Senator 2 Deputies
<u>Municipalities</u>	5
<u>Municipal Districts</u>	5



Bahoruco Province	Surface in Km <sup>2</sup>	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Male	Female	Over 60 years	Between 10 and 60 years	Under 10 years
<u>Affected Municipalities</u>									
Tamayo	341	9,895	67%	33%	53%	47%	6%	56%	37%
El Palmar	73	9,142	27%	73%	52%	48%	6%	51%	42%
<b>Total Affected Municipalities</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>19,037</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>
<b>Total Bahoruco Province</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>91,480</b>	<b>49.53%</b>	<b>50.47%</b>	<b>46,904</b>	<b>44,576</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>48,414</b>	<b>37,098</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>
<b>Total Country</b>	<b>48,203</b>	<b>8,562,541</b>	<b>5,446,704</b>	<b>3,115,837</b>	<b>4,265,215</b>	<b>4,297,326</b>	<b>479,693</b>	<b>5,177,985</b>	<b>2,904,863</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.86%</b>	<b>0.22%</b>	<b>0.17%</b>	<b>0.32%</b>	<b>0.23%</b>	<b>0.21%</b>	<b>0.25%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>0.26%</b>
Source: Census 2002.									

Bahoruco Province (% of Houses)	Poverty			Services Household				Physical aspects of the houses				
	Absolute Poverty	General Poverty %	Extreme Poverty %	Without electricity	Without water in the house	Without Sanitation	Without garbage collection service	Cooking with wood or coal	Wall made by wood or discarded materials	Zinc paperboard roof	Dirt Floor	
Affected Municipalities												
Tamayo	1,511	64.7%	22.6%	19.7%	60.7%	13.1%	12.2%	25.0%	8.1%	14.6%	22.6%	
El Palmar	2,050	87.6%	37.5%	8.0%	34.7%	62.4%	32.3%	61.6%	12.3%	18.5%	26.5%	
Total Municipalities	3,561	76.1%	30.0%	13.9%	47.7%	37.8%	22.3%	43.3%	10.2%	16.6%	24.5%	
Total Bahoruco Province	15,785	22.6%	21.3%	17.4%	18.7%	30.2%	16.5%	24.9%	26.4%	23.4%	20.2%	
%	897,605	897,605	171,308	151,916	923,879	170,504	369,771	268,990	57,840	41,400	150,649	
Total Country	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%	0.8%	
%												

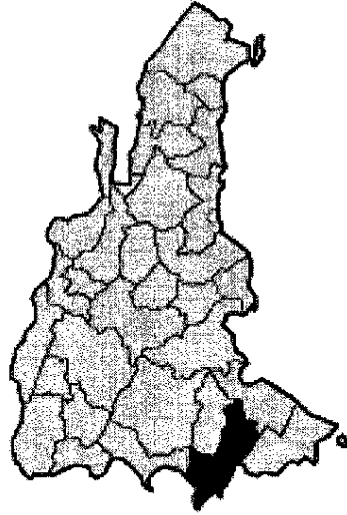
Source: FPOBRESIC based on Cesus 2002.

Independencia Province (% of Houses)	Poverty			Services Household				Physical aspects of the houses			
	Absolute Poverty	General Poverty %	Extreme Poverty %	Without electricity	Without water in the house	Without Sanitation	Without garbage collection service	Cooking with wood or coal	Wall made by wood or discarded materials	Zinc, paperboard roof	Dirt Floor
Municipios afectados											
Cristóbal	1,200	84%	34%	5%	41%	55%	44%	45%	9%	24%	36%
Total Municipios afectados	1,200	84.3%	34.2%	5.2%	40.7%	55.2%	44.2%	45.4%	8.9%	23.8%	36.4%
Total Provincia Independencia	7,820	7,820	2,665	1,267	6,249	2,648	2,358	3,456	623	1,317	2,148
%	15.3%	15.3%	18.3%	5.8%	9.3%	29.7%	26.7%	18.7%	20.4%	25.7%	24.1%
Total País	897,605	897,605	171,308	151,916	923,879	170,504	369,771	268,990	57,840	41,400	150,649
%	0.13%	0.13%	0.28%	0.05%	0.06%	0.46%	0.17%	0.24%	0.22%	0.82%	0.34%

Source: FPOBRESIG based on Cesus 2002

# Profile of Independencia

Basic information	
Capital city	Jimani
• Population	11,414
• Coordinates	18° 28' S 71° 51' O
Area	Ranked 8th
• Total	2,006.44 km <sup>2</sup>
• % of the country	4.1%
Population	Ranked 31th
• Total	50,833 (2002)
• % of the country	0.6%
Politics and administration	
Members in Congress	1 Senator 2 Deputies
Municipalities	6
Municipal Districts	3



Independencia Province	Surface in Km2	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Male	Female	Over 60 years	Between 10 and 60 years	Under 10 years
Affected Municipalities									
Cristóbal	153	5,898	43%	57%	53%	47%	5%	51%	43%
Total Affected Municipalities	153	5,898	43%	57%	53%	47%	5%	51%	43%
Total Independencia Province	1,467	50,833	31,729	19,104	26,257	24,576	3,017	27,514	20,302
%	10%	12%	8%	18%	12%	11%	11%	11%	13%
Total Country	48,203	8,562,541	5,446,704	3,115,837	4,265,215	4,297,326	479,693	5,177,985	2,904,863
%	0.32%	0.07%	0.05%	0.11%	0.07%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%	0.09%
Source: Census 2002.									

## Annex 11: Guidance on UNDP's Early Recovery Framework

The following is a summary of the Guiding Principles on Early Recovery based on UNDPs Guidance Note on Early Recovery, published by the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER) in February 2008.

### Definition

**Early recovery** is a multidimensional process of recovery that begins in a humanitarian setting. It is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programmes and to catalyze sustainable development opportunities. It aims to generate self sustaining, nationally owned, resilient processes for post crisis recovery. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations.

### The aims of early recovery

Early recovery and humanitarian efforts occur in parallel, but their objectives, mechanisms and expertise are different. Early recovery efforts have three broad aims:

**(1) Augment ongoing emergency assistance operations by building on humanitarian programmes, to ensure that their inputs become assets for long-term development and thereby foster the self-reliance of affected populations and help rebuild livelihoods, through e.g.:**

- re-establishing and facilitating access • to essential services such as health, education, water and sanitation, finances, and primary infrastructure (road repair, transport, communication), and restoring environmental assets;
- ensuring appropriate transitional shelter;
- distributing seeds, tools and other goods and services that help to revive socioeconomic activities among women and men;
- providing temporary wage employment for both women and men (e.g. cash-for-work programmes);
- urgently restoring environments needed to allow for rebuilding of livelihoods;
- restoring basic levels of collective and human security;
- strengthening the rule of law; and
- introduce risk reduction and conflict prevention to build back better and prevent the reconstruction of risk.

**(2) Support spontaneous recovery initiatives by affected communities and change the risk and conflict dynamics, through e.g.:**

- supporting national/government capacity to lead • early recovery planning and programming, providing support based on local knowledge and practices;
- strengthening the self-help efforts and capacities of the affected population, especially displaced people,
- to contribute actively to rehabilitation and reconstruction;
- promoting community approaches to restore basic levels of security;
- identifying negative coping mechanisms to ensure that community recovery and rehabilitation activities do not generate discriminatory practices or secondary risks; and

- identifying critical ecosystems (goods and services) that require restoration to support the development of sustainable livelihoods.

### **(3) Establish the foundations of longer-term recovery, through e.g.:**

- early needs assessment, planning and resource mobilization for recovery, taking into account the different needs, resources and vulnerabilities of women and men;
- planning that involves all relevant national and international stakeholders and enables women's organizations to participate fully in all phases of recovery;
- creating strategic alliances between communities and local authorities;
- rebuilding/restoring/reinforcing national and local systems, including identifying personnel and training or retraining them to restore state capacities to direct and manage the development phase;
- reviewing and/or developing essential policy to guide recovery efforts that aims to improve and not replace pre-crisis conditions and vulnerabilities (e.g. through building back better, conflict prevention and risk reduction initiatives, promoting gender equity); and
- identifying and fostering an enabling institutional system with clear roles and responsibilities that facilitates the integration of recovery in the development process.

### **Guiding Principles for Early Recovery**

Experience of recovery operations suggests that the process should be guided by principles that have been identified as conducive to sustainability and a successful transition. These guiding principles should be adopted throughout the needs assessment, planning, programming, and monitoring & evaluation stages of the early recovery implementation process:

- Achieve national ownership of the early recovery process through the fullest possible engagement of national and local authorities in the planning, execution, and monitoring of recovery actions.
- Promote local and national capacities by ensuring that external technical assistance complements rather than replace existing capacities, and is seen by national actors as supportive rather than directive.
- Use and promote participatory practices to identify needs, empower communities and create the foundations of sustained participation. This lays important groundwork, helps ensure that local initiatives, resources and capacities are fully understood and utilized, and builds capacity for comprehensive postcrisis needs assessment led by national partners in the recovery period.
- Build constructive working relationships between civil society organizations and nascent government institutions.
- Influence how humanitarian and early recovery assistance is provided to ensure that interventions *Primum non nocere* - 'first, do no harm', as well as take account of longer-term development considerations.
- External assistance is not neutral, but becomes part of the context in which it is delivered, and can unintentionally reinforce actual or latent conflict dynamics. Thinking not only about what interventions plan to achieve, but also on how to achieve such objectives – including the choice of modalities for implementation, the selection of partners and staff, the time line for implementation – can help to ensure that early recovery efforts 'do no harm'. Carrying out an environmental impact assessment (EIA) or health impact assessment (HIA), and



understanding the root causes of the crisis, will assist decision makers to ensure that policies, projects and programmes in all areas lead to improved livelihoods and have no detrimental effects on population.

- Maximize synergies among different actors through efficient coordination of stakeholders in the early recovery process. This can be achieved by sharing information and promoting integration to avoid duplication and gaps, optimizing the resources available for sustainable recovery. A multiplicity of actors local, national and international - are often present after a major disaster or conflict, and their recovery activities need to be well coordinated.
- Include risk reduction and conflict prevention measures in the early recovery process by ensuring that key decisions are based on risk assessment. Assessments of hazard, vulnerability, and capacity will inform efforts to reduce risk.
- Ground early recovery interventions on a thorough understanding of the context in which they take place, including in terms of conflict dynamics that may be unintentionally be reinforced by such interventions (see box 6 on using conflict analysis on page 21 of this guidance note).
- Ensure integration of gender and other cross-cutting issues such as environment, security, human rights, and HIV/AIDS in assessment, planning and implementation through the use of appropriate expertise and tools.
- Promote gender equality by assessing particular needs and vulnerabilities in gender analysis. Women's roles in transition and development are profoundly affected by how far early recovery efforts include them and their needs in assessment, planning and programming.
- Conduct effective assessments of need and capacity to determine objectives and priorities for early recovery.
- Monitor, evaluate and learn through appropriate participatory techniques and mechanisms that allow timely identification of corrective measures, and capture the experiences and voices of the target population.
- Build on and/or reorient ongoing development initiatives to ensure they contribute to building resilience and capacity in affected communities. As a minimum, review ongoing initiatives to ensure they do not contribute to the further accumulation of vulnerability.

## **Country Level Roles and Responsibilities**

The following menu of possible activities for UNDP at the country level should be read with an understanding of the limits of what is possible in the context of early recovery. It must be quick, responsive and flexible, tailored to often rapidly evolving circumstances, needs and opportunities.

- (a) Strengthened Post-Crisis Governance Functions<sup>1</sup>
  - (i) Support and Reinforce National Policy and Planning Processes
  - (ii) Support and Reinforce Local Level Implementation Capacity

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP's broad definition of governance extends beyond government alone to embrace many other processes and institutions, both national and local, whereby decisions are deliberated upon, taken and then implemented in the context of international norms and standards. However, this sub-section puts the stress on reasserting government leadership in the post-crisis situation, a central element of governance and vital to successful and sustained recovery. Other aspects of governance, insofar as they can be addressed in the context of early recovery, are covered in sub-section III.2. (b).

- (b) **Effective Local Level Early Recovery**
  - (i) Reinforce local administration capacity
  - (ii) Improve Community Security and Social Cohesion
  - (iii) Stabilisation of livelihood
  - (iv) Integrate relevant cross-cutting issues
  
- (c) **Coordinated Early Recovery Planning**
  - (i) Develop a Coordinated Approach to Early Recovery
  - (ii) Lay the Groundwork for Long Term Recovery

**País: República Dominicana**

Efecto esperado /Indicador del UNDAF

Para el 2001 contar con políticas y capacidades nacionales y locales para la protección y gestión ambiental sostenible, con énfasis en la gestión de riesgos y la respuesta a emergencias y desastres

Efecto esperado / Indicador (es) esperados

La reducción en el país de las pérdidas humanas, sociales, económicas y medioambientales por desastres naturales

Producto(s)/Indicador(es) esperados

1.3. Medidas de prevención para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad del País a los desastres naturales desarrolladas e implementadas: integración de la prevención de desastres en la planificación nacional y local

Asociado en la Implementación  
(antes, Organismo Nacional de Ejecución)

SEEPYD-SCI SEMARENA

Otras partes responsables:  
(antes, Agencia de Implementación)

PNUD

### Breve descripción:

On 28 October 2007, Tropical storm Noel hit the Dominican Republic causing flooding and land slides in 80% of its territory. Noel caused the displacement of 79,246 people, it registered 87 deaths and 48 missing people. 90% of the people directly affected (loss of homes, livelihoods, etc) live below the poverty line in the provinces of the country with the lowest human development index. On December 11th 2007, the Dominican Republic was impacted by a second tropical storm, Olga, affecting mainly the North and Northeast. Olga caused 33 deaths and the temporary displacement of 61,000 people.

The purpose of the Early Recovery Programme (ERP) in the Dominican Republic is to support the recovery of populations affected by tropical storm Noel and Olga and to strengthen national capacities and inter-agency coordination in early recovery, with mainstreamed risk reduction initiatives for building a more sustainable future.

<b>Período del Programa de País:</b> 2007- 2011	<b>Presupuesto:</b> \$ 2,139,700.00
<b>Componente del Programa:</b> No. 48670	<b>Honorarios por servicios generales de gestión:</b> \$ 55,300.00
<b>Nombre del Proyecto:</b> "National and Local Capacity Building for Early Recovery Programme in Dominican Republic"	<b>Presupuesto total:</b> \$ 2,195,000.00
<b>Identificación del Proyecto:</b> _____	<b>Gobierno</b> _____
<b>Duración del Proyecto:</b> 24 meses _____	<b>Recursos regulares</b> _____
<b>Acuerdos de Gestión:</b> _____ (si los hay)	<b>Otros AECID (500,000 €)</b> \$ 790,000.00
	<b>Proyecto C. Climático No. 47173</b> \$ 30,000.00
	<b>BCPR</b> \$ 1,375,000.00

Aprobado por (PNUD):

