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Emergency Appeal operation update

Dominica: Tropical Storm Erika



Operations Update no.1	Operation No. MDRDM002 GLIDE No. TC-2015-000119-DMA
Date of issue: 28 October 2015	Date of Disaster: 27 August 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Tamara Lovell	Point of contact in the National Society: Kathleen Pinard-Byrne, Director-General, Dominica Red Cross Society (DRCS)
Operation start date: 10 September 2015	Operation timeframe: Revised to 7 months (end date: 10 April 2016)
Revised operation budget: 889,493 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: 28,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 11,200 people (2,800 families)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, Anguilla Red Cross, Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross, Barbados Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Caribbean Cooperation of the Red Cross, Jamaica Red Cross, Regional Platform for the Americas and the Caribbean of the French Red Cross, St. Kitts and Nevis Red Cross, Saint Lucia Red Cross, St. Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the French Civil Defence, the Regional Council of Martinique and the Regional Council of Guadeloupe, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID),	

[<Click here to view the revised budget. Click here to view the contact information>](#)

Summary of changes made to the emergency plan of action and revised budget:

Revisions have been made to the emergency plan of action based on the current appeal coverage of an estimated 35 per cent. It is likely that further additional contributions to the appeal will be made within the next few weeks. The timeframe has been reduced from 9 to 7 months. A further revision of the emergency plan of action may therefore be required once the overall situation is finalized. Below is a summary of the revisions made to the emergency operation to date:

Early Warning & Emergency Response Preparedness: *This component will be removed due to actual appeal coverage, reduced timeframe and scope of the emergency operation. Although this is a critical component, the early warning system (EWS) is a component of a national EWS project jointly implemented by the Office of Disaster Management (ODM), DRCS and other key stakeholders. As a result, it is not anticipated that the omission of these activities from the emergency operation will have a negative impact.*

Areas Common To All Sectors (Cash Transfer Programme): *Following detailed assessments and beneficiary registration, the target number of families has been revised downward from 500 to 300. The number of target communities to benefit from the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) mechanism has doubled to include displaced families from the community of Dubique. The number of cash disbursements has also doubled and will include an initial disbursement of US\$125.00 per family (to cover supplementary food basket items) as well as a second disbursement of US\$209.00 per family (to cover replacement costs of household items). Consequently, the overall value of the CTP component of this emergency plan of action will increase from US\$50,000.00 to US\$100,000.00. All cash will be distributed via prepaid debit cards.*

Health and Care: *The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training and provision of first aid kits have been removed from the emergency operation as many of the CBHFA needs are being addressed via the network of community health workers led by the Ministry of Health.*

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: *This sector continues to be a high priority although constrained by low appeal coverage and prioritization with other planned activities within the overall response. Through effective collaboration with the Dominica Water and Sewerage Company (DOWASCO), the transportation costs associated with the distribution of water to affected areas has been absorbed by DOWASCO. The budget has been revised accordingly to reflect this.*

Shelter and Settlements: *Shelter continues to be a priority for up to 300 displaced families who have been provided with temporary accommodation funded by the government of Dominica, or they have been staying with host families. The government of Dominica, through the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, will provide 300 permanent shelters for displaced families. It has been reported that some housing has already been shipped to the island. As a result, the DRCS determined that there was no longer a requirement for the provision of shelter kits as permanent shelter is being fully funded through other sources. There is a high demand for additional bedding, which has been reflected in the revision of the budget.*

Budget: *Changes made include:*

Additions:

- *Warehouse rental charges (including utilities) and related security costs for 4 months*
- *Truck and trailer rentals to support the movement of items from the ports of entry to the National Society headquarters and warehouse*
- *National Society operational support costs for a water and sanitation (WATSAN) officer for two months*
- *Increase in the value of the CTP intervention from US\$50,000 to US\$100,000*
- *Increase in the number of mattresses and bed linen from 1,000 to 1,500*

Reductions

- *Deletion of early warning and emergency response preparedness component from the overall emergency operation*
- *Deletion of the provision of all first aid kits for Community Emergency Response Teams (CDRTs)*
- *Deletion of all CBHFA training*
- *Deletion of all shelter kits*
- *50 per cent decrease in warehouse construction costs based on existing appeal coverage*
- *Deletion of emergency operation centre (EOC) training*
- *Truck rental*

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The island of Dominica sustained significant damage due to the passage of Tropical Storm Erika on Thursday, 27 August. According to CDEMA situation reports, the government of the Commonwealth of Dominica declared nine Special Disaster Areas following the devastating impact of Tropical Storm Erika across the island. The Caribbean Meteorology and Hydrology Institute (CIMH) stated that the Canefield Airport near the capital of Roseau, Dominica, recorded 12.64 inches of rain in a 12-hour period. This resulted in severe flooding and landslides and widespread damage to housing and infrastructure throughout the island.

The latest information from the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) confirmed 13 dead, 17 missing and 20 injured. Hundreds of families from the Special Disaster Areas have been displaced as a result of their homes being damaged or destroyed or because conditions in their communities were considered unsafe. A total of 574 people were reported as homeless, with 322 in emergency collective centres and 52 people were staying with host families.

As of 25 September 2015, damage and sector assessments were reported as completed by the relevant ministries in collaboration with the World Bank and as identified in the Commonwealth of Dominica's Rapid Damage and Impact Assessment report, which estimates damage and losses at \$1.3 billion East Caribbean dollars (XCD) (US\$483 million) disaggregated across the following sectors:



Red Cross volunteers assess damage. Source: DRCS

Type of Sector	Total Damage & Losses Amount (US\$) in millions
Productive	
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	47.33
Tourism	31.18
Industry & Commerce	9.69
Infrastructure	
Water & Sanitation	19.52
Air and Sea Ports	14.98
Roads and Bridges	287.53
Electricity	2.52
Telecom	10.00
Social	
Housing	54.15
Education	4.00
Health	1.91
Total	482.81

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Dominica Red Cross Society activated its EOC on 28 August 2015 and immediately commenced operations in the following areas:

- Initial damage assessments in 18 communities (Bath Estate, Canefield/River Estate, Campbell, Carib Territory, Checkhall, Colihaut, Coulibistrie, Delices, Good Hope, Layou, Mahaut/Massacre, Marigot, Mero/Macoucherie, Pichelin/Bagatelle, Petite Soufriere, Roseau South (Newton, Loubiere), San Saveur, Soufriere/Scottshead)
- Provision of first aid and psychosocial support services
- Detailed assessments in Pichelin/Bagatelle, Grand Bay, Checkhall, River Estate, Fond St. Jean and other communities
- Participation in the National Emergency Operations Centre until the official deactivation on 25 September Meetings with DOWASCO, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Office of Disaster Management, Welfare Department and other local stakeholders to coordinate actions for the affected communities
- Private sector partnership with Digicel on the provision of boats and vehicles to assist with relief distribution; cellular phones hotline services to operate CTP programme; provision of staff to volunteer their services to the emergency operation for up to one month post-impact
- Coverage of the emergency operation via television, radio, print and social media to provide updates to the general public
- Establishment of online donation platform via social media as well as separate bank account to receive bilateral funds earmarked to support the emergency operation
- Public education campaigns on safe water management and hygiene promotion
- Collection and distribution of private donations of food, water and clothing
- Briefing and management of walk-in volunteers to support the emergency operation
- Installation of an EW403D water treatment unit in Coulibistrie
- Hygiene promotion campaigns within schools in collaboration with DOWASCO and the Ministry of Education
- Identification and rental of warehouse facilities to support relief distribution
- Beneficiary registration for displaced persons from Petit Savanne
- Distribution of medical supplies as requested by the Ministry of Health Distribution of prepaid debit cards to 226 out of 234 registered displaced families from Petit Savanne
- Distribution of food, water and non-food items to 23 affected communities

Breakdown of Relief Distribution Completed-To-Date

In the immediate aftermath of Tropical Storm Erika, , the DRCS distributed relief supplies to the affected population from 28 August to 14 September 2015, which included clothing and shoes, water (66,120 litres), food parcels, jerry cans, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, blankets and baby kits. Below is a breakdown at the community level (where applicable) of all of the distributed items:

Affected Communities	Food/Water	Baby Kits	Hygiene Kits	Cleaning Kits	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Jerry Cans	Mitigation Items	Cash Transfer
Immediate Relief (All Communities) Aug 28-Sept 14	550		250		50	150	1,800		
Bagatelle	7	5	7	7			7	1	
Bath Estate / Silver Lake	67		67	67			67	1	
Belles	7	6	7	2			7	1	
Campbell	6		6	6			6	1	
Checkhall & River Estate Development	22	2	22	22			22	1	
Colihaut	85	6	85	85			26	1	
Coulibistrie	136	15	136	136			55	1	
Delices	10	2	10	10			10	1	
Fond Cole	19	2	16	16			19	1	

Good Hope	4		5	4			4	1	
Layou	73		13	73			73	1	
Macoucherie	12		12	12			12	1	
Mahaut & Massacre	26		23	23			26	1	
Marigot	12	4	10	12			12	1	
Mero	8		8	8			8	1	
Petite Savanne	266	31							241 Debit Cards
Petite Soufriere	10	2	10	10			10	1	
Pichelin	9		9	9			9	1	
Roseau South	23		23	23			23	2	
San Sauveur	4		4	4			4	1	
Scottshead	5		5	5			5	1	
Soufriere	12		12	12			12	1	
Roseau + Environs	211		142	142			142	3	
TOTAL	1,584	75	882	688	50	150	2,359	25	USD30,525

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas and the Caribbean (PIRAC) along with IFRC Caribbean Office and technical units continue to support the emergency operation. People deployed to support the operation in various capacities, including the development of the emergency plan of action, budget, detailed assessments (shelter, health and WATSAN), market assessments, technical support and installation of water distribution systems, distribution of relief items in line with IFRC procedures. The following personnel involved since the first month post-impact are:

- Regional disaster management (DM) coordinator for the Anglo-Caribbean, PADRU
- Emergency shelter officer, PADRU
- Surge capacity and innovation delegate, PADRU
- Senior information, monitoring and reporting officer, PADRU
- Regional disaster management coordinator, PIRAC
- Regional Intervention Team (RIT) WATSAN, PIRAC
- RIT CTP delegate, American Red Cross
- RIT logistics delegate, Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society
- RIT WATSAN delegate, St. Vincent and the Grenadines Red Cross Society

IFRC's Finance Department will conduct a virtual finance workshop for the National Society facilitated by PADRU within the coming week. An advertisement has been published to recruit an operations manager to oversee the emergency operation for its duration.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

According to the CDEMA Situation Report #12 issued on 5 October, the CDEMA Coordinating Unit continues to provide support to Dominica through the deployment of a technical team from the CDEMA Participating States of Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, which are providing support to enhance the logistics and relief management associated with post-Erika activities to the Office of Disaster Management.

Regional and international governments continue to support humanitarian relief and recovery efforts in Dominica.

Through the government of Austria's support, a two-person technical team from the CDEMA Coordinating Unit, comprised of the emergency operations specialist and the disaster mitigation specialist, is scheduled to arrive in Dominica on 21 September to provide hands on support to the Office of Disaster Management. Areas targeted for the five-day mission include technical support to the Office of Disaster Management in the aftermath of Erika and the development of short to medium-term programming priorities as identified by the Office of Disaster Management.

The Barbados Coast Guard continues to provide assistance to the relief and recovery efforts.

The Eastern Caribbean Donor Partner Group for disaster management (ECDPG/DM) held their fourth meeting on the Dominica situation on 14 September 2015 at CDEMA's headquarters in Barbados. Updates on the humanitarian response to Dominica were presented and the immediate recovery/rehabilitation support pledged and being provided

by their various governments and donor agencies was discussed the meeting. Various countries and agencies have pledged support in the form of cash, technical expertise, supplies, materials and equipment. These include:

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Countries

Antigua and Barbados, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands,

Agencies/International Development Partners

Caribbean Development Bank, CARICOM Development Fund, CARICOM Secretariat, the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), government of Canada, government of the United Kingdom, government of France, European Union, government of the United States of America, government of the US Virgin Islands, government of Japan, government of Venezuela, government of Cuba

United Nations (UN) Agencies

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, World Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS)

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs were identified during the initial and detailed assessments of the emergency and remain consistent with the current and emerging situation.

One month after impact, the ODM convened an After Action Review of the Emergency Operations Centre, which was attended by representatives from the National Emergency Operations Centre. The CDEMA deputy executive director, the summary of the main points and recommendations included:

- The emergence of various cross-cutting issues linked to training, psychosocial support, updates of standard operating procedures (SOPs), as well as the inter-operability across agencies on the use of forms and in-country capacity building.
- Identification of opportunities for addressing environmental and waste management concerns, information management (including centralization of data, feedback and sharing of information), improved engagement of the private sector and public education campaigns.
- The provision of a clear outline of the procedures for beneficiary registration.
- A need for policy direction on relief distribution
- Strengthening of early warning systems (EWS) at the national and community levels

Risk Analysis

The risk assessment conducted for the emergency plan of action and the proposed mitigating actions remain unchanged. In instances of security during the relief distribution, the Dominica Red Cross Society has notified the police force as necessary. In addition, there is a risk to limited implementation of activities due to the low appeal coverage to date. The IFRC has embarked on various initiatives to secure adequate funds to cover the emergency operation. In addition, with several emergency appeals in support of Tropical Storm Erika emergency operation across the region drawing to a close, it is hoped that additional funding will be available.

The DRCS has also indicated that after covering incidental vehicle maintenance costs and the purchase of food items to supplement food donations received, the National Society will make a determination will be made on the cash contribution to the overall appeal based the bilateral donations received. Some bilateral donations received will also cover the provision of individual first aid kits and other mitigation items such as wheelbarrows, spades and shovels for Community Disaster Committees.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

To respond to the immediate needs of 12,000 people affected by Tropical Storm Erika. The plan of action will focus on providing assistance to the following communities:

Communities	
Bath Estate	Good Hope
Canefield/River Estate	Layout

Campbell	Mahaut/Massacre
Carib Territory	Marigot
Checkhall & RED	Mero/Macoucherie
Colihaut	Pichelin/Bagatelle
Coulibistrie	Petite Soufriere
Delices	Roseau South (Newtown, Loubiere)
Dubique	

Proposed strategy

The strategy generally stands, although changes are being weighed based on the eventual appeal coverage.

Some operational adjustments are being implemented taking into account consultations with the Dominica Red Cross Society, IFRC Caribbean Office and IFRC technical units.

Operational support services

Support services include: Human Resources, Logistics and Supply Chains, Information Technology, Communications, Security, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting and Administration and Finance. For more details, please [click here](#) for the plan of action.

Human resources

Based on the emerging needs and due to the delay of the shipment of WATSAN materials and equipment as a result of limited appeal coverage, there will be a need to retain the services of a temporary WATSAN officer to provide support to this component as needed. The initial period of support will be for a one-month period, and an operations manager is being recruited.

Logistics and supply chain

Procurement procedures for items sourced internationally are being done by the IFRC through the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU). However, with the rental of warehouse facilities to support the emergency operation, some adjustments are required to include warehouse rental and security.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Planned support and activities remain unchanged.

Administration and Finance

The planned support identified remains unchanged.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Early warning and Risk Reduction

Outcome 1 Increase the disaster risk reduction (DRR) knowledge of community members	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Technical support for training on multi-hazard early warning systems		0 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct community early warning systems training in at least 6 communities	X		0%
Update and promote the multi-hazard applications	X		0%
Conduct sensitization campaign on community disaster preparedness	X		0%
Support development of family disaster plans	X		0%
Carry out a Knowledge Attitude and Progress (KAP) baseline and end-line assessments in the 6 target communities	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Based on current priorities and funding coverage of the emergency appeal, it is unlikely that this component will be achieved within the timeframe of the emergency operation. Although there is still a clear need for these activities, it was envisaged that this component would build on previous DM interventions made in Dominica prior to Tropical Storm Erika under the UNDP Volcanic Risk and Common Alert Protocol (CAP) projects implemented in 2014. This involved the purchase, distribution and installation of Radio Data System (RDS) receivers by ODM. However, in the absence of the installation of the radio receivers and given the re-prioritization of national DM actions by the ODM post-Tropical Storm Erika, it is unlikely that these planned activities will be achieved within the timeframe of the emergency appeal.</p> <p>In addition, the National Society reported that some features of the Multi-Hazard Application require further technical support in order to be fully functional. This will be followed up with the technical service provider. DRCS acknowledges that whilst family disaster plans can be developed or updated where applicable, there is a risk that this activity would be done separately from the remaining activities. As a result, it is proposed that this component should be removed from the emergency appeal.</p>			

Quality programming

Outcome 2: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation according to IFRC standards	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1 Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries		60%
	Output 2.2: The management of operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluations		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct a rapid emergency assessment	X		100%
Develop a multi-sectorial action plan	X		100%
Carry out detailed assessment of impacts at community level (consultation with beneficiaries)	X		100%
Train DRCS personnel in Open Data Kit (ODK) and Mega V	X		35%
Conduct targeting and registration of beneficiaries using ODK	X		70%
Develop and disseminate 2 beneficiary stories	X		25%
Develop and disseminate 2 press releases	X		90%
Conduct monitoring visits by IFRC secretariat	X		50%
Carry out a beneficiary satisfaction survey and publish the evaluation report on the IFRC database	X		0%
Organize lessons learned workshop	X		25%
Conduct a final external evaluation of the operation and publish the evaluation report on the IFRC database	X		0%
Develop operation updates and final report	X		30%
Conduct an internal financial and programmatic audit of the operation	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Progress has been made against all activities and in line with the work plan for the emergency appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both rapid and detailed emergency assessments were completed by local, PADRU and PIRAC teams with the findings incorporated in the development of the emergency plan of action. An introductory session on ODK and Mega V was conducted by the IFRC surge capacity and information delegate. This session was delivered to a group of National Society volunteers to ensure the effective and efficient targeting of beneficiaries and to ultimately facilitate a well-managed distribution process. The National Society has started to put plans in place for the development of beneficiary stories based on the support provided to date. By the end of October, it is anticipated that at a video highlighting at least one beneficiary story will be produced. The DRCS has participated in several press conferences since the start of the emergency operation, and therefore, there is a need to conduct this training in more detail. Overall, the DRCS has made good progress against the activities for this component. Video beneficiary stories will be conducted by the end of October. 			



A member of the PIRAC team involved in emergency assessments



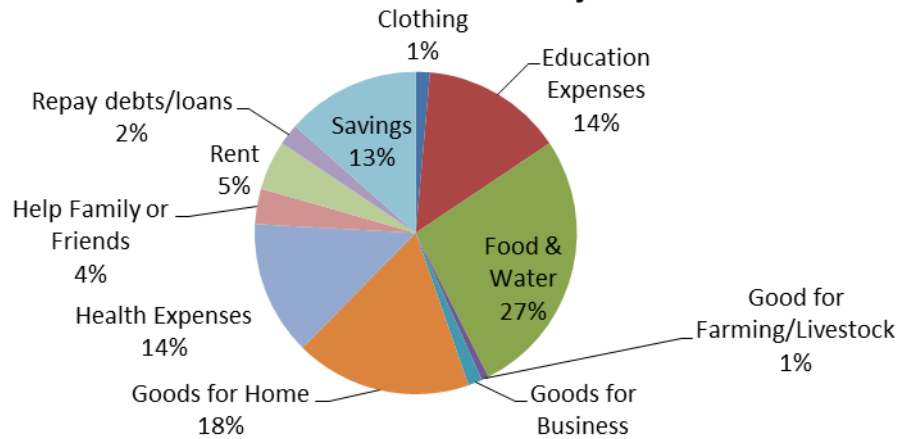
Introduction to ODK and Mega V Training

Source for both photos: DRCS

Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 3: 300 families (1,200 people) receive humanitarian assistance through cash transfer to cover their immediate needs to return to their homes.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1 Distribution of unconditional cash transfer to 300 families (1,200 people) through the cash transfer programme.		60%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Carry out detailed assessments in prioritized evacuation centres	X		100%
Select and register beneficiaries	X		80%
Carry out market analysis, determination of amount of assistance	X		90%
Issue cards	X		70%
Distribute cards to beneficiaries	X		70%
Monitor card use	X		50%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>A total of 500 prepaid cards were pre-positioned in Dominica in the event that they could be utilized following a suitable market analysis. Assessments determined that an unconditional cash response was appropriate in Dominica since markets were open, ATMs accessible, the security situation was acceptable and the DRCS was in agreement. The American Red Cross has been instrumental in the provision of high-level, technical support through a staff-on-loan arrangement for the deployment of a CTP delegate to support the emergency operation. Within 7 weeks of the impact, beneficiaries were identified and registered using ODK and later issued prepaid cards valued at US\$125.00 per displaced family as provision for the supplementary food basket for 1 month. The distribution of these cards is significant as this is the first emergency operation within the Anglo-Caribbean in which this CTP mechanism has been utilized. Despite some initial challenges experienced in the verification of the beneficiary list for the affected families in Petit Savanne, the registration and distribution process went relatively smoothly. Where areas for improvement have been identified, these were quickly rectified, and they will be presented as recommendations for the revision of SOPs, beneficiary communication materials and in general as required.</p> <p>A quick beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted on CTP for the prepaid cards distributed to date as well as food and non-food items, it the DRCS deemed it an overall success. Some of the results of the survey are below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 108 Beneficiaries participated in Exit Survey; this represents 48% of the adjusted target number of beneficiaries. • Average no. of people living in beneficiary family is 6 • 100% of beneficiaries surveyed found distribution of prepaid cards orderly • 88% of beneficiaries surveyed reported waiting time to be less than 20 minutes • 100% of beneficiaries reported feeling safe during the distribution • 100% of the surveyed beneficiaries said their opinion of the Red Cross is favourable 			

What do you plan to do with what you received today?



Based on the survey results as well as the emerging needs, the National Society proposes some changes to this component:

- To increase the listing of beneficiaries listing to two communities i.e. Petit Savanne and Dubique. This would take total beneficiaries for CTP to approximately 300 families.
- Provision is made to cover purchase of small household items and furniture once families have been relocated to their permanent shelter. The government is still identifying the areas for relocation. The first 50 houses to be sent by the government of Venezuela have been shipped. It is possible that permanent shelter may not be available in the short term (i.e. within 6 months). As a result, many people have begun to explore the rental of homes to move into their own accommodation in order to resettle as soon as possible. The DRCS will confirm the timeframe for resettlement with the government's Resettlement Committee.
- Increase the number of beneficiaries to 300 with an initial allocation of US\$125 per family with a second allocation of US\$209 per family linked to the replacement costs of household items (fridge, bedframe, ironing board, iron etc.) Even though this does not cover the replacement cost for all items, this will go towards the replacement costs of small essential appliances.



Distribution of Prepaid Debit Cards. Source: DRCS

Health & care

Outcome 4 The immediate risks to the health of the people in the affected communities are reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1 At least 12,000 people receive first aid and strengthen their information to prevent diseases related to their vulnerable hygiene and sanitation conditions with follow up		45%
	Output 4.2. At least 1,500 people have access to psychosocial support		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identification and registration of people in evacuation centres	X		100%
Distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits with hygiene promotion material	X		40%
Detailed health assessment	X		100%
Conducting PSS activities with the targeted population	X		40%
Carry out 3 CBHFA trainings for communities with follow up		X	20%
Promotion of Universal first aid application	X		25%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Identification and registration of people in the emergency collective centres has been completed. Distribution of hygiene kits continues with approximately close to 1,000 hygiene kits provided to affected families. The rest of the families have received hygiene kits through donations to the National Society. A detailed health assessment was conducted and helped to inform the development of the emergency plan of action. Some psychosocial support (PSS) services have been conducted during the distribution process as needed. Referrals are being done on a case-by-case basis with National Society reports on 10 to 15 referrals to date. An introductory training session on PSS was conducted by a local clinical psychologist on 24 September. There is an ongoing need for PSS, and this will be provided as needed for the duration of the emergency operation. However, with the return of many volunteers to their normal routines, it is proposed that PSS services should be provided as needed in tandem with the distribution of supplies at the community level or with walk-ins received. The National Society believes that the target of 1,500 beneficiaries remains achievable. In addition, it is proposed that some Public Service Announcements (PSA) on PSS are developed (with the input from a local clinical psychologist) and disseminated via print, radio, television and social media.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health, through its network of community health workers, has taken the lead on community-based health interventions thus far. Based on this consideration, and given the limited personnel available to the DRCS at this time, it is recommended that these CBHFA interventions continue to be led by the Ministry of Health whilst the DRCS focuses on WATSAN and hygiene-related interventions. The latter-mentioned areas are deemed to be higher priorities as water has not yet been restored in some communities. However, it is important to note that some components of the CBHFA methodology are being utilized to support these focus areas. It is recommended that the CBHFA training and provision of first aid kits for the CDRTs should be removed from this emergency operation.</p>			

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 5: The affected population has daily access to safe water in compliance with SPHERE minimum standards in terms of quantity and quality.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1 Production and distribution of drinkable water according to SPHERE standards		40%
	Output 5.2: Adequate hygiene promotion is provided to target population.		
	Output 5.3: The National Society gains capacity in water and sanitation		
Output 5.4: Adequate sanitation in compliance with SPHERE standard is provided to the affected population (3,000 families/12,000 people)			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct detailed assessment to define intervention strategy	X		100%
Carry out local procurement of water tank to set up distribution points		X	0%
Procure 3 water pumps for trucks		X	10%
Procure fittings for water tanks		X	10%
Purchase of water treatment products for operation		X	0%
Procure 3 horizontal water tanks for water trucking		X	0%
Procure aqua tabs for 6,000 (10L) jerry cans and 2,100 (14L) buckets		X	100%
Replenishment of Aqua EW403D to Guadeloupe		X	50
Deploy a RIT specialized in water and sanitation	X		100%
Hiring of trucks and drivers		X	0%
Transport and set up of one water treatment unit	X		100%
Distribution of jerry cans to small, remote communities	X		50%
Water harvesting systems are set-up with tanks		X	25%
Rent space for installation of 1 bladder	X		80%
Set up 2 bladders (10m ³ capacity) are set-up with 3 tap stands	X		100%
Production of water to population		X	40%
Distribute 6,000 jerry cans (10-litre capacity)	X		40%
Distribute 3,000 buckets (14-litre capacity)	X		40%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey is carried out		X	10%
Replenishment of (6,000) jerry cans, bladders and tap stands	X		95%
Carry out maintenance of water and sanitation equipment		X	15%
Procurement of Kit 2 WATSAN disaster response for 2,000 people		X	0%
Hygiene promotion activities done under the CBHFA	X		30%
Train DRCS volunteers and DEWASCO agents on the use of Aqua EW403D	X		100%
Carry out National Intervention Team (NIT) water and sanitation training	X		30%
Procure chemicals for contingency stock		X	0%
Training on maintenance of water and sanitation equipment		X	40%

Conduct hygiene promotion activities (including safe water use and sensitization of water-borne diseases)	X		30%
Distribute hygiene kits	X		60%
Procure 600 cleaning kits	X		100%
Distribute 600 cleaning kits	X		60%
Carry out surface cleaning in targeted communities	X		75%
Progress towards outcomes			

Limited progress has been made in this sector largely attributed to the low coverage of the emergency appeal. However, the collaboration between PIRAC, DRCS and DOWASCO and more recently, the Ministries of Health and Education has worked well. With water restoration in many areas, the critical communities that remain underserved are in the southern section of the island. Due to the lack of adequate water distribution equipment and materials, more emphasis was placed on the hygiene and safe water promotion and training within primary schools. PSAs were also developed to adequately sensitize the public on these issues.

- The PIRAC team has been instrumental to the execution of detailed assessments, technical meetings with DOWASCO, as well as the identification and installation of the water purification unit installed in Coulibistrie. The unit was transported to Dominica by PIRAC, and all relevant costs for the replenishment of the unit, bladders, tapstands and jerry cans have been included in the emergency appeal. In addition, PIRAC facilitated the deployment of French Red Cross personnel (a DM coordinator based in Guadeloupe, and WATSAN specialist based in Martinique), and the logistics and transportation of IFRC technical team members to and from the island in the immediate aftermath of Tropical Storm Erika.



PIRAC demonstrating the use of water unit to RC personnel

- There have been several delays in the delivery of equipment and materials due to low emergency appeal coverage. This has hampered the extent to which WATSAN support could be delivered in a timely manner to the affected communities.
- The DRCS teamed up with Ministry of Health and Education to go into schools to promote the use of Aquatabs, safe water management and proper hygiene practices.
- Jerry cans have been distributed to all affected communities and to the communities of Scottshead, Pichelin, Soufriere, Fond St. Jacques and Fab more recently.
- There is a transition amongst the affected communities from the use of bottled water to storage and purification of water for safe drinking at this stage.
- At least 200,000 water bottles have been distributed post-Erika. The DRCS has been in discussions with the Solid Waste Management Association (SWMA) on the collection and proper disposal of used bottles. Although there is a plastic bottle-shredder on island, it is estimated that it would cost \$50,000 XCD to make it operational. DRCS has shown interest in supporting 50 per cent of these costs using bilateral donations received, and it was approached by a potential donor willing to cover the remaining cost. SWMA and DRCS will jointly explore options to fund a truck dedicated to the collection of recyclables.
- The current water unit tank has met the requirements for the affected community of Coulibistrie, where its need continues in the absence of water restoration to that area and the surrounding communities. DRCS reports that DOWASCO has run into some problems, so it will still need an operational pump in Coulibistrie for an undisclosed period of time.

Challenges

- The filter head of the water unit has been damaged by DOWASCO personnel and needs to be repaired urgently. PIRAC is working with the DRCS and PADRU teams to expedite the sourcing and replacement of a filter head for the unit.
- The owner of the shed where the water unit is currently housed would like to reclaim use of the facilities. DRCS is exploring an extension of the rental with the owner based on an agreed timeframe with DOWASCO on the restoration of water to that area.

- Prior to the damage to the plant, it has been managed almost fully by DOWASCO personnel; the company has absorbed the operational cost of the pump, and it is not clear whether DOWASCO will continue to absorb these costs.
- A National Society volunteer has been identified to shadow the current RIT WATSAN delegate to ensure a smooth handover of WATSAN support to the National Society at the end of the RIT's deployment.
- It would be useful to include cost for another bladder as reports in Grand Bay indicate that the current tank capacity outstrips the demand. This needs to be addressed since the water purification plant in Coulibistrie is already in need of maintenance.

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Outcome 6: The immediate shelter needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 6.1 Essential non-food items (NFIs) are provided to the target population		55%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Detailed assessments	X		100%
Targeting and registration of beneficiaries	X		80%
Procurement of mattresses and bed linen for 1,500 families		X	65%
Procurement of 1,500 kitchen sets		X	65%
Distribution of kitchen sets , mattresses and bed linen		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the high volume of NFIs scheduled to arrive as well as the significant donations of food items and water, there was a need to secure adequate warehousing facilities. As a result, the plan of action will need to be revised to include rental (including utilities) and security of warehouse facilities for four months. • Significant costs are being incurred to transport items and containers (via truck and trailer) to and from the warehouse and the National Society's headquarters. As a result, these costs will also need to be included in the revised budget. • Introductory training for volunteers and warehouse personnel was conducted in September to ensure the proper use of logistics forms to monitor the receipt, storage and distribution of all items. Further training was conducted for new volunteers once the initial warehouse team returned to their formal employment. • Although there is a lack of shelving in the existing warehouse, there is adequate space to manage stock. • There is a lack of community leaders (members) to ensure safe distribution of relief in the affected communities. The police have been notified of distributions for information and support as required. • By the end of September, DRCS reported the clearance of several containers including the receipt of 11 containers from Martinique and Guadeloupe of food items valued at \$257,000 XCD which has all gone to relief efforts. Smaller supplies of both food and non-food items have also been received from other islands, including St. Kitts, Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda. • Donations of mattresses and bed linen have also been received from local suppliers. • 550 single mattresses, bed linen and kitchen sets have been shipped from the Regional Logistics Unit in Panama, and they are scheduled to arrive within two weeks. • There is a greater need for mattresses and bed linen. DRCS recommends that the current requirements be increased from 1,000 mattresses and associated bed linen to 1,500 of each. • Shelter kits are no longer a priority item as displaced families will be relocated with housing provided through the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. • Volunteers accomplished their task every day regarding the packing of food parcels, loading and offloading of goods and daily maintenance of the warehouse despite the reduced number of volunteers • Containers are cleared from the port, and the goods are delivered to the warehouse in a timely manner • A record of activities, logistics forms and reports continue. • The Environmental Health Department visited the warehouse facilities and granted approval for the type of 			

packaging and storage conditions provided.

- Food storage area is air-conditioned and well secured. Warehouse facilities are well-maintained daily.



Save-A-Lot representative Donating Food Items and Bed Linen to Dominica Red Cross. Source: DRCS



DRCS Partnership with Digicel Play on Relief Distribution. Source: www.dominicavibes.dm

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

This sector is not a part of the emergency operation. However, the DRCS has been undertaking significant efforts as an auxiliary to the government in collaboration with the Welfare Department; therefore, it is imperative that this level of support is reflected in the overall operation reports.

Needs analysis: Several containers including the receipt of 11 containers from Martinique and Guadeloupe of food items valued at \$257,000 XCD have all gone to relief efforts. Smaller supplies of both food and non-food items have also been received from other islands, including St. Kitts, Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda. Although food, nutrition and livelihoods are not a direct component of the emergency operation, the DRCS has supported the distribution of food and water in collaboration with the Welfare Department. In an effort to satisfy the Government target of provision of food packages to affected families for the first month after the impact, the DRCS has incurred costs estimated at \$33,000 XCD for the provision of food items. These costs have been funded directly from bilateral contributions received from individuals, businesses and charitable organizations from within the country and across the globe. As a result, with the end of the food distribution campaign, the DRCS does not recommend the inclusion of the provision of food parcels in the emergency Appeal.

Population to be assisted: Food parcels have been distributed to 1,034 affected families across all affected communities.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Needs analysis: In the immediate aftermath of Tropical Storm Erika, many communities were without telecommunications (phone, internet and mobile service) and power. As a result, a joint hotline between the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Dominica Red Cross Society was established to assist with requests for assistance. With a large Dominican diaspora, a local university hosting students from across the region and with access to some communities not fully restored, there were daily requests for RFL assistance. Initial assessments anticipated the need for RFL services in the first two months of the operation. However, the findings of the detailed assessments did not indicate a greater need for RFL. Consequently, this area of support will be revised accordingly.

RFL			
Outcome 7: Persons have communication and contact their families	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 7.1 Response to requests to restore family links	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Prioritization of requests for RFL amongst vulnerable groups (e.g. children, elderly, persons with special needs)	X		10%
Training of DRCS personnel in RFL	X		0%
Receipt and distribution of messages to assist with RFL of affected people	X		10%
Progress towards outcomes			
With the restoration of telecommunications and power across many communities within two weeks of the storm's impact, requests for RFL significantly decreased. As a result, the DRCS does not anticipate further activities in this area. However, the DRCS would like to proceed with RFL training as a preparedness measure for future hazard events as they may arise.			

National Society capacity building and disaster preparedness

Needs analysis: Over the course of many years, the Dominica Red Cross Society has developed capacity in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. Consequently, the passage of Tropical Storm Erika provided an opportunity to provide extensive coverage and support to the sections of the island where the greatest damages occurred. The current emergency has highlighted the National Society's strong institutional response capacities as well as areas where capacity can be enhanced. Given the extent of Tropical Storm Erika's impact, the number of affected communities and the overall scale of the emergency operation, additional focal points have been assigned to some technical areas to avoid overwhelming existing National Society resources. With the passage of Tropical Storm Erika, it is a timely opportunity to enhance the capacity of the National Society in EOC Management and Logistics. Furthermore, as the DRCS approaches the closure of the emergency operation and using feedback collected through beneficiary surveys and after action reviews, the DRCS has a prime option to assess National Society preparedness, update the hurricane contingency plan, examine areas for building on existing or creating new partnerships, and expanding its network of community disaster committees as necessary.

The ODM, through CDEMA, had originally scheduled EOC training courses for stakeholders on the island of Dominica at the end of August; however, this training was postponed due to the passage of Tropical Storm Erika. With limited coverage of the appeal, the DRCS recommends the removal of the EOC training activity from the budget as it is envisaged that the EOC training will be conducted via the ODM in the near future.

Outcome 8: Contribution to the enhancement of the Dominica Red Cross logistics capacity	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 Logistics storage facility is built to increase capacity storage of the National Society disaster preparedness and response	

Output 1.2. The emergency operation centre increases the capacity of the National Society			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Warehouse management processes are in place to ensure sustainability of operations	X		80%
Construction of warehouse facility in identified and approved area on DRCS's headquarters' compound in line with established building codes	X		15%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>A RIT Logistics Delegate was deployed from 17 September to 15 October to support the overall logistics component of the emergency operation. Special emphasis during deployment was placed on warehouse management and the use of appropriate documentation to record the receipt, storage and distribution of relief supplies and other equipment. The volume of supplies received and expected far exceeded the National Society's storage capacity. In an effort to ensure that adequate storage was available, facilities at the Windsor Park National Stadium were initially made available. However, since the government's storage facilities were also limited, the DRCS sought alternative storage.</p> <p>The DRCS has experienced similar challenges with previous operations, and therefore, it has requested warehousing facilities to manage the volume of supplies within similar operations. Due to the lengthy delays often experienced with acquiring permission for land use, the DRCS proposed that the existing storage space at the National Headquarters should be expanded; this will address the need for increased storage within the short term, and it is a more realistic target based on the scope and available resources within this current operation.</p>			

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 1 Increase the Dominica Red Cross in Disaster preparedness capacity	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 Strengthened National Society capacity in disaster response		5%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Carry out a Well-Prepared National Society assessment with the DRCS	X		0%
Review the DRCS National Response Plan and update the contingency plan	X		10%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>These activities are scheduled towards the end of the emergency operation. The lessons identified throughout the emergency operation and particularly within the immediate aftermath of Tropical Storm Erika will be used to elicit ways in which the contingency plan can be updated.</p>			

Reference documents



Click here for:
Previous Appeals and updates
Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Contact information

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

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Click here

1. Revised appeal budget **[below](#)**
2. Click **[here](#)** to return to the title page

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 Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

27/10/2015

MDRDM002 - Dominica Tropical Storm Erika

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	33,425			33,425
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	83,859			83,859
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,584			161,584
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	5,253			5,253
Utensils & Tools	51,209			51,209
Other Supplies & Services	0			0
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	95,691			95,691
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	431,020	0	0	431,020
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	11,747			11,747
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	11,747	0	0	11,747
Storage, Warehousing	20,185			20,185
Distribution & Monitoring	11,181			11,181
Transport & Vehicle Costs	28,919			28,919
Logistics Services	21,686			21,686
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	81,970	0	0	81,970
International Staff	59,783			59,783
National Staff	8,818			8,818
National Society Staff	42,831			42,831
Volunteers	67,445			67,445
Other Staff Benefits	0			0
Total PERSONNEL	178,878	0	0	178,878
Consultants	17,171			17,171
Professional Fees	30,000			30,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	47,171	0	0	47,171
Workshops & Training	29,128			29,128
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	29,128	0	0	29,128
Travel	20,533			20,533
Information & Public Relations	8,404			8,404
Office Costs	12,071			12,071
Communications	8,089			8,089
Financial Charges	2,072			2,072
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	4,123			4,123
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	55,292	0	0	55,292
Partner National Societies				
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	54,288	0	0	54,288
Total INDIRECT COSTS	54,288	0	0	54,288
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	889,493	0	0	889,493
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	889,493	0	0	889,493