


Emergency Plan of Action (revised EPoA) Dominica: Hurricane Maria

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal No. MDRDM003	GLIDE n° TC-2017-000136-DMA
Date of launch: 27 September 2017	Expected timeframe: 15 months (extended from original 12 months); Expected end date: 21 December 2018
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow / Orange / Red (please circle)	
DREF allocated: 239,232 Swiss francs (CHF); Appeal (Operation budget): CHF 6,960,212 (454,063 from bilateral funding) increased from CHF 5,749,087	
Total number of people affected: 73,800 (100% of the island has been affected)	Number of people to be assisted: 5,000 households (15,000 persons). ¹
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Dominica Red Cross Society (DRCS) is headquartered in Good Will, Roseau; it has 10 branches (with no physical structure), 5 staff (3 males, 2 females) and 58 active volunteers. The National Society reports a total of 15 active Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs), which were formed, trained and equipped to prepare for and respond to emergencies; these groups are in Calibishie, Campbell, Cochrane, Dublanc, Dubuc, Good Hope, Grand Fond, Laudat, Layou, Marigot, Mero, Pointe Michel, Rosalie and Tete Morne.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, Bahamas Red Cross Society, Barbados Red Cross Society, Belize Red Cross Society, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Columbian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Grenada Red Cross Society, Guyana Red Cross Society, Montserrat Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross-PIRAC (Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas and the Caribbean), Icelandic Red Cross, Jamaica Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross Society of Panama, Suriname Red Cross, Saint Lucia Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, the Uruguayan Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), United Nations system agencies (United National Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Directorate General (DG)- European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), government of the affected countries, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/ Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the government of Canada, among others.	
Summary of major changes to the initial Emergency Plan of Action:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget increased from CHF 5,749,087 to CHF 6,960,212 • Operation extended by 3 months to 15 months; the new operation end date is 21 December 2018. 	
Shelter:	
Activities deleted from the revised emergency plan of action (please note that output numbers refer to the outputs in the previous revised EPoA)	
Output 1.1: Medical materials provided to assist with injury management in the population during hurricane recovery activities	

¹ The average family size in Dominica is three people (beneficiary numbers for each activity cannot be calculated, as frequently the same people receive two or more types of assistance; therefore, the total listed here is limited to the largest single beneficiary group to avoid double counting.

- Procurement of 60 dressing kits and 60 suture kits for a one-time distribution to cover the doubling in injury rate noted.
- Distribution of all kits to all primary care facilities. hurricane recovery activities.

Output 1.3 Strengthen community based first aid care and support for up to 5,000 affected families in 4 areas

- Train new first aid volunteers in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)

Output 2.2: Adequate hygiene promotion is provided to target population

- Conduct a CBHFA training for volunteers
- Treatment and storage monitoring of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.
- Output 3.2: 2,500 displaced most vulnerable households receive building material for permanent repair of the roof structure of their own house
- 3.2.2 Training of volunteers (detail assessments)

Output 6.1: National Society headquarters and logistics facility are restored

- Logistics training to increase capacity for National Society staff member – internship in Panama Regional Logistics Unit (RLU)

Activities added to the revised emergency plan of action

Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

- Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated recovery programming to support the revised shelter activities
- Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps
- Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups, integrating gender, diversity and disability into the response
- Identification of the appropriate modality of support for each caseload
- Provision of support to affected population on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues. (Assistance to 1000 households (3000 people) in providing title to land and/or house).
- Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter construction materials and procurement of shelter materials
- In coordination with CTP, design and implementation of cash transfer programming for cash for work programme, supporting the labour force (5 days x 5 people x 580 roofs repaired)
- Distribution of shelter construction materials to the affected population (900 houses + 100 houses with UNDP)
- Monitoring of the implementation of the shelter programme
- Evaluation of the shelter support provided

Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

- Identification mobilization and training of 20 volunteers for shelter intervention
- Development of appropriate training material for awareness raising/training of volunteers
- Technical support provision, build back safer guidance, awareness raising activities and induction training of the 900+100 target families to repair their house (build back safer),
- Development and provision of appropriate technical support modalities and materials for the transfer of knowledge (technical guidance, training and messaging) to 2,000 households, including the set-up of a construction programme, documentation and the distribution of materials.
- Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

- Beneficiaries communication materials to raise awareness of the CTP, use of the cash grant and selection criteria

Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

- Development of PSS material and activities for the affected population in recovery phase

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

- Distribute chlorine tablets, sufficient for 30 days, to 3,000 people (1,000 households) through relief distributions during the emergency phase. (until December). (Part of relief distributions: Distribution numbers pending review of documentation and consolidation of data)
- Distribute chlorine tablets, sufficient for 90 days, to 6,900 people (2,300 households with students) through hygiene promotion activities for 2,300 students at 6 schools.
- Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests. The same 1000 targeted households from the database

WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

- Select the design for the 5 public conveniences (toilets and washing facilities based on consultation with targeted communities with considerations for cultural preference, safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices and menstrual hygiene as well as environmental impact and sustainability.
- Construct 5 public conveniences (toilets and washing areas) in the communities of Loubiere, Citronier/New Town, and two in Point Michelle (total 4 communities)
- Ensure toilets are clean and maintained through collaboration with village authorities and communities where public conveniences have been reconstructed (the public conveniences are mainly used by fishermen and the homeless the area).
- Carry out drainage, vector control, and solid waste management in targeted communities (mosquito proofing water storage drums, cleaning drains to ensure that water is not stagnant, mobilizing villagers and volunteers to clean the village to help with garbage disposal).

WASH Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

- Conduct training for DRCS volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation actions

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

- Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training for DRCS staff and volunteers to prepare the National Society for disaster response in the upcoming hurricane season and enable rapid implementation of PASSA systems in times of crises
- Develop a disaster risk reduction/disaster preparedness and awareness campaign.
- Training and equipping of CERTs) (training for community brigade staff, acquisition and distribution of kits for first response brigade, conduct drills at the community level).

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

- Develop a draft volunteer development policy and strategy (supported by the IFRC Regional Volunteering Development Unit)
- Provide insurance coverage for volunteers
- Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face
- Provide access to psychosocial support to volunteers
- Provide training and orientation in volunteer rights and responsibilities, safety and wellbeing (supported by the IFRC Regional Volunteering Development Unit)
- Create mechanisms to ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement, including distributions, assessments and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
- Recruit and train one volunteer for each logistics staff member and rotate them so they master all tasks in the logistics department

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

- Prepare plans and launch a tender for extending the National Society's office spaces and increase the DRCS's warehouse capacity
- Ensure the National Society's crisis response with a well-stocked warehouse
- A strategy or visioning exercise combined with a light capacity assessment (at the headquarters and branch level where appropriate), which links to the implementation of plan of action developed by the acting DG (with a focus on establishing a branch network and systems that strengthen the National Society)
- Development and implementation of national leadership initiative to identify, induct and orient new governance and senior management, which covers aspects of integrity, compliance and strategic oversight to include a national level MIC and governance training

- Sustainability and transition planning process that looks at resource management (with the potential for mobilization activities), core costs and enhancing external communications
- Recruitment of 7 National Society staff for 7 months to support the operation, including Executive Assistant, DM/project manager, branch development officer, project file officer (cluster), volunteer development manager, health coordinator
- IDRL support to DRC provided through deployment of IFRC Panama DM consultant to review IFRC status.

Output S1.1.7: National Society's capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

- DRCS's participation in the Hurricane Planning and Response Meeting in February 2018 to enhance its capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters
- Create a database of suppliers that indicates the preferable supply routes and channels for different items and determines the minimal levels for replenishments.
- Increase the dedicated warehouse space and ensure the warehouse is properly stocked with emergency items

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

- Create and maintain the National Society's logistics filing system
- Ensure that all stocks movements are reported internally as well as at the RLU level
- Optimize the logistics department efficiency through regular contact and coordination with humanitarian actors
- Monitor National Society fleet services and adapt them to the evolving operation

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and National Society are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

- Recruitment of a DRCS communications volunteer
- Production of media materials on the operation during recovery phase, including beneficiary stories for the IFRC's website, photos, videos, social media messages, infographics, etc.

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming

- Conduct 4 regional IFRC monitoring visits (Disaster and Crisis [D&C] Department) purposes (the regional operations coordinator, head of the Disaster and Crisis Department and a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) delegate will carry out monitoring visits)

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities

- Security training (Stay safe and Safer Access)
- Security Plan Development / Strengthening

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Hurricane Maria hit Dominica on 18 September 2017, bringing torrential rain and winds of up to 250 kilometers per hour (category 5), which affected all the country's 73,800 inhabitants.

The government and UNDP conducted a building damage assessment of 29,431 buildings from late October 2017 until the end of January, which showed that 18.5 per cent of the buildings were destroyed, 25.5 per cent had major damage, 28.5 per cent had minor damage and 27 per cent had minimal damage; moreover, the assessment revealed that many houses still have inadequate roofing.

While most schools have resumed activities, many children have not yet returned to school, and a sizeable portion of the population is highly vulnerable due to the loss of their main source of livelihoods.

The impact of the hurricanes went beyond physical infrastructure: Routine visits to health centres and hospital care were interrupted until those facilities could be repaired. There was damage to structures and critical systems such as water, electricity and communications. There was damage to high-cost specialized equipment and medical supplies, and damaged roadways hindered the arrival of supplies to the affected facilities, which also had an impact on health care.²

The humanitarian actors have mostly transitioned from relief activities to recovery and coordination mechanisms are reflecting this shift. A growing number of ministries and stakeholders take part in sector coordination mechanisms, which is conducive to more comprehensive and complementary action plans. Finally, the Ministry of Planning has taken over multi-sector coordination from the Emergency Operations Centre.



Stockfarm, Roseau, DRCS volunteers talking with a community member affected by the hurricane who received cash assistance through the DRCS/IFRC cash transfer programme. Source: DRCS

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

The DRCS, with the support of the IFRC, continues to successfully provide essential humanitarian support to the affected population; the support includes the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) including shelter material, the provision of safe water and hygiene items and cash transfer programme (CTP) activities with the distribution of debit cards to selected beneficiaries. During the entire response process, the National Society's capacity of to respond to disasters has been significantly strengthened. Approximately 75 volunteers are supporting the relief/shelter distributions, water and sanitation provision and cash transfer programme activities, and new volunteers are being recruited to ensure the continuation of the response and recovery activities.

The revised EPoA includes a strong emphasis on capacity building to follow up on recent restructuring of the National Society is presently in a transition period, and there is a strong need for rebuilding its core structure and increasing its ability to respond to future disasters.

As of 15 February 2018, the Dominica Red Cross, with the IFRC's support, has distributed relief, shelter and wash items to 4,851 households. The following table summarizes the cumulative distributions:

	Sum of households	Tarpaulins	Toolkits	Woods	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Kitchen sets	Hygiene kits	Jerry Cans	Buckets	Food parcels	Assorted items
St. George	3,509	6,054	277	1	3,758	2,193	944	458	3,117	637	160	252
Fortune	100	200	100		200	200	100		200			
Goodwill	1,030	1,608	-	-	450	204	165	165	334	110	63	4
Roseau	1,015	1,945	71	1	983	661	201	36	391	194	97	184
Stockfarm	151	160										
Fond Cole	322	644			644	170			644			
Tarish Pit	115	230			230	230			230			
Potters Ville												
Kings Hill	16	32			32				32			
Gutter	50	100			100		75		100	50		
Loubiere	275	550			400	150	85	69	550			
Citronniere	28	55										
Yampiece	69	138										
Eggleston	36	60	6		60		30		60			24
Bath Estate												
Wotten Waven	100	200	100		200	200	100		200	95		40
Giraudel	77	122	-		84	128	63	63	126	63		
Bellevue Chopin	125	10			375	250	125	125	250	125		
St. Joseph	174	314	75	150	280	280	140	140	280	140		
Layou	140	280	75	150	280	280	140	140	280	140		

² PAHO Disaster Newsletter, December 2017 issue 125

Mero	34	34										
St. Luke	225	450		156	450	450	225	225	450	225		
Pointe Michel	225	450		156	450	450	225	225	450	225		
St. Paul	264	505	201	230	400	400	200	210	400	200	8	8
Campbell	130	265	131	230	260	260	130	130	260	130		
Mahaut	-										8	8
Cochrane	64	100						80				
Tareau	70	140	70		140	140	70		140	70		
St. Mark	315	630	315	496	350	630	315	315	630	315		
Soufriere	150	300	150	234	20	300	150	150	300	150		
Galion	30	60	30	44	60	60	30	30	60	30		
Scotts Head	135	270	135	218	270	270	135	135	270	135		
St. David	30								60	60		
San Sauveur	30								60	60		
St. Patrick	179	230	60		230	110	60	55	296	165	14	14
Delices	-										14	14
Tete Morne/Montine	25								27	50		
Fond St. Jean	39								39			
Dubique	60	120	60		120		60		120	60		
Pichelin	55	110			110	110		55	110	55		
St. Patrick	155	310	-	-	465	310	155	155	310	155	-	-
Fond St. Jean	45	90	-	-	135	90	45	45	90	45	-	-
Bagatelle	110	220	-	-	330	220	110	110	220	110	-	-
St. George												
Roseau												
Grand Total	4,851	8,493	928	1,033	5,933	4,373	2,039	1,558	5,543	1,897	182	274

In addition to the relief distributions, the CTP reached 1,000 households in the emergency phase with pre-paid cards in the amount of \$450 US dollars (USD) per family to support the immediate needs of the affected families and 2,897 households have received hygiene items including hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets.

Relief items stock summary

Dominica hurricane operation stock summary (excluding DRCS stocks)													
	Sum of households	Tarpaulins	Toolkits	Wood	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Kitchen sets	Hygiene kits	Jerry Cans	Buckets	Food parcels	Assorted items	Solar lights
Opening balance (received in country)	Others	N/A	N/A	N/A	1225	358	25	1107	2049	N/A	N/A	N/A	504
Requisition (released for distribution)	Others	N/A	N/A	N/A	1225	358	25	1107	2038	N/A	N/A	N/A	504
Current balance	Others				0	0	0	0	11				0
Opening balance (received in country)	IFRC	5422	780	N/A	5656	8000	2868	3499	8010	2184	N/A	N/A	3504
Requisition (released for distribution)	IFRC	3167	184	N/A	3796	2699	1278	1316	3662	1842			92
Current balance	IFRC	2255	596		1860	5301	1590	2183	4348	342			3412
Total current balance		2255	596	0	1860	5301	1590	2183	4359	342	0	0	3412

These stock figures do not take into account DRCS contingency stocks that existed in country at the beginning of the operation.
Stock balances count toward the replenishment of the DRCS contingency stock and future distributions.
Relief distributions are still ongoing and currently available distribution figures are not final.

A summary of the Dominica operations cash transfer programme

The following short summary has been included here to explain how the CTP activities function between different modalities, phases and sectors.

The CTP utilizes two different modalities for the delivery of cash support

- **First modality: Unconditional cash (livelihoods)**
 - Lot 1 - Emergency phase: One distribution (before 31 January) of pre-paid VISA cash cards (USD\$450) to 1,000 households (3,000 people)
 - Lot 2 – Recovery phase: One distribution (January to April) of pre-paid VISA cash cards (USD\$450) to 1,000 households (3,000 people)
- **Second modality: Cash for work (shelter)**
 - Recovery phase: Salaries for a total of 14,500 working days (carpenters - 2,900 working days, skilled workers – 11,600 working days)
 - Cash amount per working day for skilled workers 86 East Caribbean dollars (XCD) (CHF 30.14), (Cost to DRCS/IFRC XCD 100[CHF 35.05])
 - Cash amount per working day for carpenters XCD 142 (CHF 49.77), (Cost to DRCS/IFRC XCD 164 [CHF 57.48])

(Cash for work amounts are calculated based on an average roofing team of five people [one carpenter and four skilled workers] working for an average of five days per repaired roof, out of a total of 580 roofs)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Following Hurricane Maria, the IFRC deployed a head of emergency operations (HEOPs) and a Surge Team composed of regional and global mechanisms (Regional Intervention Team [RIT] and Field Assessment Coordination Team [FACT]), including a logistics, basecamp, and information technology and telecommunications (ITT) Emergency Response Units (ERUs). The IFRC team supporting the DRCS, which has decreased in size since the operation entered the recovery phase, represents a broad array of technical areas such as information management (IM), information technology (IT), innovation, and PMER, among others. The IFRC team currently includes operations manager, logistics, PMER, finance, CTP and shelter delegates.

The ICRC assisted through restoring family links actions; however, this activity ended in January 2018. The IFRC provides institutional and technical support through its country cluster support team (CCST) for English-speaking Caribbean countries and Suriname, its regional office for the Americas (ARO) and its Caribbean Disaster Risk Management (CADRIM) Reference Centre.

The DRCS and the IFRC have coordinated closely with the government and other non-movement partners through CDEMA's cluster meetings; however, since 6 October 2017, CDEMA no longer hosts regular meetings, but continuous exchange of information is taking place with partners and governments through meetings, reports and online trackers.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A non-conditional cash transfer programme, supported by the government, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP), launched on 4 December 2017, targeting 25,000 people, including 6,000 of the most vulnerable children.

Overlaps and gaps in the geographical coverage of the affected areas is prevented through coordination between all major humanitarian actors in the selection of operational area, including UN agencies and the IFRC. During the emergency phase, the IFRC team in Dominica coordinated its response with the government and a substantial number of national/international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies and other actors such as USAID; nonetheless, most of these actors are no longer in-country nor involved in coordination mechanisms. The Ministry of Finance, through the Department of Planning and with UNDP's support, has proposed a coordination [scheme](#) for the recovery phase.

Needs analysis

Health and care: All the country's healthcare facilities suffered varying degrees of damage from the hurricane (from destroyed by the strong winds to flooded or mildly impacted). The restoration of services has begun; however, the process has been slowed by damaged infrastructure and limited human resources. The main needs are providing medical care to the population and preventing disease outbreaks. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has provided the Ministry of Health with medical supplies, equipment, medicines, vaccines, and insecticides. Activities related to psychosocial support will provide support to people who are still suffering during the recovery phase due to the stressful post-hurricane circumstances.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion: Dominica lost its water supply during the hurricane, which hampered the subsequent clean-up efforts and posed a significant risk of waterborne diseases. Approximately 80 per cent of the island's water services have been restored, partly through cooperation between DOWASCO government water services and the Red Cross; however, many affected people still must resort to collecting water from nearby rivers and streams. Poor hygienic conditions resulting from the damage still pose increased risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases in many communities. The risk of vector-borne diseases is also heightened due to damaged drainage and garbage disposal systems. Vector control and the restoration of access to sufficient clean water are therefore of great importance.

Shelter and settlements: Government and UNDP damage assessments showed that 18 per cent of Dominica's houses are beyond repair, 25.5 per cent have major roof damage, 29 per cent have minor roof damage, 27 per cent have minimal roof damage and 0.5 per cent do not fall into any of these categories; the emergency assessments further revealed that of the 26,085 houses in Dominica, an estimated 6,000 houses were destroyed, 10,173 were severely damaged and 7,304 were moderately damaged.

A DRCS/IFRC integrated multi-sector assessment in January 2018 reaffirmed that repairing vulnerable households' roofs is particularly urgent. A pending IFRC/DRCS technical shelter assessment will identify the detailed repair needs

of each structure. Factors influencing the average cost per household include the size of the damaged house, the extent of the damage, whether the house needs structural repair and how many households need not only materials, but also labour support through a team of trained carpenters and the use of power tools.

Data also shows that houses belonging to the most vulnerable households and communities generally are not built in compliance with Dominica's building code and often require extensive structural repair before they can be fitted with roofs. Delays in the finalization of the government shelter strategy restricts the DRCS/IFRC to rebuilding houses with adequate structures. The targeting will change when and if government approval is granted to include also the reconstruction of buildings that have been severely damaged to ensure that a higher number of vulnerable families obtain permanent homes.

Continued delays to the implementation of shelter activities are expected because sufficient construction materials are neither available in Dominica nor in the region; The DRCS will address this limitation through the monitoring of the procurement chain, support to the supply chain and Government efforts. Sourcing and transportation of the necessary items is ongoing. Standardization of the specification of relief items will help to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the logistics supply chain to Dominica. There is also a lack of trained carpenters and construction workers, which will be addressed through the training of carpenters in cooperation with the government. Delays in government approvals and the supervision of construction work can be expected, and there will be close coordination with the government to ensure its full support for all levels of programme implementation.

Livelihoods: The DRCS did not conduct a livelihoods assessment during the initial stages. The National Society selected the targeted beneficiaries from the most vulnerable among those whose homes had been damaged or destroyed, and needs were established based on vulnerability criteria to identify the households most in need of assistance following the disaster, such as elderly, low-income households with children or persons with special needs.

The DRCS will update the initial market analysis made in September 2017, to confirm the relevance of the cash grant amount and modality of payment, depending upon the availability of financial services outside Roseau; this analysis will be also useful to determine the modality of payment for the cash for work programme that the DRCS will implement in these areas and to support the shelter sector on the hiring of the workers that will provide the services for the roof repair.

The DRCS will conduct a livelihoods needs assessment at the beginning of the recovery phase to inform potential livelihoods operations in the future since the hurricane season will start in June 2018.



Areas targeted with CTP during the recovery phase. Source IFRC

DRR

As Dominica remains vulnerable to future hurricanes, disaster preparedness, risk reduction and strengthened disaster response are of great importance. In response to this need, the DRCS will train and equip community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and provide PASSA training for its staff and volunteers to become PASSA facilitators.

National Society capacity development: As the National Society has also been seriously impacted by the hurricane, attention will be paid to restoring and reinforcing DRCS' capacity in disaster preparedness, replacing lost materials and equipment, and restoring damaged systems (including contingency planning). In terms of livelihoods, the recovery of Dominica will take years, considering the impact of Hurricane Maria in the rural areas where the main income-generating activity is farming. The DRCS has volunteers with CTP training and experience (the Tropical Storm Erika Operation in 2015 included CTP activities), which could build up into a livelihoods unit or programme. A basic livelihoods training workshop and a CTP training workshop will further strengthen the capacities of the local staff and volunteers and enhance the programme-based capacities of the DRCS.

Logistics:

The Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) has been present in Dominica since the early days of the operation through an IFRC Log coordinator and three rotations of Log Emergency Response Units (ERUs). Through the mobilization table, the in-kind donation and mobilization covered 77 per cent of the initial requests for emergency response materials, which were delivered by four charter flights from Panama and Canada and seven containers that were sent by sea. For the provision of construction materials, local, regional and international sourcing and procurement has been carried out to set up a supply chain to deliver the necessary materials for the reconstruction of houses in line with the operational strategy and requests, and an additional 12 consignments with 34 containers have been dispatched to Dominica to date. The French Red Cross's Platform for the Americas has provided substantial logistics to the DRCS, and it provided support in the operation's initial phase from its base on island of Martinique. Currently, there is an IFRC logistics structure in Dominica to support the reception, storage and distribution of the relief materials.

Logistics will continue to manage effectively the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

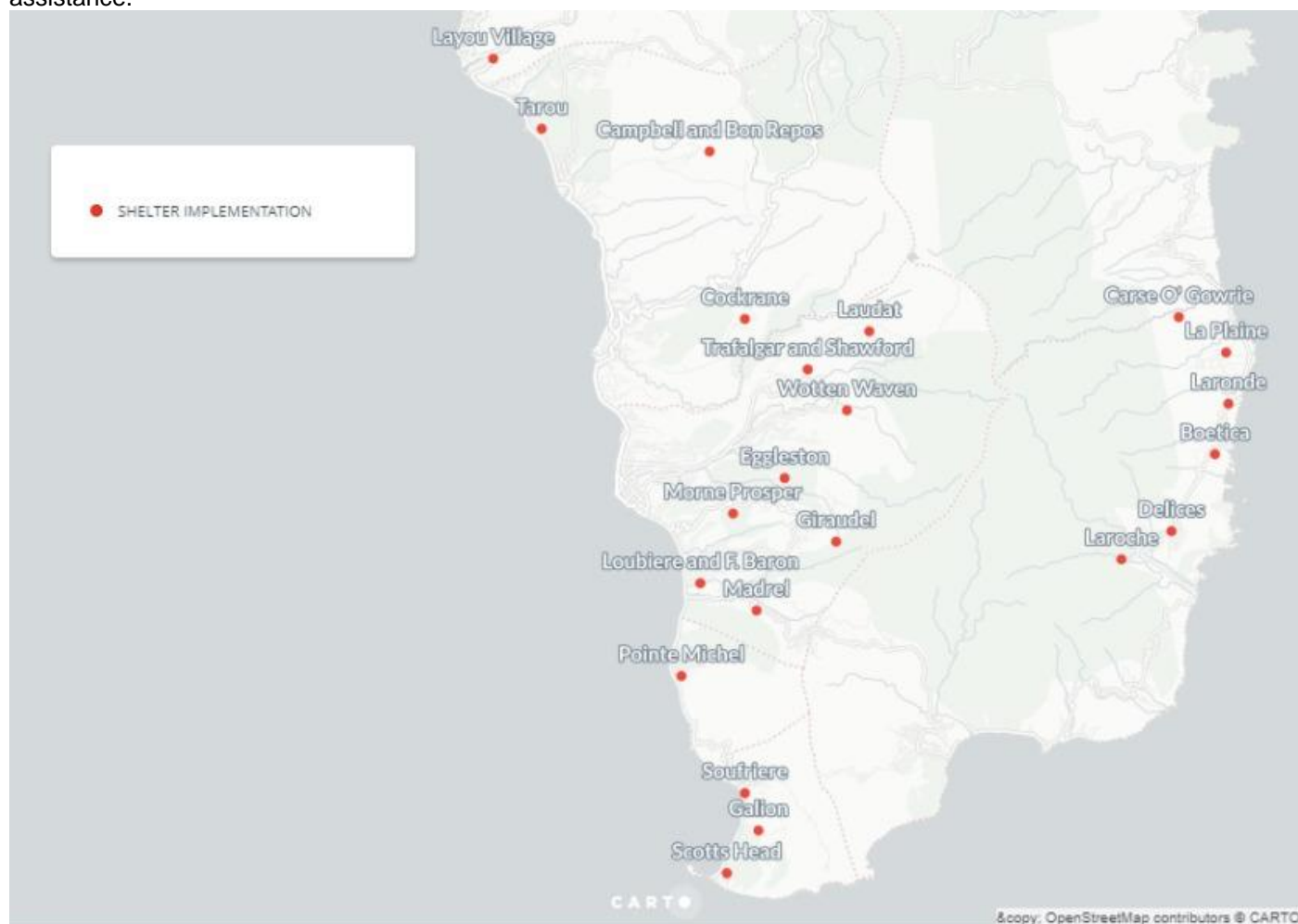
All procurement related to this operation will continue to follow the IFRC's standard procurement procedures and sphere standards for NFI purchases. The procurement of items and services will continue to meet the required conditions based on the needs of the affected population (external client) and/or the operational areas (internal client) to guarantee the appropriate level of supplies and optimal performance.

Targeting

This section on targeting primarily covers shelter activities, as the operation has now entered the recovery phase and most activities related to the emergency phase are now completed. Shelter is by far the largest and most important part of the recovery phase.

Shelter:

Initial shelter needs assessment targeted relief distribution areas, areas allocated to the different partners of the shelter coordination mechanism and areas where shelter coordination mechanism partners identified gaps in the coverage of assistance.



The map shows the identified areas, parish and villages selected for the implementation of shelter activities by DRCS/IFRC

The IFRC is the leading agency in shelter assistance in the parishes of Saint Mark, Saint Luke, Saint Paul (Campbell, Tarou, Cochrane), Saint Joseph (Layou), as well as the rural areas of Saint George; it will also provide shelter in the villages of Carse O’Gowrie, La Plaine, Laronde, Boetica, Laroche and Delices, in coordination with the leading agency in the parish of Saint Patrick. In coordination with other humanitarian actors in the country, the DRCS selected the target areas through the shelter cluster.

The implementing agencies in the shelter working group have approved the beneficiary selection criteria, which were submitted in January 2018 to the government of Dominica for approval.

To qualify for roof repair assistance, beneficiaries must meet all core criteria and at least one vulnerability status criterion.

- Core criteria:
 - Home’s roofing was damaged because of Hurricane Maria (prioritizing houses with more than 50 per cent damage to roofing) and no repairs have yet been carried out. Households with less damage to their roofing will be included depending upon the levels of vulnerability.
 - The land or house is in a safe area (not in a high-risk area)
 - Damaged or destroyed house or apartment is their own primary residence – they do not have a second home or residential land elsewhere.
- Vulnerability status:
 - Vulnerability criteria: Households with dependents or heads of household over the age of 65 years; Single headed households (mother, father or elderly); Households with dependents who are disabled (mentally or physically) and/or chronically ill; Households with pregnant and/or lactating women; Households with dependent children 16 years or younger
 - Economic criteria: Lack of capacity of household members to provide labor for repairing/construction activities and/or lack of capacity to repair/build houses with their own economic means; Unemployed and/or loss of livelihoods because of Hurricane Maria (crops, livestock, business, etc.); No other income other than pension/social benefit
 - Eligibility criteria: Eligibility of beneficiary has been validated by local authority and/or peers (depending upon economic situation, size of the family, etc.).

The DRCS will put a complaints mechanism in place at the village level, ensuring that all community members have a chance to share their concerns. Local DRCS volunteers will carry out ad hoc assessments for households, which were mistakenly not put on the list; information will be verified at the national level, and if they are found to be eligible, the households will be added to this list.

Livelihoods and basic needs

The provision of unconditional cash for basic needs is the other major component of the operation, and it consists of cash grant distributions to 2,000 households. A total of 1,000 urban households in Roseau already received cash grants for basic needs support in the emergency phase, while 1,000 rural households will receive cash grants during the recovery phase. Additional details on targeting are available in the detailed operational plan below.

Health

Due to the stressful post-hurricane circumstances, the DRCS identified a substantial need for psychosocial support; it will address this need through the provision of additional PSS support during the recovery phase.

WASH

Water and sanitation activities continue with water trucking to 7 communities that lack access to clean water and the rehabilitation of toilet and public washing facilities in 5 communities, primarily benefiting fishermen and homeless people.

DRR

Several new activities have been added to the DRR plans with different targets. PASSA training will be conducted for DRCS volunteers and staff. The training is designed to enhance the National Society’s ability to build the community’s capacity to reduce disaster risk in relation to shelter and settlements. The establishment of community early warning systems will target selected affected communities within the regions targeted by the current operation. Hygiene promotion activities and distribution of chlorine tablets in the recovery phase will target 2300 school children and their families. Plans for the training and equipping of CERTs (training for community brigade staff) are still under development pending recruitment of DM staff at the DRCS national headquarters.

Scenario planning

Best case scenario: There will be minimal delays in the procurement and importation of construction materials for shelter assistance. Government approvals will be granted without delay for inclusion of structural repair into the DRCS/IFRC reconstruction plan. No major hurricanes will hit Dominica during this year’s hurricane season (June to November).

Most likely scenario: There will be some additional delays in the procurement and importation of construction materials for shelter assistance. Finalization of the government shelter strategy will not be impacted by substantial additional delays, allowing the shelter operation to include structural repairs. No hurricane of the scale experienced in 2017 will hit Dominica during this year's hurricane season (June to November).

Worst case scenario: Delays in the procurement and importation of construction materials will delay shelter activities for long periods. The government will approve future inclusion of structural repairs into the DRCS/IFRC operation. A major hurricane will hit Dominica during this year's hurricane season (June to November).

Operation Risk Assessment

- The security situation is stable throughout the country. Main roads have been cleared with some minor blockages.
- Rainfall from December to January has caused some landslides, and forecasts indicate additional scattered rains for the rest of the month.
- The rain/hurricane season (June to November) may complicate the transportation of materials to some villages; this risk will be mitigated by ensuring that all materials are in place before the onset of the rains.

B. Operational strategy³

The National Society has a network of Community Disaster Response Team members and volunteers supporting the collection of data and the registration of affected families and vulnerabilities. Through its network, the National Society continues to:

- Carry out continuous needs assessment, registration and analysis
- Inform the communities of the relief effort undertaken and receive feedback on its programme
- Coordinate with National authorities and other actors present in the country to ensure integrated programming
- The National Society has a long tradition of radio announcements, hotlines and Facebook alerts that are constantly being used for communication with the Dominican population.



Marigot community, St Andrew parish, Dominica, distribution of basic relief items to elderly twin sisters, whose home and most of their belongings were severely damaged. The package of relief items contained a kitchen set, hygiene set, tarpaulin, LLITNs, bucket, jerry cans, candles, blankets and a solar light. Source: DRCS

Using Open Data Kit (ODK), DRCS volunteers from the affected communities conducted an integrated multisector assessment in coordination with the Village Improvement Committee (VIC), Village councils and CDRTs. The DRCS created a system to address complaints from people who are not included in the community-developed beneficiary list and have not received relief items; the DRCS registers complaints at the time of distribution and when each household is assessed. If the newly assessed households meet the targeting criteria, the DRCS does a follow-up distribution. Furthermore, the DRCS established a CTP hotline to address questions and receive feedback on the programme.

All interventions are aligned with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, which include targeting female-headed households; pregnant or lactating women; men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster; households that have not received sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations; socially vulnerable households; and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups have been considered according to the level of impact to their housing. Sphere standards have been reflected throughout the planning. A detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan has been developed in consultation with all sectors to ensure accurate reporting on the results achieved by the operation. Additionally, an information management team, composed of National Society staff and volunteers setting up databases, smart sheets and dashboards to capture all the information to share it with the operation's partners. A weekly situation report is shared with the government of Dominica; two operations updates have been done to report on the EPoA activities and infographics demonstrating operational achievements. Information and photographs have been posted through various social media channels: [IFRC Americas Twitter](#), [IFRC Americas Instagram](#) and DRCS's [Facebook page](#).

³ The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 5,000 households (15,000 people)
Requirements (CHF): 2,662,369

Needs analysis:

Government and UNDP damage assessments were complemented by a joint DRCS/IFRC integrated multi-sector assessment in January 2018, which included all sectors, and focused shelter needs.

The revised EPoA focuses on houses with minor or minimal roof damage that belong to vulnerable families who meet the beneficiary selection criteria.

DRCS/IFRC needs assessment demonstrated that most vulnerable families do not live in structures built according to building code standards; these houses cannot be fitted with roofs without prior structural repair or upgrade. Pending finalization of the government's shelter strategy, the DRCS/IFRC will review the details of the planned assistance to include a greater number of vulnerable households that require structural repair.

Population to be assisted:

In January 2018, the DRCS/IFRC conducted a joint assessment with all the areas that have been allocated to them through the shelter coordination mechanism either as lead agency or in coordination with the lead agency in the respective parish.

The IFRC is the lead agency in the parishes of Saint Mark, Saint Luke, Saint Paul (Campbell, Tarou, Cochrane), Saint Joseph (Layou) and the rural areas of Saint George; although, the final allocation of some areas in Saint George is still under negotiation. In the parish of Saint Patrick, the DRCS/IFRC will cover the villages of Carse O'Gowrie, La Plaine, Laronde, Boetica, Laroche and Delices, in coordination with the lead agency in Saint Patrick.

The IFRC's joint assessment's results (see needs analysis section) will be cross-checked against village council beneficiary lists (WFP lists) and the damage assessment database. In accordance with the beneficiary selection criteria (see needs analysis section), the DRCS will select the most vulnerable households based on the status of the existing structure (complying or not with the Dominica's building code), the status of the damaged roof (more than 30 per cent of the rafters have been destroyed) and the household's vulnerability level (provision of materials with or without labor).

According to the Damage Assessment Database, the percentage of major, minor and minimal damage is similar in the areas targeted by the IFRC; however, the final number of roofs that will be repaired is difficult to estimate, as it will depend on the number of roofs per category since the cost of the roof repairs is different for each category; additionally, labour costs and the size of the house will influence the cost of the repairs.

The following figures are estimates based on the most plausible scenario:

RED CROSS	Houses complying with building code					
	< 30% of rafters damaged (minimal & minor)			Full roof damaged (major)		
	cost	number	Total cost	cost	number	Total cost
Materials only	743	380	282,361	2,477	0	0
Materials + Labour	1,377	160	220,282	3,533	100	353,303
Materials + Labour + Tools	1,499	150	224,892	3,656	110	402,111
		690			210	
USD			727,536			755,414
				900 Total number of houses		
				1,482,951 Construction cost		

In addition to the abovementioned figures, an additional 100 roofs will be constructed, using the same modalities and materials donated through UNDP, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed by the partners. The DRCS and the IFRC will complement the UNDP's activities by providing additional materials, labour and tools.

UNDP/RED CROSS	Houses complying with building code					
	< 30% of rafters damaged (minimal & minor)			Full roof damaged (major)		
	cost	number	Total cost	cost	number	Total cost
Materials only	155	40	6,197	516	0	0
Materials + Labour	789	0	0	1,573	0	0
Materials + Labour + Tools	1,034	30	31,010	1,818	30	54,529
		70			30	
USD			37,207			54,529
				100 Total number of houses		
				91,736 Construction cost		

As mentioned in the summary, the planned reconstruction activities detailed in this revised plan may change depending upon the finalization of the government shelter strategy, which means that the number of targeted households may change as a result. The DRCS will make additional changes to the plan if possible to ensure that as many of the most vulnerable people as possible are provided with permanent housing through the intervention.

AP006	Identification and development of appropriate and safe local building techniques/practices standard roof construction for strong wind.																	
AP006	Awareness raising/training on local building techniques for 30 professional carpenters and 120 skilled workers (open to all interested community members). Organization of carpenter teams, contracts, the payment modality, the provision of tools and health and safety equipment.																	
AP006	Development and provision of appropriate technical support modalities and materials for the transfer of knowledge (technical guidance, training and messaging) to 2,000 households, including the set-up of a construction programme, documentation and the distribution of materials.																	
AP006	Monitoring of technical guidance, including supervision of the ongoing repair work.																	
AP006	Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance																	



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 3,000 people (1,000 households)

Requirements (CHF) 1,076,005

Needs analysis:

Assessments indicate severe impact to financial institutions and markets in the immediate aftermath of the disaster [Dominica: Financial Institution & Market Status]. The assessment primarily ^{focused} on central Roseau and the surrounding communities, this area is the main financial and purchasing hub for Dominicans across the island.

Financial Institutions (Banks): In the immediate aftermath of the hurricane banks were shut down and not operating. Some banks were damaged by the hurricane. In September and October 2017, different banks and financial services were gradually reestablished and functional with some limitations at the beginning (e.g. ATM withdrawal limits of XCD 1,000 EC per person/day limit [approximatelyUSD\$185]). Currently, all banks and financial services are fully operational within Roseau; however, some bank branches in rural areas (e.g. La Plaine) have not been fully restored yet.

Markets /Stores: In the immediate aftermath of the hurricane, most stores were not operational because of physical damage and/or they were unable to open immediately due to security concerns (looting and vandalism across Roseau). Most stores have reopened and offer a sufficient variety of goods, albeit at high prices.

The impact of Hurricane Maria on housing throughout the island has been significant; the storm, heavy rains and mudslides demolished houses and ripped off roofs, destroyed power and water supplies, devastated crops and trees, thereby disrupting the supply of food, water and basic supplies to more than 70,000 people. During this first stage,

most of the affected families were either being hosted by relatives or friends or staying in one of the more than 100 collective centres established in town. Currently, many of the collective centres have closed and the displaced families were transferred to temporary government-run collective centres through the support of Engineers without Borders and other humanitarian agencies.

Dominican farmers are among the major producers of fruits and vegetables in the Caribbean region, and farmers earn much of their income from food exports; many farmers lost their livelihood due to the storm’s destruction of their fruit trees and crops.

Population to be assisted:

The needs analysis demonstrated that the families whose houses were severely damaged or destroyed fall within the most vulnerable category. These families are being prioritized by the DRCS in the distribution of the cash grants to meet their basic needs. The DRCS selected the beneficiaries based on economic status, vulnerability status, access to safety nets and whether they have received cash or vouchers from other humanitarian actors or the local government.

The communities are engaged through the DRCS community volunteers, who compile the registration lists with the local leadership committees. Based on the initial household damage assessments, the IFRC’s target of 2,000 households (1,000 in urban areas during the emergency phase and 1,000 in rural areas during recovery phase) would cover an estimated 16 per cent of the families with highly damaged or destroyed homes. The cash grants are unconditional, and while they are being provided to beneficiaries based on shelter assessment, they are meant to cover the cost of necessities, as households that suffered substantial damage to their houses also lost many other essential items that are not related to shelter; however, as the grants are non-conditional, some beneficiaries are expected to choose to use the cash for home repair.

The 1,000 households that already received cash grants during the emergency phase were in Roseau’s urban areas (Saint George parish), namely the communities/towns of Bath State, Yampiece, Fortune, Stockfarm, Tarish Pit, Gutter village, Silverlake, Goodwill, Pottersville, Newtown, Kingshill and central Roseau. In the second distribution 1,000 households in rural areas will receive cash grants, including Loubiere (Saint George parish), Layou (Saint Joseph parish), Gallion, Soufriere, Scottshead (Saint Mark parish), Pointe Michel (Saint Luke parish) and Roseau’s rural areas.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of beneficiaries expressing satisfaction with the DRCS’s cash grants in PDM survey															
	Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security, including food, is provided to the most affected communities	# of households in Roseau reached with cash grants during the emergency phase. Target 1,000 households (3,000 people) # of households outside Roseau reached with cash grants during the recovery phase Target 1,000 households (3,000 people)															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Mobilize volunteers and conduct: CTP Refresher training to provide orientation on Hurricane Maria CTP Process (Beneficiary Communications, Assessment, Registration Distribution, monitoring and evaluation [M&E])																
AP008	Unconditional/multi-purpose cash distributions (pre-paid Visa debit cards) of XCD 1,220 (USD\$450) to 1,000 selected households (3,000 people) during the emergency phase																
Above activities have been completed																	

AP008	Programme sensitization with key stakeholders (financial institutions, store owners, community leaders, local authorities)																		
AP008	Beneficiaries communication materials to raise awareness of the CTP, use of the cash grant and selection criteria																		
AP008	Establish and activate feedback and complaints response mechanism (Established by first rotation)																		
AP008	Mobilize surge technical staff in CTP (including for CTP/livelihoods assessment during the recovery phase)																		
AP008	Assess and monitor market and Financial Service Provider status																		
AP008	Conduct detailed assessments to identify eligible beneficiaries based on preset-selection criteria using ODK																		
AP008	Registration and verification of selected beneficiaries using ODK																		
AP008	Monitor complaints response mechanism																		
AP008	Monitor card use																		
AP008	Unconditional/multi-purpose cash distributions to 1,000 households (3,000 people) during recovery phase																		
AP008	Post-distribution monitoring (including beneficiary satisfaction survey and final card reconciliation)																		
AP008	Training for volunteers on CTP and its modalities																		



Health

People targeted: 15,000 people (5,000 households)

Requirements (CHF): 87,176

Needs analysis:

The wellbeing – mental and physical - of the country's population is still at significant risk. Due to the stressful post-hurricane circumstances, assistance for handling that stress will be the most longstanding of health needs, and based on island-wide assessments, the materials needed to treat these problems are in short supply. Finally, the prevention of further injury and or illness needs through health promotion activities is a priority.

Population to be assisted: Population groups receiving assistance through the operation's health activities include the following:

- 15,000 people (5,000 households) in four areas that received health items during the emergency phase's relief distribution
- 3,000 people (1,000 households) that benefitted from health promotion during the emergency phase

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	# of people whose medium-term health risks are reduced through improved knowledge and awareness of health risks and access to first aid Target: 1,000 most vulnerable households (3,000 people) in target communities, 2,300 students and their households (6,900 people) that benefitted from hygiene promotion and hygiene items, and 4 communities that benefitted from restored public conveniences received information, education and communications (IEC) materials															
	Health Output 2.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.	# of families that receive IEC materials Target: The 1000 most vulnerable households (3,000 people) in target communities, 2,300 students and their households (6,900 people) and 4 communities that benefitted from restored public conveniences # of volunteers trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) Target: 40 volunteers															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	Produce and distribute IEC materials on disease prevention and health promotion and distribute them through home visits to the 1,000 most vulnerable households (3,000 people) in target communities, 2,300 students and their households (6,900 people) and 4 communities that benefitted from restored public conveniences (community engagement and accountability [CEA] to be used) (distribution combined with hygiene promotions activities; please see water and sanitation section)																
AP011	Train and mobilize DRCS and community health volunteers in ECV																



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 5,000 households (15,000 people)

Requirements (CHF): 529,582

Needs analysis:

After hurricane Maria on 18 September 2017, approximately 90 per cent of the water infrastructure on the island was compromised or rendered non-operational. The Dominica Red Cross Society was tasked with assisting the water company DOWASCO by providing safe, drinkable and accessible water to the affected population.

Population to be assisted: A total of 40,000 Liters of water are being provided daily to the affected population. Red Cross water treatment units (WTU) continue to provide water in Dos D'Ané and seven other communities; the DRCS chose these based on whether there was access to a flowing water source, the water source had been compromised, there were any farms or industrial activities near the water source and if the water passed a turbidity test.

Population groups assisted with WASH activities through the operation include the following:

- 15,000 people (5,000 households) in four areas that received WASH items during the emergency phase's relief distribution
- 3,000 people (1,000 households) that benefitted from hygiene promotion and distribution of chlorine tablets during the emergency phase
- 6,900 people (2,300 students and their households) that benefit from hygiene promotion and distribution of chlorine tablets during the recovery phase
- 4 communities benefit from restored public conveniences

Distribution of chlorine tablets (for 90 days) through schools to 2,300 students, benefitting their households during the recovery phase; this includes the students from the 1,000 households that received chlorine tablets (for 30 days) during the emergency phase. The distributions are separated by several months and therefore do not overlap.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# of households who have less immediate risk of contracting waterborne diseases Baseline: 0 Target: 2,300 households with students and 1,000 households in the community receive chlorine tablets and hygiene promotion in recovery phase Target: 1,000 households receive chlorine tablets in emergency phase Target: 5000 households receiving jerry cans and buckets															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of volunteers who have been trained Target: 15															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct training (induction training) for DRCS volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments ⁴ .																
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
Above activities have been completed																	
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.																
AP026	Coordinate on target group's needs and appropriate response with other WASH actors (collaboration meetings with different sectors, first aid, Samaritan's Purse).																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water, which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to target population	# of people who receive chlorine tablets Baseline: 0 Target: 3,000 people (1,000 households) receive chlorine tablets Target: 6,900 people (households of 2,300 students) receive chlorine tablets															

⁴ The DRCS carried out this activity in November 2017.

		# of people who receive instruction on the use of water tablets Baseline: 0 Target: 1,000 (3,000 people) receive instruction Target: 6,900 people benefit from instruction given to 2,300 students # of communities with access to safe drinking water through water trucking Baseline: 0 Target: 7 communities															
Activities planned Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Distribution of chlorine tablets to 15,000 people (5,000 households) (part of relief distributions: distribution numbers pending review of documentation and consolidation of data)																
AP026	Distribute chlorine tablets, sufficient for 30 days to 3,000 people (1,000 households) through relief distributions during the emergency phase. (until December) (part of relief distributions: distribution numbers pending review of documentation and consolidation of data)																
AP026	Distribute chlorine tablets, sufficient for 90 days, to 6,900 people (2,300 households with students) through hygiene promotion activities for 2,300 students at 6 schools.																
AP026	Provide safe water to 7 targeted communities through water trucking and the operation of a mobile water treatment plant in the community of Dos D'Ane. Another water purification system will also be set up in Delices in the last week of February 2018. Trucked to seven different communities by IMC to support DOWASCO government water company																
AP026	Train population of targeted communities (on the-job training for volunteers and community members on water treatment); 7 people in the village and 20 to 25 volunteers																
AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests (the 1,000 most vulnerable households that receive chlorine tablets during the recovery phase)																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation, which meets Sphere standards for quantity and quality, is provided to target population	# of communities benefitting from rehabilitated public conveniences (toilets and washing facilities) Baseline: 0 communities Target: 4 communities benefit from the rehabilitation of 5 public conveniences (toilets and washing areas).															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP028	Select the design for the 5 public conveniences (toilets and washing facilities based on consultation with targeted communities with considerations for cultural preference, safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices and menstrual hygiene as well as environmental impact and sustainability.																	
AP028	Construct 5 public conveniences (toilets and washing areas) in the communities of Loubiere, Citronier/New Town, and two in Point Michelle (total 4 communities)																	
AP028	Ensure toilets are clean and maintained through collaboration with village authorities and communities where public conveniences have been reconstructed (the public conveniences are mainly used by fishermen and the homeless).																	
AP028	Carry out drainage, vector control, and solid waste management in targeted communities (mosquito proofing water storage drums, cleaning drains to ensure that water is not stagnant, mobilizing villagers and volunteers to clean the village to help with garbage disposal).																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs), which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods, is provided to the target population	# of households that receive hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets Target: 5,000 households (15,000 people)																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Targeting and registration of beneficiaries																	
AP030	Distribute buckets to 5,000 families (15,000 people) (one per family) (part of the relief distributions)																	
AP030	Distribute 5,000 hygiene kits (part of relief distributions)																	
AP030	Distribute 10,000 jerry cans (2 Jerry cans per family) to 5,000 families (15,000 people) (part of relief distributions)																	
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in the use of the distributed hygiene kits.																	
AP030	Monitor the use of the hygiene kits and water treatment products and user's satisfaction through household surveys and household water quality tests.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase	Indicator: # of households who have sustainably reduced risk of waterborne disease through access to clean water Target: 1,489 households receive pumped water																



Disaster Risk Reduction Requirements (CHF) 96,573

Needs analysis:

During the annual rain/hurricane season, the Caribbean's many small island nations are exposed to heavy rainfall and strong winds that often bring destruction of life and property as well as and disruption of livelihoods. In Dominica there is a need for strengthened disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, emergency stock and training for staff and volunteers; additionally, there is a need to ensure that damaged buildings are repaired according to adequate building standards to make the communities as resistant as possible to future extreme weather events.

Population to be assisted:

While reconstruction activities focus on the households and areas that have been the worst affected, the DRR activities in this plan are designed to benefit the whole population of Dominica, (73,800 people). The DRCS will disseminate family disaster plans and community-based DRR mitigation activities to the communities. Overall strengthening of the disaster preparation and response capacities of the DRCS are one of the most important part of this operation.

Programme standards/benchmarks:

It is critical that communities are better prepared to mitigate and respond to future disasters. The DRCS will support selected communities with community-based risk reduction activities. Furthermore, all the DRCS's recovery interventions will aim to build community resilience to prepare Dominicans for future disasters, with community-based risk reduction embedded within all programmes; furthermore, the National Society will develop integrated community-based risk reduction projects that support community efforts to increase their own disaster resilience and allow them to better withstand the impact of future disasters. As part of this strategy, the DRCS will design a disaster risk reduction campaign for community resilience to build awareness within communities.

As soon as the conditions are established, the National Society will carry out an impact analysis to identify specific needs for community preparedness and risk reduction, generate lessons learned and document good practices. Additionally, the DRCS is planning to conduct an assessment to address future risks and vulnerabilities, existing capacities and needs for improvement and strengthen community resilience. The DRSC will include the adaptation and revision of some tools in its plan of action, using the flood modules and tools for community early warning systems as part of a longer-term action; in addition, the DRCS will promote resilience at the community level during the recovery phase through the development of a Road Map to community resilience, which will be part of the set of tools to be used within the operation.

To increase the local construction knowledge and build a better understanding among the larger community (not focusing only on the selected beneficiaries) of improved roofing solutions.

The social mobilization aspect of the project aims to increase resilience by empowering communities through participatory appraisal methods; this outcome will be reached through several community interventions implemented by a field team of community mobilizers (local volunteers) at the village level.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	# of people reached with information on community-based risk reduction															
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	Indicator: # of community members trained in the use of early warning systems. % of targeted communities with a contingency plan that includes measures for households and schools															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP001	PASSA training for DRCS staff and volunteers to improve the DRCS's capacity to provide shelter assistance																
AP001	Community early warning system training in select affected communities as part of the development of regional early warning system (EWS) in the Caribbean.																
AP001	Develop a disaster risk reduction/disaster preparedness and awareness campaign.																
AP001	Printing of sensitization materials and the dissemination of key messages in communities and schools.																
AP001	Training for volunteers on disaster risk reduction and early warning.																
AP001	Support the development of family disaster plans (home visits to develop emergency family plans and the preparation of emergency backpacks).																
AP001	Training and equipping of CERTs (training for community brigade staff, acquisition and distribution of kits for first response brigade, conduct drills at the community level).																
AP001	Roadmap to resilience training for DRCS volunteers and staff.																



Migration
Requirements (CHF): 22,200

P&B Output Code	Migration Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)	Indicator: # of people who are assisted with restoring family links (RFL) services															
	Migration Output 1.3: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster	Indicator: # of people who are assisted with RFL services															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP083	Deployment of RFL surge capacity to support the DRCS																
AP083	Provision of RFL equipment																
AP083	Provide access point to telecommunications and other RFL services																
AP083	Prioritization of requests for RFL among vulnerable groups (e.g. children, elderly, persons with special needs)																
AP083	Training of DRCS personnel in RFL																
AP083	Receipt and distribution of messages to assist affected people with RFL																
Above activities are completed																	

Strategies for Implementation
Requirements (CHF) 1,635,156

Quick links
[Emergency Items Catalogue 2009](#)
[Logistics Standards Online](#)
[Procurement Portal](#)

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	Indicators #volunteers and staff recruited to support the necessary legal ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies Target, 5 volunteers and 7 staff
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	Indicators # volunteers working on the operation who are insured Target: 90 volunteers # logistics volunteers recruited Target 5 logistics volunteers # volunteers trained on rights and safety

AP053	Development of visual material (posters, infographics, brochures)																	
AP053	Development and implementation of social media campaign																	
AP053	Recruitment of a DRCS communications volunteer																	
AP053	Production of media materials on the operation during recovery phase, including beneficiary stories for the IFRC’s website, photos, videos, social media messages, infographics, etc.																	
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	# of staff and volunteers trained in the use of ODK Target: 15 staff and volunteers																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP055	Hire personnel for the efficient and effective management of the operation																	
AP055	Procurement of ODK and Mega V																	
Above activities have been completed																		
AP055	Development and updating of a M&E plan and an indicator tracking table (ITT)																	
AP055	Conduct targeting and registration of beneficiaries using ODK																	
AP055	Conduct 4 regional IFRC monitoring visits (D&C Department purposes (the regional operations coordinator, head of the Disaster and Crisis Department and a PMER delegate will carry out monitoring visits)																	
AP055	Carry out a beneficiary satisfaction survey using ODK PDM and publish the evaluation																	
AP055	Training of 15 DRCS staff and volunteers in ODK and Mega V																	
AP055	Organize a lessons learned workshop																	
AP055	Conduct a final evaluation of the operation and publish the evaluation on the IFRC’s website																	
AP055	Develop operations updates and a final report																	
AP055	Conduct an internal financial audit of the operation																	

Security

The DRCS volunteers’ and personnel’s safety during field operations will be guaranteed through safety training such as Stay Safe and Safer Access; likewise, the security

plans of both the corresponding subsidiaries and the DRCS will be strengthened/developed. All participating volunteers will have medical and emergency insurance granted by their respective branch.

P&B Output Code	Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities	# of staff and volunteers who have taken Stay safe and Safer access training An updated security plan is in place															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP066	Security training (Stay safe and Safer Access)																
AP066	Security Plan Development / Strengthening																

Budget

All activities identified in the budget must include an OUTPUT CODE (APXXX type of code – please see Annex A for reference).

For each activity, it is necessary to **budget all the costs incurred**. I.e. for a distribution of food: the costs of procurement of the food, any warehousing and transport costs, the volunteer costs for distribution, monitoring of the distributions, etc. All these costs will then be linked to the same OUTPUT CODE (AP008 in this case).

General operational support costs (human resources, logistics, communications, office costs, financial charges), which are not budgeted under the specific activities **should be included in the Strategies for Implementation part of the Budget**.

The completed budget should be transferred by the FedBudget template by IFRC Secretariat staff <https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/support/finance1/systems-access/FedBudget/>

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:


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Annex

A. SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

Envisioning genuine participation through community empowerment, ensuring gender equality and inclusion of marginalized groups, social mobilization will use several participatory appraisal methods with emphasis on supporting the most vulnerable, reinforcing self-coping capacity, building resilience, reducing vulnerability and community led reconstruction.

The goals this social mobilization approach includes trust and relationship building in the community, engaging beneficiaries and encouraging participation, and establishing credibility through transparency and accountability.

1. Beneficiary Enrolment

As per beneficiary selection criteria, the most vulnerable households per village will be selected and listed in a database as per ODK system. Eligibility of beneficiary has been validated by local authority and/or peers. Each selected beneficiary will be given an enrolment code, this code will provide all the information listed in the database and mapping data as mentioned below. The code will be noted on a IFRC/DRCS visibility sign on each house. This system will facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation activities during and after the project implementation.

The beneficiary enrolment will be done by the DRCS volunteers led by the shelter technical staff as further explained under Monitoring and Evaluation Set-up Chapter. Beneficiary shall also be requested to sign a contract with IFRC that explains the full process of the construction.

A grievance mechanism will be put in place to ensure that all community members are well informed regarding the selection criteria. Ensure a transparent feedback mechanism, providing all community members the option to file complaints and provide timely answers.

2. Reconstruction Mapping

To facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation activities the baseline information as gathered through the assessment is listed in the ODK database. The houses selected for roofing repair as per ODK database will be linked to highly accessible maps.

The information from the ODK database and GIS mapping will be used to manage the enrolment process, to track progress against targets and to assess reconstruction outcomes. All project staff will be updating the database daily as per monitoring plan.

3. Participation methodology

As per above explanation structural safe houses shall receive a roof constructed in accordance with Government Building Code and multi-hazard resilient approach. Therefore, guidance will be provided on issues surrounding building back safer techniques and community awareness projects.

To increase the local construction knowledge and build a better understanding among the total community (not focussing on only the selected beneficiaries) regarding improved roofing solutions leaflets with Build back safer messages will be distributed. In addition to this a vocational training will be held, as explained further down, in each selected area for which all community members are invited to take part of. This training will be film to be used for educational purpose to inform all community members and will facilitate the groundwork for the provision of technical assistance.

B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

To ensure that the roofing construction will be implemented following the Building Code and to increase the number of reconstructed/repared roofs the technical assistance will be provided on different levels and will cover different aspects of possible technical support. Through the technical assistance approach, IFRC/DRCS will stress the communication of safe construction practices too all community members even if no materials or labour support was directly provided to the household.

1. Identification and training of local carpenters.

As part of the Social Mobilization pillar carpenters will be identified in villages and are requested to take part of a one-day introduction training. This training is developed by the shelter team and will incorporate the knowledge of the local Building Code, health and safety measures and the set-up, including contract, of the IFRC program implementation. Participants will after the training being divided in two groups: carpenters, who have shown to have a good knowledge regarding safe roof reconstruction and workers, who are willing to learn more about roof construction. The latter group will participate in a vocational training, where they will build a roof, of a vulnerable beneficiary, under the lead of a carpenter identified and supervised by IFRC technical team. The carpenters and workers who pass this test will receive a training participation code and are eligible to work for the IFRC roofing program. Contracts with all carpenters and workers will be signed individually. All construction workers will be enrolled in a Groupe Personal Accident insurance. As an apprentice, workers will rapidly increase their capacity on the job.

As a livelihood component to the program, carpenters will be offered the opportunity to lease tools and health and safety gear for a fraction of the value, after the IFRC program is finalized and they have fulfilled their agreement, the tools and safety gear will be handed over to the carpenter, who can if he chooses, become self-employed.

2. Construction set-up

After the agreement with the beneficiary is signed and before the construction work can start, paperwork as per IFRC and Governments request needs to be filled out as part of the Monitoring and evaluation aspect of the program. These documents will be filled out by a local architect assisted by the shelter and construction delegate, shelter officer and temporary volunteer local and international engineers/architects.

- Demolition agreement: the beneficiary is requested to demolish the (part) roof as per this agreement 2 days before the reconstruction starts, if they are not able to do this themselves the project will hire daily labour to do so.
- Proposed scope of work form: informs the beneficiary regarding the work that will be implemented.
- Roof Repair Post Maria Form: this form is requested by the Government to track all activities, after the Government has received this document they need to provide permission to proceed within 48 hours, no reply is also a permission to proceed.
- Bill of Quantity: to calculate the exact amount of materials needed for the roof repair.
- Notification of completion: to inform the Government of the completion of the roof, the Government will undertake an inspection and issue a certificate of completion

As part of the monitoring process these documents are not filled out by the construction supervisor to ensure a second level of control.

3. Construction supervision

Construction supervisors per village will be appointed ensuring the pre-set Build back better technics are applied and as part of the Monitoring and evaluation aspect of the project. These supervisors will be responsible for the technical support throughout the construction process and will assist with the acceptance of the materials at site by assisting the beneficiary with the signing of the Good received note.

These supervisors shall participate in all IFRC implemented trainings and will be trained in site supervision emphasising the most critical points for roof reconstruction. These site supervisors will closely monitor the constructions directly implemented by IFRC/DRCS. However, they are made available to support community members in the collaborative owner driven reconstruction efforts.

4. Build Back Safer messaging

Construction guidance will also be given through technical messages on posters placed in critical spots in the villages and through leaflets handed-out by the community mobilizers. These messages will include a drawing of basic roof construction, description of materials, and the contact of the local construction supervisor(s).

C. TIERED ASSISTANCE

1. Type of tiered assistance

Due to the high cost of a full roof repair, the pre-set number of 2,500 roofs repaired cannot be reached. To be able serve as many as possible a tiered assistance model is developed. The factors influencing the possible number of roof that can be constructed are illustrated in the below table:

Depending on the amount of high vulnerable or vulnerable households as per result of the joint assessment and the above-mentioned factors the correct number of houses will be determined. (excel table can be adjusted). The shelter sector will cooperate with CTP for the payment of the labour for the construction of about 500 roofs. Payment modalities will be defined by CTP.

2. Fully damaged houses

The original budget for the project doesn't contain funding for fully damaged houses. However, high vulnerable households with fully damaged houses identified during the joint assessment will be listed and linked with the Government for the housing project supported by the World Bank.

D. MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Market development initiatives can be divided in two groups. While the market supply chain will be supported as per identified need in communities, livelihood initiatives are supported through the carpenter's and unskilled labour training.

High vulnerable and vulnerable households will be provided with materials purchased by the project. These materials if purchased outside the country are checked before purchasing. To ensure that materials bought by the project in country have the required quality and households, not receiving materials from the project, have access to quality materials the housing Market supply chain needs to be supported.

1. Housing Market supply chain

Support will be provided to the housing market supply chain to ensure the availability of quality, affordable construction materials during the project's implementation and beyond. National and local level suppliers are encouraged to improve the quality of materials where needed. The following activities could be implemented if the need arises:

- Asses and address the gaps in the housing market by increasing capacity. This includes providing support to these markets to address the quality issues by seeking linkages with government institutions and NGOS.
- Market monitoring: Regular monitoring of the construction market such as the source, quality and price of construction materials and works, labour, and transport.

Market development and housing value chains ought to be linked with support provided at parish level. Support to the local market can be provided through:

- Mapping local vendors for quality control purposes, putting a quality control system in place, identifying gaps and providing assistance in obtaining quality materials through district level linkages.
- Identify vendors with quality materials and create community linkages through the Build Back Safer messaging
- Work with local vendors to develop projects which could support the market value chain.

2. Livelihood

Initiatives envisioned for livelihood support in communities are all construction related:

- Professional carpenter’s training and set-up of self-employed carpenters to the leasing of tools and health and safety equipment
- Vocational training for unskilled labours and individuals with no prior construction capacity. This could also facilitate the construction of roofs done by home owners, who can assist the carpenter for the construction of his/her own house or could construct the roof with the help of trained family members.

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SETUP

The ODK database and related GIS mapping will serve as base-line against which all construction activities will be measured. This database and related maps will be kept up-to-date by expert local staff to ensure its relevance and an excerpt of the relevant maps and data will be shared on a monthly basis as progress updates, if required.

1. Project staff

The overall responsibility of the program implementation lies with the Shelter Delegate who will manage all coordination on national level supported by the project team, volunteers, logistics, procurement and financial department. The implementation on the ground, including provision of trainings and technical assistance will be provided by dedicated project staff. The project team consists of the following roles:

2. Beneficiary accountability mechanism

Construction supervisor (1 per village)	Supervision of the construction works on village level. (roaming, rotation system) Assist in technical trainings
Community Mobilizer (2 per village) depending on the size of the village	Has a permanent presence in the cluster and will implement the social mobilization aspect of the project in

Shelter delegate (1)	Overall responsibility for the project implementation.
Construction delegate (1)	Responsible for the overall quality assurance of the program in all selected districts and the performance of the technical staff. Development and implementation of construction trainings.
Shelter officer (1)	Direct support to program director and construction delegate, assisting with coordination
Local architect (1)	Filling out of required paperwork and sign off on RRPM form (if requested by the Government)

To ensure beneficiary place to enable good lines local authorities. The lines to high level project

	coordination with the construction supervisors for the technical aspect of the project. (volunteers)
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accountability, a culturally appropriate feedback mechanism will be put in of communication between the project staff, the target communities, and feedback mechanism will be maintained on field level with direct reporting staff and DRC management.

3. Lessons learned

Findings from the monitoring and evaluation activities described above will inform how to adjust and improve the above described project implementation. Training curriculum will be modified, training modules will be updated, and the areas of focus for technical assistance could be altered. These lessons will be used systematically to improve programming over time.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

Appeal Name: HC MARIA

MDRDM003

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	201,404			201,404
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	10,226			10,226
Construction - Materials	1,455,822			1,455,822
Clothing & Textiles	76,739			76,739
Food	0			0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	395,778			395,778
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	56,177			56,177
Utensils & Tools	140,876			140,876
Other Supplies & Services	42,754		179,540	222,294
Emergency Response Units	0		246,810	246,810
Cash Disbursements	1,464,712			1,464,712
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION	3,844,489	0	426,350	4,270,839
Computer & Telecom Equipment	37,504			37,504
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	18,109			18,109
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPME	55,613	0	0	55,613
Storage, Warehousing	82,000			82,000
Distribution & Monitoring	175,002			175,002
Transport & Vehicle Costs	118,910			118,910
Logistics Services	52,095			52,095
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND ST	428,007	0	0	428,007
International Staff	755,750			755,750
Regionally Deployed Staff	40,000			40,000
National Staff	34,705			34,705
National Society Staff	232,506			232,506
Volunteers	51,277			51,277
Other Staff Benefits	0			0
Total PERSONNEL	1,114,238	0	0	1,114,238
Consultants	141,258			141,258
Professional Fees	102,390			102,390
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONA	243,649	0	0	243,649
Workshops & Training	148,499			148,499
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	148,499	0	0	148,499
Travel	132,888			132,888
Information & Public Relations	36,058			36,058
Office Costs	72,191			72,191
Communications	19,315			19,315
Financial Charges	12,727			12,727
Other General Expenses	1,387			1,387
Shared Office and Services Costs	0			0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	274,566	0	0	274,566
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS		0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recove	397,089	0	27,713	424,802
Total INDIRECT COSTS	397,089	0	27,713	424,802
TOTAL BUDGET	6,506,149	0	454,063	6,960,212
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	5,501,910			5,501,910
Bilateral Contributions			454,063	454,063
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	5,501,910	0	454,063	5,955,973
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,004,239	0	0	1,004,239