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Emergency Appeal Operations Update

Dominica: Hurricane Maria



Operation No. MDRDM003; 6-month operations update	Glide n° TC-2017-000136DMA
Date of issue: 20 May 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 21 September 2017 to 8 March 2018
Operation start date: 21 September 2017	Expected timeframe: 15 months Expected end date: 21 December 2018 The operation (appeal) timeframe was extended from 12 to 15 months
Revised Operation budget: 6.9 million Swiss Francs (CHF)	DREF amount initially allocated: 239,232 Swiss francs (CHF)
No. of people to be assisted: 5,000 families, 15,000 people ¹	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) American Red Cross, the Barbados Red Cross Society, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross-PIRAC (Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas and the Caribbean), Icelandic Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations 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), among others.	
Changes to the emergency plan of action (EPoA) made in the last Revised Appeal no. 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appeal was extended from 12 to 15 months; the new operation end date is 21 December 2018. • The budget increased from 5,749,087 Swiss francs to 6.9 million Swiss francs to assist 15,000 people for 15 months • The additional activities planned result in a funding gap of CHF 1,004,239 	
The revision of the EPoA includes a number of new activities and several activities were eliminated. A complete list of the activities that were added or eliminated can be found in the revised emergency appeal no. 2 , which was issued on 27 March 2018.	

CTP/livelihoods and basic needs dashboard:

https://app.klipfolio.com/published/441dc9af4b5bcd493fe07d6118dd735d/dominica_im

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).

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 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 2018, 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 had 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 and to high-cost specialized equipment and medical supplies; additionally, damaged roadways hindered the arrival of supplies to the affected facilities, which also impacted the provision of health care.

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 Dominican government's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

The Dominican Red Cross Society (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 through the distribution of debit cards to selected beneficiaries. Throughout the response process, the National Society's capacity 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 the DRCS is recruiting new volunteers to ensure the continuation of response and recovery activities.

The revised EPoA includes a strong emphasis on capacity building, since there is a strong need for rebuilding its core structure and increasing its ability to respond to future disasters and to provide follow up on the National Society's recent restructuring.

As of 17 March 2018, the DRCS, with the IFRC's support, has distributed relief, shelter and wash items to 8,635 households, which amounts to 173 per cent of the 5,000 households that were targeted in the emergency plan of action. The high number of households reached is mainly because of the large amounts of tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans and long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets that were distributed.

Areas targeted by relief activities included selected communities in seven parishes: Saint George, Saint Joseph, Saint Luke, Saint Paul, Saint Mark, Saint David and Saint Patrick

Areas targeted with NFI in relief distributions in Dominica						
PARISH	COMMUNITIES					
St. George	Fortune	Goodwill	Roseau	Stock Farm	Fond Cole	Tarish Pit
	Loubiere	Citronniere	Yampiece	Eggleston	Bath Estate	Wotten Waven
	Potters Ville	Kings Hill	Gutter	Giraudel	Bellevue Chopin	
St. Joseph	Layou	Mero				
St. Luke	Pointe Michel					
St. Paul	Campbell	Mahaut	Cochrane	Tareau		
St. Mark	Soufriere	Galion	Scotts Head			
St. David	San Sauveur					
St. Patrick	Delices	Tete Mome/ Montine	Fond St. Jean	Dubique	Pichelin	Fond St. Jean
	Bagatelle					

The table summarizes the cumulative distributions from September 2017 to 19 March 2018.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS						
Quantity of Items distributed				Number of households reached		
	Emergency phase: September- December 2017	Recovery phase: January- March 19, 2018	Number of items distributed	Number of households		
ITEMS	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TOTAL	Target	Actual	Per cent
Kitchen set	2940	515	3455	5000	3455	69%
Disposable Diapers	2	66	68	N/A	68	N/A
Blankets**	8304	1247	9551	5000	4776	96%
Hygiene Kit	2678	501	3179	5000	3179	64%
Jerry Cans**	7111	828	7939	5000	3970	79%
Food Box	184	1	185	N/A	185	N/A
Starter kit	0	20	20	N/A	20	N/A
Candles	811	340	1151	N/A	1151	N/A
Buckets	2683	449	3132	5000	3132	63%
Citronella Candles	910	67	977	N/A	977	N/A
Shelter Toolkits	1069	58	1127	2500	1127	45%
Solar Lights	1149	630	1779	N/A	1779	N/A
Mosquito nets**	5997	1016	7013	5000	3507	70%
Tarpaulins**	11265	1504	12769	5000	6385	128%
Hercules Camping Stove	3	0	3	N/A	3	N/A
Wood	1408	0	1408	5000	1408	28%
Assorted Items	274	0	274	N/A	274	N/A
Aquatabs	3010	0	3010	5000	3010	60%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS*	7185	1450	8635	5000	8635	173%

**The total number of households is very high due to the large number of tarpaulins, jerry cans and blankets that were distributed. The number of items for tarpaulins, jerry cans and blankets does not correspond exactly to the number of households as the received amount of each item varied. Distributions are still ongoing in the recovery phase and figures are expected to rise further. Challenges in the distribution during the emergency phase may in some instances have caused errors in beneficiary registration, but the error margin for the number of total beneficiary households is estimated at less than 1%.*

***The household numbers for those receiving blankets, jerry cans, mosquito net and tarpaulins are the minimum numbers of beneficiaries reached separately for each item. The number is derived from the number of items by dividing it by two. Most households that received tarpaulins received two pieces, but the number of household that received only one item (of blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and tarpaulins) cannot be established exactly.*

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 affected families' immediate needs.

The DRCS used mobile based Open Data Kit (ODK) software to conduct a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey from 1 to 16 November 2017. The National Society collected the data through DRSC volunteer-led interviews with beneficiaries; the DRSC carried out the interviews in collaboration with village councils, which provided assistance on the selection of the 143 surveyed beneficiaries.

Five communities were surveyed during the PDM's first phase, including three different communities near Roseau; the DRSC also surveyed two rural communities: one north of Roseau and one south of the capital. The survey's results showed the beneficiary households were satisfied with the non-food items they received.

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 (part of livelihoods)
 - Allotment 1 - Emergency phase: One distribution (before 31 January 2018) of pre-paid VISA cash cards (USD 450) to 1,000 households (3,000 people)
 - Allotment 2 – Recovery phase: One distribution (January to April 2018) of pre-paid VISA cash cards (USD 450) to 1,000 households (3,000 people)
- Second modality: Cash for work (part of 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 carpenters² XCD 142 (CHF 49.77), (Cost to DRCS/IFRC XCD 164 [CHF 57.48])

Completion of first Allotment of CTP

The first Allotment of the cash transfer programme was completed in January 2018, and it reached a total of 1,001 households (3,003 people) with the distribution of cash cards with USD\$450 balances.

The CTP's second Allotment had already commenced during the reporting period, and it will be completed in April 2018 (See charts of CTP activities in detailed operational plan below.)

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 (ITTERUs). 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 planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), among others. The IFRC team currently includes an operations manager and 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. While CDEMA has not hosted regular meetings since 6 October 2017, continuous exchange of information is still taking place between the Red Cross Movement, partners and the Dominican government through meetings, reports and online trackers.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

With the support of the government, UNICEF and WFP, a non-conditional cash transfer programme, 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 are prevented through coordination between all major humanitarian actors in the selection of the operational area, including United Nations (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, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

² 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 on a total of 580 roofs.

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. 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 the Dominica Water and Sewerage Company Limited (DOWASCO) 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 affected 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. An ongoing 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. On 21 March 2018, the government approved the reconstruction of type B houses (not built according to building code) and the reconstruction of buildings that have been severely damaged to ensure 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 the region; the DRCS will address this limitation through the monitoring of the procurement chain, providing support to the supply chain and government efforts, and standardizing the specification of relief items to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the logistics supply chain. Sourcing and transportation of the necessary items is ongoing.

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. The most serious challenge is caused by the lack of site supervisors whose task it is to supervise their daily work. Furthermore, there is a shortage of engineers and architects available to undertake the technical assessment. For this reason, volunteers from abroad will be brought in to support the activities. Delays in government approvals and the supervision of construction work can be expected; therefore, the DRCS is maintaining 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 used vulnerability criteria such as elderly, low-income households with children or persons with special needs to select the target beneficiaries from the most vulnerable among those whose homes had been damaged or destroyed.

Depending upon the availability of financial services outside Roseau, the DRCS will update the initial market analysis conducted in September 2017 to confirm the relevance of the cash grant amount and modality of payment. This analysis will be also be 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's hiring of the workers to provide roof repair services.

The DRCS will conduct a livelihood 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.



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 Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness (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 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 be converted 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 DRCS's programme-based capacities.

Logistics: Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) has been present in Dominica since the early days of the operation through an IFRC logistics coordinator and three rotations of logistics 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 hurricane resilient roofing of houses that is in line with the operational strategy and requests; moreover, 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 assistance to the DRCS, and it provided support during the operation's initial phase from its base on Guadeloupe. Currently, there is an IFRC logistics structure in Dominica to support the reception, storage and distribution of the relief materials.

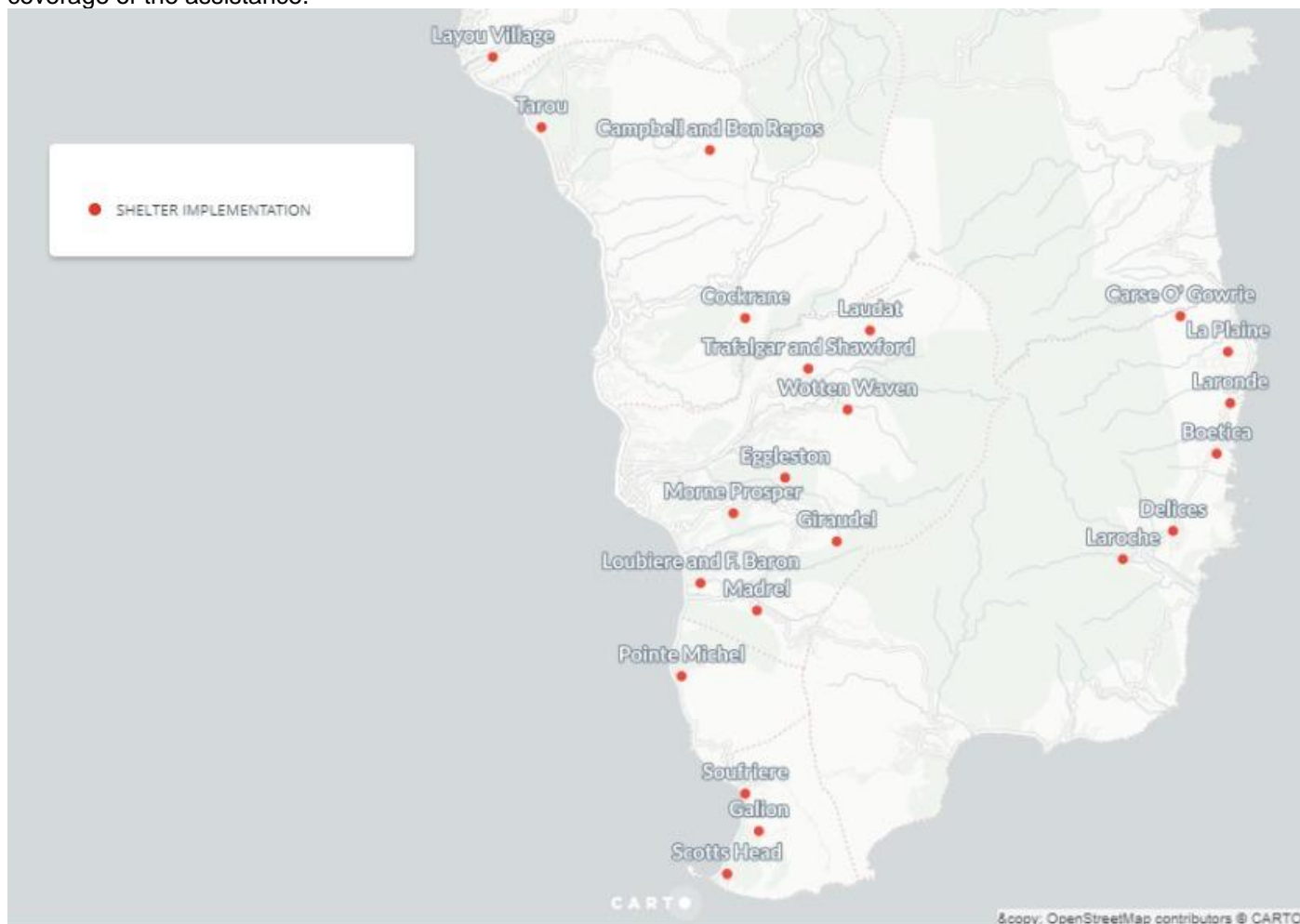
Logistics will continue to manage effectively the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

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 affected population's needs (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 have been 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 the 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 in the rural areas of Saint George; it will also conduct shelter activities 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. Together 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 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 have special needs (mentally or physically) and/or chronically ill; Households with pregnant and/or lactating women; Households with dependent children 16 years or younger.

- Economic criteria: Household members lack the capacity to provide labor for repairing/construction activities and/or lack the 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 besides 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 (PSS); it will address this need through the provision of additional PSS support during the recovery phase.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH):

Water and sanitation activities continue with 4 water purification pumping stations and water trucking to 7 communities that lack access to clean water and the rehabilitation and repair of 5 community (urban and semi-urban) public sanitation facilities. These public facilities are multi-use and include clothes washing stations, showers and bathrooms, and they serve the most vulnerable urban and semi-urban populations, who do not have these basic WASH facilities in their homes. These facilities, if they do not have existing concrete roofs, will be installed with hurricane-resistant roofs, and they will also be structurally checked and retro-fitted to the standard building code if necessary.

Disaster risk reduction (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 shelter and settlements. The establishment of community early warning systems (EWS) will target selected affected communities within the current operation's intervention areas. 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 the 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. The 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 (CDRT) 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 about the ongoing relief effort 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 delivering radio announcements, hotlines and Facebook alerts that are constantly being used for communication with the Dominican population.

Using ODK, DRCS volunteers from the affected communities conducted an integrated multi-sector assessment in coordination with the Village Improvement Committee (VIC), Village councils and CDRTs. The DRCS registers complaints at the time of distribution and when each household is assessed to address complaints from people who are not on the community-developed beneficiary list and have not received relief items. 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, is 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](#).

C. Detailed Operational Plan

 Shelter People targeted: 5,000 households (15,000 people) Requirements (CHF): 2,662,369		
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Indicator: % of all implemented shelter and settlement solutions that are safe and adequate and will remain so until more durable solutions are achieved.	100%	100%
Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households receiving shelter materials in emergency phase	5,000 families	6,385
# of households receiving shelter assistance in recovery phase	1,000 families 100 families (UNDP)	27
# of working days paid for through the cash for work programme	5 days x 5 workers x 580 roofs	0
Progress towards outcomes		

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

- *Deployment of a surge staff member specialized in relief*

Specialized relief staff were deployed during the emergency phase.

- *Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps (Rapid assessment)*

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

The DRCS has used continuous and detailed assessment and analysis to inform the design and implementation of the operation. For more on this output's activities, please see [Operations Update](#) no.2.

- *Targeting and registration of beneficiaries*

The DRCS conducted targeting and registration for the distribution of shelter NFIs during the emergency phase. The DRCS completed the bulk of the relief distributions on 19 March 2018; however, it is still distributing relief items during the recovery phase to vulnerable beneficiaries it missed during the emergency phase.

- *Provision of technical training for volunteers and beneficiaries on the construction of emergency shelters and the use of tarpaulins*

The National Society trained DRCS volunteers and beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelters and the use of tarpaulins.

- *Procurement and distribution of 10,000 tarpaulins (two per family), essential non-food items for 5,000 families, 5,000 kitchen sets (one per family) 10,000 blankets (two per family), timber two rafters per family (part of relief distribution during emergency phase that included several sectors).*

A total of 12,769 tarpaulins were distributed to at least 6,385 people from among the affected population during the first six months of the operation. This includes the distribution of 11,265 blankets during the emergency phase (September to December 2017) and 1,504 tarpaulins during the recovery phase (January 19 March 2018). Most households received two blankets, but some households received only one or more than two depending upon their needs.

A total of 3,455 households (out of the initial 5,000 households initially targeted) received kitchen sets in the first six months of the of the operation, including 2,940 kitchen sets distributed during the emergency and 515 sets during the recovery phase.

A total of 9,551 blankets were distributed during the operation's first six months, including 8,304 blankets during the emergency phase and 1,247 blankets distributed during the recovery phase. Targeted families received varying numbers of blankets depending upon family size and other needs-related factors. In total, 4,776 people received blankets as part of the shelter assistance actions.

A total of 1,408 of the 5,000 targeted households received two pieces of wood⁴ suitable for rafters. As the operation is now focusing on roof construction activities following building codes, the DRCS will provide much larger quantities of corrugated iron, hurricane straps, screw, nails and other hardware d to the households who have been selected for reconstruction of roofs

- *Procurement and distribution of 2,500 shelter toolkits (part of relief distribution)*

A total of 1,127 out of 2,500 targeted households received shelter toolkits as part of the operation including 1,069 households from September until December 2017 and 58 from January 2018 until 19 March 2018.

⁴ Difficulties in bringing wood and other construction materials into the country resulted in shortages of wood for distribution.

St. Paul	Crockrane	X	X																	
St. George	Madrel	X	X	X																
St. George	Loubiere	X	X																	
St. George	Fond Baron	X	X	X																
St. George	Giraudel	X	X	X																
St. George	Eggleston	X	X	X																
St. George	Morne Prosper	X	X	X																
St. George	Wotten Waven	X	X																	
St. George	Laudat	X	X	X																
St. George	Trafalgar&shawford&Fond Canie	X	X	X																
St. Patrick	Carse O'Gowrie	X	X																	
St. Patrick	La Plaine	X	X																	
St. Patrick	Laronde	X	X																	
St. Patrick	Boetica	X																		
St. Patrick	Laroche	X	X																	
St. Patrick	Delices	X	X																	
A. Selection of beneficiaries B. Village council and disaster committee meeting C. Village council and disaster committee check beneficiary lists D. Beneficiary meeting E. Grievance mechanism end date reached F. Technical assessment houses										G: Signing contract with beneficiaries H. Into-Training carpenters/workers I. Hands-on training carpenters/workers J. Signing contract carpenters/workers K. Dispatch materials L. Start construction works										

- *Provision of support to affected population on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues. (assistance to 1,000 households [3,000 people] on the provision of title to land and/or house)*

This activity is ongoing as part of the process of selecting the households that will benefit from the reconstruction of their houses.

- *Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter construction materials and procurement of shelter materials*

This activity is ongoing throughout the procurement process.

- *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)*

Carpenters and skilled workers will be paid with cash on a bi-weekly basis. Site supervisors monitor attendance and the shelter admin officer delivers the bi-weekly payments in the villages.

- *Distribution of shelter construction materials to the affected population (900 houses + 100 houses with UNDP)*

The DRSC signed a contract with UNDP, which will provide it with shelter construction materials. As part of the cooperation materials had been allocated to St Patrick. At the end of the reporting period, work in St Patrick had been implemented as shown in the table above.

- *Monitoring of the implementation of the shelter programme*
- *Post-distribution monitoring survey using ODK*
- *Evaluation of the shelter support provided*

The DRCS will conduct a post distribution monitoring survey and a final evaluation following the implementation of the shelter reconstruction activities.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers mobilized for shelter intervention	20	20
# of families who receive induction training to repair their house	900+100 families (3,000 people)	500 families
# of families who receive technical guidance messaging on safe roof construction	2,000 families (6,000 people)	2000 families

# of carpenters and construction workers who are trained	30 carpenters and 120 construction workers	4 carpenters and 17 construction workers
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p><i>Identification mobilization and training of 20 volunteers for shelter intervention</i></p> <p>During the reporting period, the DRSC mobilized 20 of its volunteers and staff for shelter actions; it is mobilizing volunteers for the shelter intervention as needed to facilitate the implementation of each stage of the shelter activities.</p> <p><i>Development of appropriate training material for awareness raising/training of volunteers</i></p> <p>During the reporting period, the IFRC finalized the design of its information, education and communications (IEC) materials, and it continued to work with the shelter cluster on the development of common IEC materials.</p> <p><i>Provision of technical support build back safer guidance, awareness raising activities and induction training of the 900+100 target families to repair their house (build back safer).</i></p> <p>During the reporting period, the DRCS held beneficiary meetings in 10 out of the 23 targeted communities; during these meetings, the National Society provided beneficiaries with build back safer guidance and conducted awareness-raising activities.</p> <p><i>Identification and development of appropriate and safe local building techniques/practices standard roof construction for strong wind.</i></p> <p>The DRCS completed this activity during the reporting period. The Dominican building code has been revised, with support from Engineers Without Borders and UNDP; this work has been published in "Guide to Dominica's Housing Standards" and the Shelter Cluster website.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>During the reporting period, the DRSC conducted introductory training in awareness raising on local building techniques and hands-on training with carpenters and skilled workers in Layou, one of the 23 targeted communities (listed in the table above). In Layou, the DRSC signed contracts with the carpenters and skilled workers, and the distribution of the construction materials and construction work began.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>The DRSC shared flyers and posters that explained the building code at the beneficiary meetings, and it provided the beneficiaries selected for the roof reconstruction programme with information on the construction process. The activities listed below took place in all the selected villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Village council meetings to explain project and building code ✓ Vetting of beneficiary list by village council, disaster committee and parliament representative ✓ Beneficiary meetings to explain project, selection criteria, grievance mechanism and building code ✓ Technical assessment of house by architect/engineer ✓ Signing of contract between IFRC/beneficiaries ✓ Delivery of materials to the site of each house ✓ Start of construction with or without labour provided through the roof reconstruction programme ✓ Ongoing site supervision by the IFRC and the DRCS shelter staff <p><i>Monitoring of technical guidance, including supervision of the ongoing repair work.</i></p> <p>During the reporting period, the DRCS and the IFRC monitored the provision of technical guidance in Layou. Construction work had already commenced in Layou community during the reporting period.</p> <p><i>Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance</i></p> <p>The DRSC will evaluate the adoption of technical guidance at the end of the technical guidance activities.</p> 		



Livelihoods and basic needs

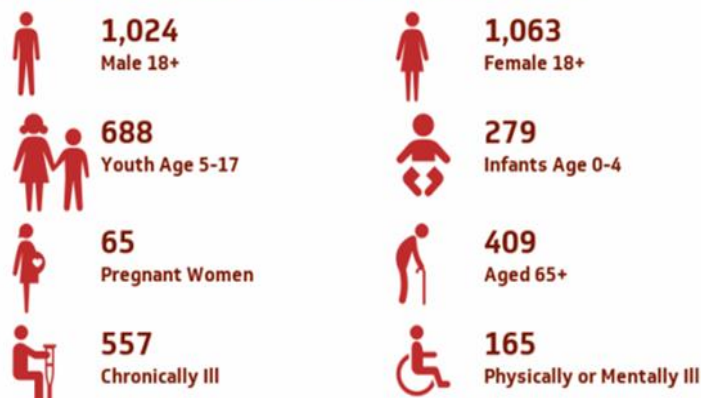
People targeted: 3,000 people (1,000 households)

Requirements (CHF) 1,076,005

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security, including food, is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of beneficiaries expressing satisfaction with the DRCS's cash grants in PDM survey	100%	N/A
Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security, including food, is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households in Roseau reached with cash grants during the emergency phase.	1,000 households (3,000 people)	1,001 households (3,003 people)
# of households outside Roseau reached with cash grants during the recovery phase	1,000 households (3,000 people)	830 households (2,490 people)
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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]) • The DRCS mobilized 10 to participate in 4-day CTP refresher training from 6 to 10 March (IFRC E-module) • 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 • Unconditional/multi-purpose cash distributions to 1,000 households (3,000 people) during recovery phase 		

Community	No. of households /cards distributed	Community	No. of households/ cards distributed
CTP 1. lot		CTP 2. lot	
Bath Estate	40	Dominica Grammar School shelter (reassigned 1. lot)	1
Dominica Grammar School	17	Gallon	9-Feb 22
DRC volunteers	11	Gutter (reassigned 1. lot)	1
Fond Cole (including community shelter)	121	Newton (reassigned 1. lot)	1
Fortune	21	Stockfarm (reassigned 1. lot)	1
Goodwill (Goodwill Parish Hall)	148	Layout	1-8 Feb 87
Gutter Village	54	Scottshead	22-Feb 79
Kingshill	59	Soufriere	22-Feb 107
Newtown (including Newtown)	107	Point Michel	23-Feb 128
Pottersville	54	Loubiere	27-Feb 52
Roseau (including shelters)	102	Loubiere, Wall House	12-Mar 35
Silverlake	23	Point Michel	13-Mar 55
Stockfarm	131	Soufriere	14-Mar 36
Tarish Pit	66	Scotts Head	15-Mar 59
Yam piece	47	Boetica, Delices	16-Mar 20
Distributed total	1001	La Plaine	19-Mar 35
Lost card	1	Tarou	20-Mar 59
Not delivered	2	Campbell	21-Mar 14
		Gutter, Bath Estate, Fond Cole, Fortune, Goodwill, Kings Hill, Newtown, Pottersville, Roseau, Stock Farm, Tarish Pit	38
		Distributed total*	830
		Remaining cards*	169
Total	1004	Total	999

Human Impact of Cash Transfer Program

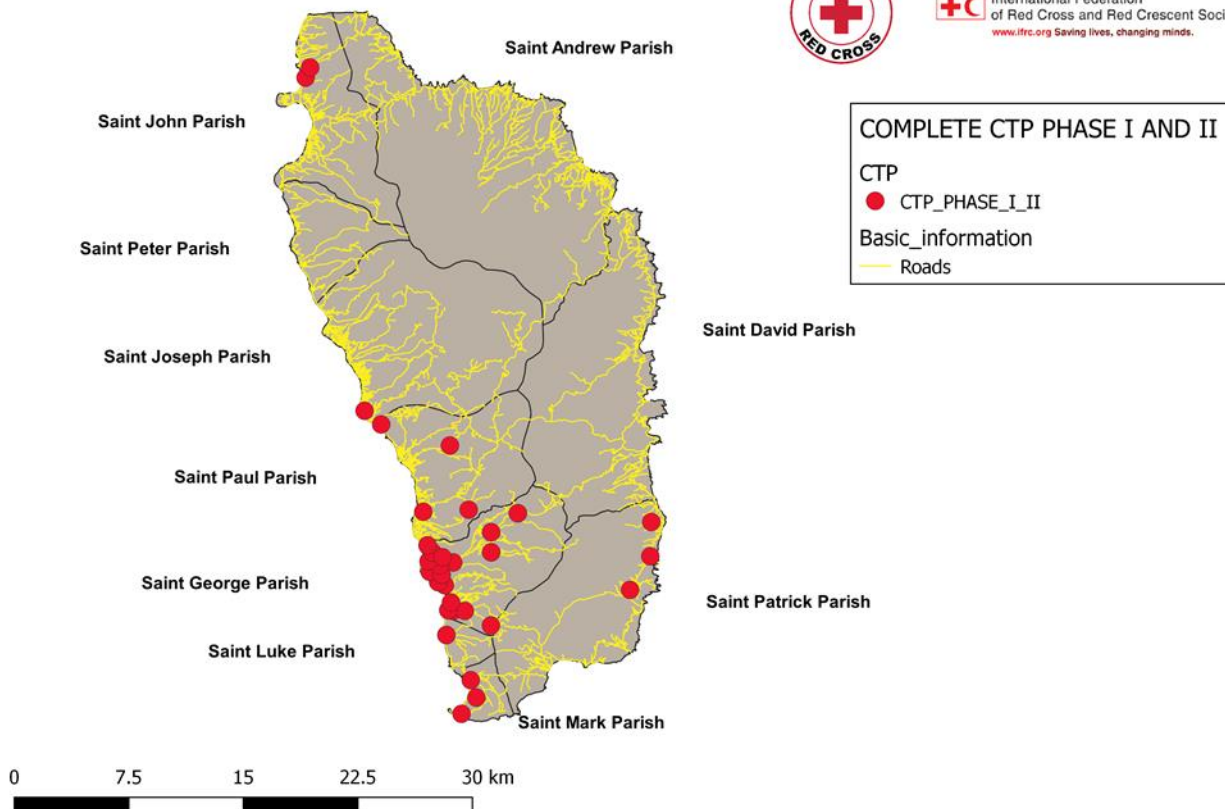


From 8 November 2017 to 31 January 2018, the Dominica Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, distributed pre-paid debit Visa cards, with USD 450 USD in cash on each card, reaching an estimated 1,831 households. The DRSC completed the first phase of the unconditional cash transfers following the successful distribution of 1,001 cash cards to 23 communities.

The DRCS started the second phase of distributions of cash cards on 9 February 2018, and it expects to complete the distributions in April 2018, reaching approximately 1,000 households by the end of the phase. On 21 March, 830 cash cards had been distributed in the second phase.



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- Programme sensitization with key stakeholders (financial institutions, store owners, community leaders, local authorities)
- Beneficiary communication materials to raise awareness of the CTP, use of the cash grant and selection criteria

In preparation for the CTP activities, the DRCS/IFRC team held meetings with key stakeholders to ensure that they were adequately informed about the CTP programme and to enlist their cooperation. Furthermore, the team produced beneficiary communications materials to disseminate information on the CTP to beneficiaries.

- Establish and activate feedback and complaints response mechanism

The DRSC established and activated a feedback and complaints response mechanism.

- Mobilize surge technical staff in CTP (including for CTP/livelihoods assessment during the recovery phase)

The DRSC mobilized several CTP staff for the implementation of the two distributions of unconditional cash, including surge technical staff deployed from Panama and RIT members and CTP delegates. During the reporting period, the IFRC dispatched eight staff to implement the operation's CTP component, including two FACT team members and one RIT member.

The livelihoods need assessment is under preparation, and activities began in late April 2018. The overall goal of this assessment is to analyze the needs of different livelihoods groups in Dominica, particularly groups that still have not recovered six months after the hurricane. The assessment will serve to identify the most appropriate form of support for the affected population.

- Assess and monitor market and Financial Service Provider status
- Conduct detailed assessments to identify eligible beneficiaries based on pre-set selection criteria using ODK
- Registration and verification of selected beneficiaries using ODK

During the reporting period, the DRCS completed these activities as part of preparation and implementation of the cash distributions; additionally, it also distributed most of the cash cards to beneficiaries during the reporting period.

- Monitor complaints response mechanism
- Monitor card use

The DRCS established a feedback mechanism to process complaints following the card distribution, and it is monitoring card use as part of the card distribution and conciliation process.

Then DRCS carried out 258 exit surveys to monitor the beneficiaries' use of the funds.

Exit Survey Results

95 %

Satisfaction with Distribution Location

98 %

Satisfaction with Transfer Amount

84 %

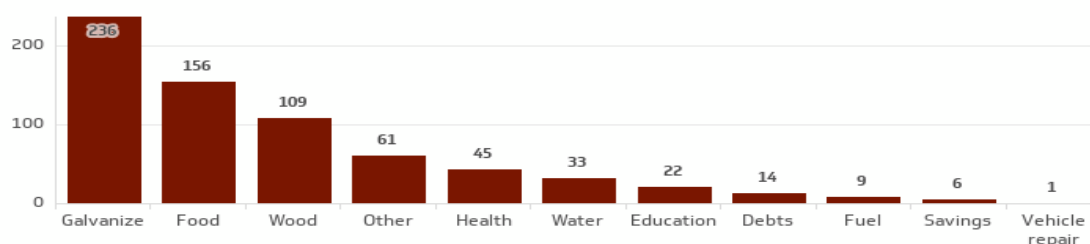
Beneficiaries with Savings Accounts

63 %

Unemployed Beneficiaries

Most of them reported that they would use the cash to purchase food, corrugated galvanized iron (CGI), wood, repayment of debt, and health. In total, 95 per cent of the beneficiaries intend to spend the money to restore their livelihood.

Intended Use of Cash Transfer Program Funds



- *Post-distribution monitoring (including beneficiary satisfaction survey and final card reconciliation)*

The post distribution monitoring survey of the first allotment of CTP is planned to be finished on 20 April. PDM for the second allotment will take place at the end of the cash distribution. A [Dashboard](#) has been created on which the results of the post-distribution surveys have been published.

- *Training for volunteers on CTP and its modalities*

Ten volunteers participated in ODK and Mega V training (primarily highly experienced volunteers who had been trained during the Hurricane Erica operation).

Livelihoods items distributed the emergency phase were not included in the original EPOA at the beginning of the operation in many cases. Kitchen sets were listed with shelter items in one single activity and this activity was left unchanged in the revised EPOA. The following table shows all livelihoods items that were distributed as part of the relief distributions.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS (NFIs for basic needs/livelihoods)						
Quantity of Items distributed				Number of households reached		
ITEMS	Emergency phase: September-December 2017	Recovery phase: January-March 19, 2018	Number of items distributed	Number of households		
	QUANTITY	QUANTITY		Target	Actual	Per cent
Kitchen set	2940	515	3455	5000	3455	69%
Disposable Diapers	2	66	68	N/A	68	N/A
Food Box	184	1	185	N/A	185	N/A
Starter kit	0	20	20	N/A	20	N/A
Candles	811	340	1151	N/A	1151	N/A
Hercules Camping Stove	3	0	3	N/A	3	N/A
Assorted Items	274	0	274	N/A	274	N/A
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS*	2940	515	3455	5000	3455	69%

Targets for many of the listed items were not stated. 5000 people were targeted with NFIs for basic needs, and these items were distributed as part of overall relief distributions in the emergency phase targeting 5000 people.

Not all the people who received kitchen sets, disposable diapers, food boxes, starter kits, candles, Hercules camping stove and assorted items also received kitchen sets. However, in order to avoid the possibility of duplications, the number of households receiving NFIs for basic needs is calculated as the same as the number of houses receiving kitchen sets.



Health

People targeted: 15,000 people (5,000 households)
Requirements (CHF): 87,176

Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who are less at risk of vector-borne disease	5,000 households (15,000 people)	3,507 households (10,521 people)

Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who have received LLITNs	5,000 households (15,000 people)	3,507 households (10,521 people)

Progress towards outcomes

- *Distribution of 10,000 long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs) (two per family) (this activity was part of relief distribution during emergency phase, which is divided between the relevant sectors).*
- The DRCS distributed 7,013 LLITNs from the beginning of the operation until 19 March 2018, reaching 3,507 households or 70 per cent of the target of 5,000 people. In addition to the LLITNs, the DRCS also distributed 977 citronella candles to the target population.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS (HEALTH NFIs)						
Quantity of Items distributed				Households reached*		
	Emergency phase: September-December 2017	Recovery phase: January-March 19, 2018	Number of items distributed	Number of households		
ITEMS	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TOTAL	Target	Actual	Per cent
Citronella Candles	910	67	977	N/A	977	N/A
Mosquito nets**	5997	1016	7013	5000	3507	70%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS*	2999	508	3507	5000	3507	70%

* In order to prevent the possibility of duplications the total number of number of households reached is derived from the number of people who received mosquito nets. In some cases people who received citronella candles would not have received mosquito nets. Therefore the total number of beneficiary households receiving health NFIs is likely to be considerably higher than what is presented here.

**Most households received two mosquito nets, but due to different needs and family size some households received only one net. To prevent the possibility of duplications, all mosquito nets are calculated as having been distributed in pairs. Therefore the total number of people reached with mosquito nets is likely to be considerably higher than what is presented here.

Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who benefit from PSS activities		379

Progress towards outcomes

- PSS training for volunteers
- Hiring of a local PSS technical consultant for training, mentoring and debriefing of volunteers.
- Development of PSS material and activities for the affected population in emergency phase

The DRCS hired a PSS consultant to initiate the PSS activities from October to January 2018.

From 13 October to 9 November 2017, the DRCS trained 15 volunteers in psychosocial support in Grandbay, Scotts Head and Soufriere.

The DRCS conducted 258 debriefings in Soufriere, Layou, Grandbay, Wottenhaven and Point Michel through group and/or individual sessions, and it referred one person to a mental health facility. Red Cross volunteers carried out PSS debriefings for people living within the communities through door-to-door visits, reaching 121 people in Layou and Loubriere.

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

The DRCS is conducting this activity from March to June 2018.

- *Lessons learned workshop to debrief volunteers*

This activity is planned for the coming months.

Health Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people whose medium-term health risks are reduced through improved knowledge and awareness of health risks and access to first aid	1,000 most vulnerable households (3,000 people) in target communities,	0 households
	2,300 students and their households (6,900 people) that benefitted from hygiene promotion and hygiene items, and	0 students
	4 communities that benefitted from restored public conveniences received IEC materials	0 communities

Health Output 2.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families that receive IEC materials	1,000 vulnerable households (3,000 people), 2,300 students and their households (6,900 people) 4 communities benefitting from restored public conveniences	0 households 0 students 0 communities
# of volunteers trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV)	40 volunteers	0 volunteers

Progress towards outcomes

- *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)*

The DRCS is conducting distributions from March to May 2018.

- *Train and mobilize DRCS and community health volunteers in ECV*

The DRCS is carrying out this activity from March to May 2018.



Water, Sanitation and hygiene

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

Requirements (CHF): 529,582

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of households who have less immediate risk of contracting waterborne diseases	2,300 households with students and 1,000 households in the community receive chlorine tablets and hygiene promotion in recovery phase 5,000 ⁵ households receive chlorine tablets in relief distributions during the emergency phase 5,000 households receive jerry cans and buckets	0 student households 0 vulnerable households 3,100 households in relief distributions
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WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers who have been trained	15 volunteers	11

Progress towards outcomes

- *Conduct training (induction training) for DRCS volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments*
On 15 November 2017, the DRSC trained 11 DRCS volunteers in WASH through a two-day theoretical and practical training.
 - *Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities*
This activity has been completed in conjunction with the activities related to the provision of clean water (WASH Output 1.2. and 2.2).
 - *Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities.*
 - *Coordinate on target group's needs and appropriate response with other WASH actors (collaboration meetings with different sectors, first aid, Samaritan's Purse).*
- The DRCS conducted these activities in conjunction with the activities related to the provision of clean water (WASH Output 1.2. and 2.2). These activities will continue to support the planned reconstruction of public conveniences, the distribution of hygiene items and hygiene promotion to 2,300 students (targeting their whole households), and the distribution of hygiene items and hygiene promotion to 1,000 vulnerable households in the communities (the DRCS plans to continue these activities until the end of September 2018 as part of the implementation of activities in WASH Output 1.2 and 2.2.)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who receive chlorine tablets Baseline: 0	15,000 ⁶ people (5000 households) receive chlorine tablets through relief distributions 3,000 people (1,000 households) receive chlorine tablets 6,900 people (households of 2,300 students) receive chlorine tablets	3,010 0 0
# of people who receive instruction on the use of water tablets	1,000 vulnerable households (3,000 people) receive instruction 6,900 people benefit from instruction given to 2,300 students	0 0
# of communities with access to safe drinking water through water trucking	Target: 7 communities	7

Progress towards outcomes

- *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)*
The DRCS distributed chlorine tablets to 3,010 households as part of the relief distributions during the emergency phase, reaching 60 per cent of the targeted population of 5,000 households. The Dominican government cancelled all chlorine tablet distributions because of the many types and sizes of chlorine tablets that were being distributed

⁵ 5,000 households as written here is a correction as the number that was incorrectly stated as 1,000 households in the revised EPoA

⁶ This target of 15,000 people (5,000 households) reached through the relief distributions was added to the other targets under this indicator, even though it is not included in the revised EPoA.

by various humanitarian actors during the emergency phase, causing confusion about the correct doses to be added to the water.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS						
Quantity of Items distributed				Households reached		
	Emergency phase: September-December 2017	Recovery phase: January-March 19, 2018	Number of items distributed	Number of households		
ITEMS	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TOTAL	Target	Actual	Per cent
Aquatabs	3010	0	3010	5000	3010	60%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS*	3010	0	3010	5000	3010	60%

- *Distribute chlorine tablets, sufficient for 30 days to 3,000 people (1,000 households) through relief distributions during the emergency phase (part of relief distributions: distribution numbers pending review of documentation and the consolidation of data)*

The DRCS did not implement this activity during the emergency phase due the cancellation of the distribution of chlorine tablets by the government (see explanation above) The DRCS is now planning to conduct this activity during the recovery phase in conjunction with the distribution of hygiene kits to 1,000 vulnerable households starting at the end of April 2018).

- *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.*

This activity is planned for May 2018.

- *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 the International Medical Corps (IMC) to support DOWASCO government water company*

The DRCS successfully implemented this activity as part of WASH Output 2.2 (please see table and detailed information below).

- *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*

The DRCS carried out this activity in Dos D'Ane in connection with water distribution activities reaching 7 people and 25 volunteers. The training consisted of on-the-job training for several rotations of volunteers (each water distribution team consisted of 4 to 5 volunteers).

- *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)*

The DRCS will conduct this activity is planned in conjunction with the distribution of chlorine tablets and hygiene kits to vulnerable households. (please note that this activity is separate from the distribution of hygiene kits during the relief phase).

WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation, which meets Sphere standards for quantity and quality, is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities benefitting from rehabilitated public conveniences (toilets and washing facilities)	4 communities benefit from the rehabilitation of 5 public conveniences (toilets and washing areas).	0 communities

Progress towards outcomes

- *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).
- 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).

The construction of the 5 planned conveniences had not yet commenced; nevertheless, the bidding process for the materials to be used for the conveniences has started. All this output's activities will be carried out in conjunction with the construction of the conveniences.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households that receive hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets Target: 5,000 households (15,000 people)	5,000 households (15,000 people)	3,970 households (11,910 people)

Progress towards outcomes

- *Targeting and registration of beneficiaries*

The DRCS conducted targeting and registration of beneficiaries receiving WASH NFIs during the emergency phase as part of targeting and registration of households through multi-sectorial NFI distributions.

- *Distribute buckets to 5,000 families (15,000 people) (one per family) (part of the relief distributions)*

The National Society distributed 3,132 buckets to the same number of households including 2,683 households during the emergency phase and 449 households during the recovery phase. The distributions are ongoing.

- *Distribute 5,000 hygiene kits (part of relief distributions)*

The DRCS distributed 3,179 hygiene kits to the same number of households including 2,678 households during the emergency phase and 501 households during the recovery phase. The distributions are ongoing.

- *Distribute 10,000 jerry cans (2 Jerry cans per family) to 5,000 families (15,000 people) (part of relief distributions)*

The DRCS distributed 7,939 jerry cans to 3,970 households (2 items per household), including 3,556 households during the emergency phase and 414 households during the recovery phase. The distributions are ongoing.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS (WASH NFIs excluding chlorine tablets)						
Quantity of Items distributed				Households reached		
	Emergency phase: September-December 2017	Recovery phase: January-March 19, 2018	Number of items distributed	Number of households*		
ITEMS	QUANTITY	QUANTITY	TOTAL	Target	Actual	Per cent
Hygiene Kit	2678	501	3179	5000	3179	64%
Jerry Cans**	7111	828	7939	5000	3970	79%
Buckets	2683	449	3132	5000	3132	63%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS*	3556	414	3970	5000	3970	79%

*Not all households that received hygiene kits or buckets also received jerry cans, but in order to prevent the possibility of duplication the number of households is presented here as the number of households receiving jerry cans. The total actual number of beneficiaries of WASH NFI distribution is likely to be significantly higher than the figure presented here.

**The household numbers for those receiving jerry cans are the minimum numbers of beneficiaries reached. The number is derived from the number of items by dividing it by two. Most households that received jerry cans received two pieces.

- *Train population of targeted communities in the use of the distributed hygiene kits.*

Recipients of WASH NFIs received instructions on their use as part of the distribution activities during the emergency phase. Training on the use of distributed hygiene kits will also be a part of hygiene promotion activities in conjunction with the distribution of hygiene kits to 2,300 households with students and 1,000 vulnerable households during the recovery phase.

- *Monitor the use of the hygiene kits and water treatment products and user's satisfaction through household surveys and household water quality tests.*

The DRSC conducted post distribution monitoring survey of relief distributions during the emergency phase in November 2018 (please see the summary of the current response above). Distributions of the WASH NFIs were part of the multi-sectorial NFI distributions. The DRCS will carry out a separate PDM survey for the other WASH activities that are part of this operation.

WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households who have sustainably reduced risk of waterborne disease through access to clean water	1,489 households receive pumped water 1,000 households receive hygiene promotion 2,300 households with students receive hygiene promotion	1,598 households 0 households 0 households with students

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained to carry out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation		0

Progress towards outcomes

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

This activity is planned for May to June 2018.

WASH Output 2.2: Community-managed water sources that provide access to safe water are provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households with access to safe drinking water through pumping station	4,494 people (1,498 households) have access to safe drinking water through 4 pumping stations	4,207 people (1,598 households)

Progress towards outcomes

- *Provide safe water to 1,498 households in targeted communities by providing 4 water pumps to support the DOWASCO water company until it has access to electricity to operate its own pumps*

The DRCS/IFRC operation provided almost one million litres of clean drinking water to the disaster affected population of Dominica from 28 September 2017 until 19 March 2018 through four pumping and water purification stations in the communities of Massacre, Checkhall, Petit Soufriere, Saint Sauveur, Good Hope, Dix Pas, Tranto, Dos D'Ane, Borne, Paix Bouche, Moore Park Village, Providence, Blenheim and Bellemaniere. The DRCS/IFRC provided four pumping and purification stations to produce clean drinking water, which was transported by water trucks by the IMC for the DOWASCO water company, benefiting 1,598 disaster affected households (4,207 people). Since water services have resumed operation in all the targeted communities, the DRCS/IFRC discontinued all pumping/purification of water, and they cancelled the planned operation of an already installed pumping/purification station on 1 March 2018 when DOWASCO resumed its water services.

WASH: Provision of treated water (pumping/purification)						Litres of Water
	2011 population census	HH	Individuals			
Station 1	location	No of HH	Male	female	total	
Sept 28 2017-	Massacre/Checkhall	554	754	798	1552	
Oct 18 2017	Subtotal	554	754	798	1552	45,000
Station 2	Petite Soufriere*	155	253	308	561	
	Saint Sauveur	40	56	44	100	
	Good Hope/Dix-Pas/Tranto	207	301	242	543	
Oct 10 2017	Subtotal	402	56	44	1204	10,000
Station 3	Fond St. Jean/Bagatelle	109	165	121	286	
Oct 28-Nov 18	Subtotal	109	165	121	286	60,000
Station 4	Dos D'Ane	166	104	111	215	
	Borne**	72	98	73	171	
	Paix Bouche/Moore Park					
	Village/Providence **	214	298	279	577	
	Blenheim / Bellemaniere **	81	105	97	202	
Nov 9 2017						
Mar 19 2018	Subtotal	533	605	560	1165	840,000
	Total	1598	1580	1523	4207	955,000
	* the population in Good Hope and Petite Soufriere access the treated water in San Sauveur					
	** the population in Borne, Paix Bouche and Belmanier receive trucked water from Dos D'Ane					

The DRCS/IFRC have treated 955,000 liters of water, 45,000 liters in Check Hall, 840,000 liters in Dos D'Ane, 10,000 liters in Saint Sauveur and 60,000 liters in Fond St. Jean. In total, 1,598 households (4,207 people) have benefitted from improved access to water.

The amount of water is calculated by the number of 10,000-liter bladders that were delivered to the targeted communities; however, the actual amount of water distributed is estimated to be 20 to 30 per cent more than the 955,000 liters that are indicated in the table, as the water bladders are normally filled 20 to 30 per cent over the registered capacity.

The National Society's WASH team has provided key messages during the distribution of water. Including ones on safe water storage and the best usage of water.

- *Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality testing*

DOWASCO has carried out this activity, and the DRCS is on standby to support this activity if needed.

WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of schools and students that are reached with hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards.	6 schools with a total of 2,300 students, 1,000 households in communities (non-student households)	0 student households 0 community households (non-student households)

Progress towards outcomes

- *Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities (specifically, instruct communities on how to clean and sanitize their public conveniences)*

The DRCS will conduct this activity in conjunction with the construction of public conveniences in seven communities.

- *Conduct hygiene promotion training for community health volunteers to disseminate basic hygiene messages through hygiene promotion activities that link with health promotion and first aid; 7 volunteers that will work in schools and 1,000 households and conveniences*

The DRSC held hygiene promotion training for seven DRCS community health volunteers on 6 February 2018, with support from government trainers.

- *Design/Print IEC materials (including posters and flyers) to promote good hygiene in 6 schools, reaching 2,300 students and teachers and 1,000 households (3,000 people) (this activity has been combined with health output 2.3)*

The DRCS designed the IEC materials, and it is now preparing to print them; it will distribute the materials as part of hygiene promotion and the distribution of hygiene kits to 2,300 households with students and 1,000 vulnerable households. The distribution of hygiene kits during the recovery phase will be separate activity from previous distributions that took place during the relief phase. The DRCS expects the kits distributed during the relief phase to be smaller than the full family hygiene kits that were distributed during the relief phase.



Disaster risk reduction

Requirements (CHF) 96,573

DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with information on community-based risk reduction	To be defined	

DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community members trained in the use of early warning systems.	To be defined	
% of targeted communities with a contingency plan that includes measures for households and schools	To be defined	

Progress towards outcomes

- *PASSA training for DRCS staff and volunteers to improve the DRCS's capacity to provide shelter assistance*
PASSA training took place from 5 to 9 March with 24 participants from IOM, Habitat for Humanity and WFP. Habitat for Humanity provided trainer for the workshop, which was part of the DRCS's DRR activities.

- *Community early warning system training in select affected communities as part of the development of regional EWSs in the Caribbean.*
- *Develop a disaster risk reduction/disaster preparedness and awareness campaign.*
- *Printing of sensitization materials and the dissemination of key messages in communities and schools.*
- *Training for volunteers on disaster risk reduction and early warning.*
- *Support the development of family disaster plans (home visits to develop emergency family plans and the preparation of emergency backpacks).*
- *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).*
- *Roadmap to resilience training for DRCS volunteers and staff.*

These DRR activities are planned for May 2018.



Migration

Requirements (CHF): 22,200

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)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of people who are assisted with restoring family links (RFL) services	400	529
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who are assisted with RFL services	400	529
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deployment of RFL surge capacity to support the DRCS</i> • <i>Provision of RFL equipment</i> • <i>Provide access point to telecommunications and other RFL services</i> • <i>Prioritization of requests for RFL among vulnerable groups (e.g. children, elderly, persons with special needs)</i> • <i>Training of DRCS personnel in RFL</i> • <i>Receipt and distribution of messages to assist affected people with RFL</i> <p>At the beginning of the emergency, communication systems were disrupted throughout the country, and affected residents could not notify family members within and outside of Dominica of their status. Within the Roseau and nearby areas, telecommunications services (mobiles) have been restored with some disruptions; hence RFL activities are no longer necessary.</p> <p>The DRCS assisted 529 people through RFL Detailed information on the RFL services and a map with an overview of the RFL services provided as of 15 October 2017 can be found on page 4 of Operations Update no.2.</p>		

Strategies for implementation		
Outcome 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:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff recruited to support the necessary legal ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies	5 volunteers 7 staff	5 volunteers 4 staff
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers working on the operation who are insured	90 volunteers	200
# of logistics volunteers recruited	5 logistics volunteers	5
# of volunteers trained on rights and safety	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop a draft volunteer development policy and strategy (supported by the IFRC Regional Volunteering Development Unit)</i> <p>The DRCS has not completed this activity yet; however, the National Society will integrate it into the disaster management policy, which is under development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide insurance coverage for volunteers</i> • <i>Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face</i> <p>A total of 200 DRCS volunteers are covered by insurance provided through the operation, and they have received a security briefing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide access to psychosocial support to volunteers</i> <p>The DRCS provided PSS for volunteers during the emergency phase; nevertheless, it is not currently providing this support during the recovery phase. The National Society hired a PSS consultant in September 2017, who worked for the operation from 13 October 2017 to 19 January 2018; additionally, the IFRC deployed a PSS RIT in November 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide training and orientation in volunteer rights and responsibilities, safety and wellbeing (supported by the IFRC Regional Volunteering Development Unit)</i> 		

The DRCS conducts this activity regularly as part of induction training for all DRCS volunteers.

- *Create mechanisms to ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement, including distributions, assessments and PDM*

Volunteers are part of decision making in all the activities in which they participate in as part of the organization and management of the volunteer teams.

- *Recruit and train one volunteer for each logistics staff member and rotate them so they master all tasks in the logistics department*

The DRCS is currently implementing this activity through the integration of several volunteers into the logistics department.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
National Society's headquarters is fully furnished, equipped and functional	Yes	Yes
National Society's warehouse is well stocked for future crisis response	Yes	Ongoing
National Society has a resource mobilization assessment and sustainability plan	Yes	No
# of staff recruited to support the operation through increased National Society capacity	7 staff	4

Progress towards outcomes

- *Repair of the DRCS's headquarters*

The roof of the warehouse facilities at the DRCS's headquarters has been repaired, and the headquarters' main office have been restored.

- *Prepare plans and launch a tender for extending the National Society's office spaces and increase the DRCS's warehouse capacity*

The DRCS has already developed a plan and received proposals from contractors to enclose its headquarters' roof to create more storage; it also plans to build two new office areas for the staff, a board room and an office for the director general. Construction is planned for May 2018. In conjunction with efforts to strengthen Red Cross branches in Dominica, the DRCS plans to provide its branches with two 20-foot containers to be used for the pre-positioning of relief items.

- *Furniture and equipment for DRCS's office to replace destroyed or looted equipment*

This activity began in February 2018, and the DRSC has since completed it. The existing second floor space in DRCS's headquarters has been renovated, and new desks and computers have been purchased for it.

- *Reinforce the logistics capacity at the DRCS's headquarters level through regular training in warehousing, fleet management, procurement, reporting and assets management.*

The DRCS has completed all these activities. While the DRCS has not conducted formal training to its personnel, IFRC delegates have been providing on-the-job training for logistics staff and volunteers; furthermore, a British logistics ERU team conducted general logistics training on 9 December 2017, with 26 volunteers from all sectors attending the workshop.

- *Ensure the National Society's crisis response through a well-stocked warehouse*

The DRCS warehouse is being stocked through the operation. This activity is ongoing.

- *Procurement of lost IT equipment for the National Society (computers, high frequency [HF]/very high frequency [VHF] equipment)*

Lost IT equipment for DRCS (computers, HF/VHF: handheld and for vehicles, etc.) was replaced through the operation and damaged equipment was repaired. For more information on this output, please see [Operations Update no.2](#).

- *Establishment of a branch development strategy combined with a light capacity assessment (headquarters and branch level)*

All branches have been activated in accordance with the branch development plan created by the acting director general, and volunteer structures have also been reactivated based on the plan. The DRCS is currently working on a training programme for branch leaders and training for volunteers in the branches; it is also developing a hurricane contingency plan for branches.

- *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 Movement induction course (MIC) and governance training; CCST will provide continuous guidance and support on this activity*

The preparation for this activity began in January 2018, and it has resulted in the production of a detailed development plan. On 19 May 2018, the first General Assembly meeting in many years will be held; during this meeting a new board will be elected, and immediately after the election, an induction training for the new board will be held; The training will cover the DRCS constitution and the governing board's rights and responsibilities.

- *Development of a sustainability and transition plan for resource management, core costs and external communications*

DRCS hired new permanent staff (branch development officer, director of disaster management, administrative assistant, and accountant) to improve its capacity, and it is discussing ways to sustain its larger workforce with the and the government of Dominica; additionally, the DRCS has presented proposals to both partners to develop this activity further.

- *Recruitment of seven National Society staff to support the operation, including Executive Assistant (7 months), disaster manager/project manager permanent, branch development officer permanent, project field officer (cluster) (18 month), volunteer development manager volunteer, health coordinator (7 months)*

Following the close of this report's reporting period, the DRCS hired a health coordinator, project manager and branch manager April 2018; it hired the other staff during this report's reporting period. *International disaster response law (IDRL) support to DRCS provided through deployment of IFRC Panama disaster management consultant to review IFRC status.*

During the reporting period, the DRCS prepared for a meeting with Dominica's prime minister to promote IDRL.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
National Society has increased warehouse space that is fully stocked	Yes	Yes
National Society has increased level of readiness in responding to hurricanes	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

- *DRCS's participation in the Hurricane Planning and Response Meeting in February 2018 to enhance its capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters*

The DRCS's acting director general and vice president attended the Hurricane Planning and Response Meeting, which included a review of 2017's hurricane season and discussions with partners on response scenario sand the establishment of regional warehouses in strategic locations close to the parts of the Caribbean that are most at risk.

- *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.*

The DRCS organized and consolidated its warehouse space, making it easier to locate goods and more efficient.

- *Emergency operations centre training*

This activity is planned for June to August 2018.

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
National Society has a functioning logistics filing and reporting system	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

- *Create and maintain the National Society's logistics filing system*
- *Ensure that all stocks movements are reported internally as well as at the Regional Logistics Unit 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*

The DRCS/IFRC continues to work towards optimizing the efficiency of the logistics department, this includes maintenance of filing system, internal reports, as well as monitoring of DRCS fleet services

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Indicator: daily social media posts, # of articles, # of videos	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

- *Development of a national communications campaign and strategy*

The DRCS will review this activity with the aim of determining its relevance to the recovery stage of the operation, particularly as part of preparedness actions for the upcoming hurricane season

- *Development of visual materials (posters, infographics, brochures)*

The DRCS developed visual materials as part of the operation including posters, infographics and brochures. (Please see earlier [Operations Updates](#) for more details.)

- *Development of three videos (two for WASH, one for CTP)*
- *Ensure that the situation regarding Hurricane Maria and the work of the National Society is well documented and shared with media channels to profile the Red Cross and Red Crescent effectively*
- *Development of human interest stories and information on the reality of the situation on the ground.*
- *Monitoring and collation of key facts and figures from the affected communities to produce concise and visually appealing documents that are regularly updated*

Communications materials continue to be produced to support the operation, including instructional shelter videos for beneficiary communications purposes. A DRCS website has been built, and it is being used for the regular posting of communications materials related to the operation.

- *Coordination with the National Society to ensure that all funding opportunities are well addressed and considered.*

The IFRC operational team continues to work in close coordination with the National Society to ensure that all activities that have been included in the plan of action are fully funded.

- *Development and implementation of social media campaign*

Social media messages are regularly posted on the relevant platforms, including Facebook and the DRCS's website.

- *Recruitment of a DRCS communications volunteer*

The DRCS recruited a PMER and communications officer for the operation.

- *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.*

The DRCS has ensured effective communication with all stakeholders through various activities (to view all the activities completed within this output during the emergency phase, please see [Operations Update no.2](#)).

During this reporting period, the DRCS shared weekly situation reports with the government of Dominica and other partners to inform them about ongoing activities. Infographics as the one on page 6 of this report are done on a regular basis to update operational data. The National Society's has been updating its Facebook page photographs on CTP and relief activities throughout the operation, and it has shared information on the operation's progress through other social media outlets such as the IFRC's Twitter and Instagram accounts.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained in the use of ODK	15 staff and volunteers	7 volunteers

Progress towards outcomes

- *Hire personnel for the efficient and effective management of the operation*

The following staff are currently part of the operation:

Operations manager, CTP delegate, Construction delegate, Shelter delegate, Logistics delegate, Finance and admin delegate, PMER delegate, Finance and admin assistant, Shelter officer

Previously deployed regional surge staff, FACT members and delegates include:

National Society/CDEMA Liaison, Basecamp ERU (2), Logistics ERU (5), Communications audio-visual delegate, ITT/ERU, FACT Shelter, IM Delegate (2), Health Delegate, Communications Delegate, Team Leader, RFL Delegate (2), Relief Delegate, Warehouse ERU, Relief/CTP delegate (4), National Society/CDEMA Liaison, IT FACT, Finance Delegate (2), WASH delegate, ERU Logistics Coordinator, FACT CTP, ERU Supply Chain, ERU Logistics Team Leader, ERU General Logistics, FACT PMER, Disaster Management RIT, PMER Consultant, IT Support, RIT-CTP, Innovation officer.

New director general hired in December 2017, and the director general will stay until June 2018 to reorganize and reinvigorate the DRCS.

- *Procurement of ODK and Mega V*

The DRCS completed this activity during the emergency phase.

- *Development and updating of a M&E plan and an indicator tracking table (ITT)*

The DRCS developed a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and tracking table during the emergency phase, and it updated them during the recovery phase.

- *Conduct targeting and registration of beneficiaries using ODK*

ODK has been used since the emergency phase a

- *Conduct 4 regional IFRC monitoring visits (Disaster and Crisis Department) purposes (the regional operations coordinator, head of the Disaster and Crisis Department and a PMER delegate will carry out monitoring visits)*
- *Carry out a beneficiary satisfaction survey using ODK PDM and publish the evaluation*

The DRCS conducted a post distribution monitoring survey using mobile based ODK software from 1 to 16 November 2017.

- *Training of 15 DRCS staff and volunteers in ODK and Mega V*

The DRCS has not conducted formal training for DRCS personnel in ODK; however, it provided the seven volunteers that are supporting the market assessments with a brief overview of mobile data collection, CTP and relief data collection.

- *Organize a lessons learned workshop*
- *Conduct a final evaluation of the operation and publish the evaluation on the IFRC's website*
- *Develop operations updates and a final report*
- *Conduct an internal financial audit of the operation*

The DRCS will conduct these activities at the end of the operation.

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers who have taken Stay safe and Safer access training An updated security plan is in place		

Progress towards outcomes

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

The DRCS developed the first draft of a security plan in April 2018, and IFRC Delegates participating in the operation have taken the online IFRC security training (Stay Safe and Safer Access).

Contact information

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Interim financial report](#)

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

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



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



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



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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDM003 - Dominica - Hurricane Maria

Timeframe: 21 Sep 17 to 21 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/4	Programme	MDRDM003
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		6,506,149				6,506,149	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		145,914				145,914	
British Red Cross		68,429				68,429	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		1,291,090				1,291,090	
Danish Red Cross		47,500				47,500	
European Commission - DG ECHO		1,293,508				1,293,508	
European Investment Bank Institute		36,320				36,320	
Finnish Red Cross		58,368				58,368	
Government of Malta		17,501				17,501	
Irish Government		174,841				174,841	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		114,254				114,254	
Italian Red Cross		35,245				35,245	
Japanese Red Cross Society		87,251				87,251	
Liechtenstein Red Cross		30,000				30,000	
Netherlands - Private Donors		137				137	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		116,158				116,158	
Red Cross of Monaco		23,304				23,304	
Swedish Red Cross		118,375				118,375	
Swiss Government		200,000				200,000	
Swiss Red Cross		250,000				250,000	
The Barbados Red Cross Society		57,550				57,550	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		778,145				778,145	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		42,203				42,203	
The Government of Portugal		76,630				76,630	
The Netherlands Red Cross		2,693				2,693	
United States Government - USAID		482,819				482,819	1,920
United States - Private Donors		320				320	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		3,000				3,000	
C1. Cash contributions		5,551,554				5,551,554	1,920
Inkind Goods & Transport							
The Netherlands Red Cross		44,729				44,729	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		44,729				44,729	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		5,596,283				5,596,283	1,920
D. Total Funding = B + C		5,596,283				5,596,283	1,920

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		5,596,283				5,596,283	1,920
E. Expenditure		-3,985,483				-3,985,483	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,610,800				1,610,800	1,920

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDM003 - Dominica - Hurricane Maria

Timeframe: 21 Sep 17 to 21 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/4	Programme	MDRDM003
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			6,506,149			6,506,149		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	201,404		211,188			211,188	-9,784	
Construction - Housing			3,390			3,390	-3,390	
Construction - Facilities	10,226						10,226	
Construction Materials	1,455,822		605,428			605,428	850,394	
Clothing & Textiles	76,739		40,912			40,912	35,827	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	395,778		145,690			145,690	250,088	
Medical & First Aid			146			146	-146	
Teaching Materials	56,177						56,177	
Utensils & Tools	140,876		74,966			74,966	65,910	
Other Supplies & Services	42,754		38,034			38,034	4,721	
Cash Disbursement	1,464,712		902,454			902,454	562,258	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	3,844,489		2,022,206			2,022,206	1,822,283	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	37,504		20,863			20,863	16,641	
Office & Household Equipment	18,109		14,081			14,081	4,028	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	55,613		34,944			34,944	20,669	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	82,000		80,922			80,922	1,078	
Distribution & Monitoring	175,002		277,724			277,724	-102,722	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	118,910		134,958			134,958	-16,048	
Logistics Services	52,095		82,179			82,179	-30,084	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	428,007		575,783			575,783	-147,776	
Personnel								
International Staff	795,750		359,797			359,797	435,953	
National Staff	34,705		23,756			23,756	10,949	
National Society Staff	232,506		21,382			21,382	211,124	
Volunteers	51,277		82,989			82,989	-31,711	
Other Staff Benefits			4,141			4,141	-4,141	
Total Personnel	1,114,238		492,064			492,064	622,174	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	141,258		52,052			52,052	89,206	
Professional Fees	102,390		77,439			77,439	24,951	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	243,649		129,491			129,491	114,158	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	148,499		23,392			23,392	125,108	
Total Workshops & Training	148,499		23,392			23,392	125,108	
General Expenditure								
Travel	132,888		142,196			142,196	-9,308	
Information & Public Relations	36,058		10,200			10,200	25,858	
Office Costs	72,191		43,068			43,068	29,123	
Communications	19,315		14,811			14,811	4,503	
Financial Charges	12,727		-1,553			-1,553	14,280	
Other General Expenses	1,387		10,305			10,305	-8,918	
Shared Office and Services Costs			12,193			12,193	-12,193	
Total General Expenditure	274,566		231,221			231,221	43,345	
Contributions & Transfers								

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDM003 - Dominica - Hurricane Maria

Timeframe: 21 Sep 17 to 21 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/4	Programme	MDRDM003
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			6,506,149			6,506,149		
Cash Transfers National Societies			69,234			69,234	-69,234	
Total Contributions & Transfers			69,234			69,234	-69,234	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			137,720			137,720	-137,720	
Total Operational Provisions			137,720			137,720	-137,720	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	397,089		241,329			241,329	155,760	
Total Indirect Costs	397,089		241,329			241,329	155,760	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			24,000			24,000	-24,000	
Pledge Reporting Fees			4,100			4,100	-4,100	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			28,100			28,100	-28,100	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,506,149		3,985,483			3,985,483	2,520,667	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,520,667			2,520,667		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDM003 - Dominica - Hurricane Maria

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/4	Programme	MDRDM003
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	6,506,149		5,596,283	5,596,283	3,985,483	1,610,800	1,920
Subtotal BL2	6,506,149		5,596,283	5,596,283	3,985,483	1,610,800	1,920
GRAND TOTAL	6,506,149		5,596,283	5,596,283	3,985,483	1,610,800	1,920