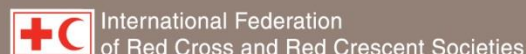


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12-Month Operations Update

Dominica: Hurricane Maria



Emergency Appeal No. MDRDM003; 12-Month Operations Update	GLIDE n° TC-2017-000136-DMA
Date of issue: 6 December 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 12 months (September 2017 to September 2018).
Operation start date: 21 September 2017.	Operation timeframe: 18 months (extended from the initial 15 months); Expected end date: 31 March 2019
Appeal budget: CFH 6,960,212 (454,063 from bilateral funding)	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 239,232
N° of people being assisted: 27,500 people being assisted (100 per cent of the island's 73,800 inhabitants have been affected). The increase from an initial 5,000 households (15,000 persons) is due to re-emerging recovery needs that were not covered under previous revisions. This will be achieved through integrated programming on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Shelter, Livelihoods, and Disaster Response capacities that target the entire island.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, Bahamas Red Cross Society, Barbados Red Cross Society, Belize Red Cross Society, British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Columbian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Grenada Red Cross Society, Guyana Red Cross Society, Montserrat Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross-PIRAC (Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas and the Caribbean), Icelandic Red Cross, Jamaica Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross Society of Panama, Suriname Red Cross, Saint Lucia Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, the Uruguayan Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), United Nations (UN) system agencies (United National Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Directorate General (DG)-European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), government of the affected countries, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/ Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the government of Canada, among others.	

This 12-month operations update provides an overview of consolidated achievements delivered through the operation in Dominica. The operation has been extended by 3 months (with a new end date of 31 March 2019) to complete the DRR activities funded by the appeal.

A revised emergency plan of action with new funding requirements and activities expected to be carried out until the operation's end date will be published in the coming weeks.

<Click [here](#) for the final financial report. Click [here](#) for the contacts.>

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 entire population of 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. The assessment showed that 18.5 per cent of the buildings was destroyed, 25.5 per cent had major damage, 28.5 per cent had minor damage and 27 per cent had minimal damage. Moreover, the assessment revealed that many houses still have inadequate roofing.

The impact of the hurricanes went beyond damage to physical infrastructure, as 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. Damaged roadways hindered the arrival of supplies to the affected facilities, which also impacted the provision of healthcare.



73,800 affected people



29,431 buildings assessed



550 roofs to be constructed under this appeal.



125 households yet to be reached due to a shortage of funding



Left and right: Damaged roofs undergoing repair work in Dominica. Source: DRCS.

Summary of current response

The Hurricane Maria response programme originally planned to repair/reconstruct 1,000 roofs in accordance with the Guide to Dominican Housing Standards¹; however, due to increased costs associated with meeting Dominica's new building code, the DRCS had to lower the target to 550 houses.







As part of the Hurricane Maria operation, the IFRC and the DRCS have distributed tarpaulins and other relief items to over 5,000 households during the emergency phase. In the recovery phase, the IFRC and the DRCS continue to distribute tarpaulins to the most vulnerable households on a case-by-case basis, mainly in the areas where the shelter programme is being implemented. The houses belonging to households benefiting from the hurricane resilient roof repair programme may also need tarpaulins to protect the house while it is under repair. The IFRC currently has 2,000 tarpaulins in stock that can be utilized; however, the IFRC must purchase additional replenishment stock to have enough for a potential emergency response. The IFRC and the DRCS have assisted over 5,000 of the most affected vulnerable households through the provision of tarpaulins, long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs), family hygiene kits, kitchen sets, complete household starter kits, plastic buckets, solar lamps and other needed supplies. This assistance remains ongoing on a weekly, case-by-case basis that is based on referrals from the DRCS's active shelter programme sites, and it targets the most vulnerable households that have not received assistance from other organizations or the government. The IFRC and the DRCS will continue to provide this assistance until the end of the operation.

Overview of Host National Society

The DRCS, with the IFRC's support, continues to successfully provide essential humanitarian support to the affected population, including the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) such as shelter material, the provision of safe water and hygiene items, and cash transfer programme (CTP) activities like the distribution of debit cards to selected beneficiaries.

¹ This guide is based on the existing Dominican building code, which Engineers Without Borders revised in support of the Dominican government.

During this operation, 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 CTP activities. Also, the DRCS is recruiting new volunteers to ensure the continuation of the response and recovery activities. This revised emergency plan of action (EPoA) will include a strong emphasis on capacity building to follow up on the DRCS's recent restructuring, which has created a need rebuild the National Society's core structure and enhance its ability to respond to future disasters.

Key Operations Achievements in Dominica		
 267	 507	 1,949
People reached through preparedness activities since October 2018	Shelters completed against a target of 550	Households in Roseau reached with cash grants during the emergency phase.
 10,521	 955,000	 529
People supported through health interventions	Litres of water have been provided to 1,598 Households. 3,544 students have received personal hygiene packs	Assisted through restoring family links (RFL) services

Dominica is vulnerable to meteorological and geological hazards that can adversely affect its the country's infrastructure and its inhabitants, who mainly reside near the coastline. Dominica is also the most volcanically active island in the Caribbean. To address the recovery process, the DRCS has identified the following sectors as priority interventions during the recovery process:

- Disaster Risk Management
- Health and Social Services
- Water and Sanitation
- National Society Development
- Emergency Operations Programming
- Programmatic Training for Volunteers



DRCS volunteers participate in an ODK training session. Source: DRCS

As part of its disaster preparedness and response work, the DRCS engages and collaborates with the Office of Disaster Management including the Ministries of Health, Education, Special Programmes and Security; it also works with governmental coordinating bodies, including Internal Security and the Military Disaster Response Unit. It collaborates with a wide range of partners including the IFRC, the ICRC and sister National Societies, and it works with UN agencies such as OCHA and UNICEF and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). The DRCS has also forged partnerships with corporations, private citizens, religious organizations and the diplomatic community.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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



IFRC and DRCS personnel participate in the National Society's General Assembly on 18 May 2018. Source: DRCS

PMER, finance, and shelter delegates. The IFRC provides institutional and technical support through its country cluster support team (CCST) for English-speaking Caribbean countries and Suriname, its regional office for the Americas (ARO) and its Caribbean Disaster Risk Management (CADRIM) Reference Centre. The DRCS and the IFRC have coordinated closely with the government and other non-movement partners through CDEMA's cluster meetings; however, since 6 October 2017, CDEMA no longer hosts regular meetings, but a continuous exchange of information is taking place with partners and governments through meetings, reports, and online trackers. The ICRC assisted the DRCS through RFL actions; nevertheless, this activity ended in January 2018.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

A non-conditional cash transfer programme, supported by the government, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP), launched on 4 December 2017, targets 25,000 people, including 6,000 of the country's most vulnerable children. Overlaps and gaps in the geographical coverage of the affected areas have been prevented through coordination between all major humanitarian actors, including UN agencies and the IFRC, when selecting intervention areas. The Ministry of Finance, through the Department of Planning and with UNDP's support, has continued to support the recovery phase.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Health

All the country's healthcare facilities suffered varying degrees of damage from the hurricane (some were destroyed by the strong winds or flooded, while others were only mildly impacted). The restoration of services has begun, but the process has been slowed by damaged infrastructure and limited human resources. The main needs are providing medical care to the population, promoting healthy behaviours, and preventing disease outbreaks. Due to the stressful post-hurricane circumstances, a substantial need for psychosocial support (PSS) has been identified as the most longstanding of health needs; this need continues to be addressed through provision of PSS during the recovery phase.



A DRCS WASH team supplies water to affected communities in Dominica. Source: DRCS

WASH

Dominica lost its water supply during the hurricane, which hampered the subsequent clean-up efforts and posed a significant risk of waterborne diseases. The Dominica Water and Sewerage Company Limited (DOWASCO) has restored approximately 85 per cent of the island's water services. A smaller number of affected people continue to collect water from nearby rivers and streams, with intermittent supply of water trucking by DOWASCO this still pose an increased risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases in areas that have not received full restoration of water services. Considering the vulnerability of Dominica to disasters, WASH-related emergency preparedness and outbreak response has become one of the most significant and crucial public health issues in the country. The DRCS is appealing to partners to provide support on recovery efforts and cover existing gaps for WASH that have not been considered during the previous revisions.

DRR

Due to Dominica's geographic location, it is highly vulnerable to natural and anthropogenic disasters with economic, social, and environmental costs of colossal proportions. The frequency and intensity of these phenomena are constant impediments to Dominica's growth and sustainability and hinder the eradication of poverty on the island; hence, funding for DRR interventions is a critical need.

National Society Development

The DRCS has a strong emergency response capacity, but there are areas which need to be improved to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness and accountability. The DRCS has conducted assessments of its preparedness and response actions in relation to Hurricane Maria. The assessments highlight the good work done by the DRCS, acknowledging the timely and proportionate response and degree of coordination with other agencies, while making various recommendations for improving contingency planning, capacity assessments, strengthening the roster system and enhancing data collection, and the monitoring of grants.

Over the years, the DRCS has developed various regulations, policies, guidelines and tools to support its work. The DRCS has disaster management policy, it undertakes contingency planning when necessary, and it has developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) that are customized for different thematic areas; however, they have not been rolled out in a systematic way, and therefore, the DRCS is lacking the standardization needed to ensure a consistent response across the organization and a strengthened focus on affected communities. There is also a need to review, update, harmonize and strengthen all disaster management policies and guiding documents, which would provide a stronger framework for the DRCS's preparedness and response operations; additionally, this process should include formal management approval of key DRCS policies, procedures, and strategies.

Working with various partners, the DRCS has undertaken some CTP activities; nonetheless, the DRCS's experience to date in this area is limited. Few DRCS staff members have engaged in Livelihoods activities, and the National Society's approach to the sector have been largely determined by the requirements of the lead agencies; consequently, there is a need to strengthen knowledge of Livelihoods and CTP so that it the DRCS can more effectively implement sectorial activities during a disaster response.

The DRCS carries out multiple humanitarian relief operations each year, allowing it to collect information that could be useful for learning and influencing decision-making; however, this data has not been consistently analyzed or utilized, resulting in the loss of opportunities for improvement within the DRCS and beyond. Therefore, there is a need to improve information management in data collection, analysis, storage and usage, and to improve future risk analysis. To date, limited attention has been geared towards disaster surveillance, modelling or forecasting. Improvements in this area will enable the DRCS to enhance risk reduction, improve early warning and enhance preparedness planning. The DRCS responds to multiple small and medium-sized disasters, which seldom attract much public attention, thus making it difficult to generate funding to cover the cost of responding to them; hence, here is a need for the DRCS to create a system that will support the costs of assessments of and responses to smaller, low-profile disasters.

Operation Risk Assessment

- The security situation is stable throughout the country. Main roads have been cleared with some minor blockages.
- Rainfall during the hurricane season has created the risk of landslides in some areas, and forecasts indicate additional rainfall until January 2019.
- The rain/hurricane season (June to November) posed a risk to the transportation of materials to some villages; however, the DRCS mitigated this risk by pre-positioning materials before the onset of the rains.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Since the shelter sector is this operation's largest component, the DRCS has used the following strategy to select beneficiaries and implement the shelter actions:

Since the DRCS is not conducting structural work on damaged houses, it can only repair roofs for housing types A and B as explained below:

- **Type A:** Any house constructed following the building code may receive a new or repaired roof that complies with the building code.
- **Type B:** Any house that is not constructed following the building code but is structurally sound enough to receive an interim roof as per code. These houses will be flagged for the government as they will need future retrofit. In this case, the contract signed with the beneficiary will have a stamp noting: "Mandatory Evacuation after Government Alert". The roofs constructed for type B houses would therefore be categorized as interim hurricane resilient roofs.
- **Type C:** The structure of the house does not allow an interim roofing solution or is destroyed. The house needs to be completely rebuilt or relocated if in a high-risk area. If a house is categorized as type C, the households name will be taken off the list and flagged for the government. In cases in which the owner or a government programme can reinforce type C houses, the DRCS would list them as type B and support them accordingly.



In coordination with the Dominica Inter-Agency Housing and Settlement Working Group, the DRCS developed beneficiary selection criteria for resilient roofing, which the government of Dominica later approved.

CORE CRITERIA			
No.	Criteria	Description	Means of verification
1	Home or apartment was SEVERELY DAMAGED because of the disaster	Major damage: More than 50% of the roof is gone, interior exposed Severe damage: Between 50% and 25% of roof is gone, interior exposed	- Government list - Shelter assessment
2	Damaged home or apartment is beneficiary's own PRIMARY RESIDENCE	The beneficiary does not have a second home or own land elsewhere	- Village council - Land owner certificate
3	House not situated in hazard area		- Hazard maps
VULNERABILITY SECTIONS			
1	Economic Status	No other income other than pension/social benefit	
		Loss of labour opportunities (unemployed) because of disaster	
		Loss of livelihood (crops, livestock, business, etc.)	
2	Vulnerability Status (one or more)	With dependent children up to the age of 17	
		With dependents over the age of 65	
		With dependents who are chronically ill	
		With dependents who are disabled (mentally or physically)	
		Single-headed household (single mother, father or grandparents)	
		With pregnant or lactating women	

The implementation areas were divided and agreed upon through the Dominica Inter-Agency Housing and Settlement Working Group. The table below shows the areas allocated to the DRCS/IFRC.

Parish	Village
St. Joseph	Layout
St. Paul	Campbell, Tarou, Cochrane
St. George	Madrel, Loubiere, Fond Baron, Giraoudel, Eggleston, Morne Prosper, Wotten Waven, Laudat, Trafalgar, Shawford, Fond Caine
St. Patrick	La Plaine, La Ronde, Carse O'Gowrie, Boetica, Delices, La Roche
St. Luke	Point Michel
St. Mark	Scotts Head, Soufriere, Gallion

During the recovery phase, the IFRC and the DRCS are exploring ways to implement an integrated system that will include building capacity at the community level; this would involve training the CDRTs and volunteers on hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities, and other processes that enable individuals, communities, governments and businesses to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events. The operation in Dominica is now oriented towards strengthening DRR in communities and DRCS branches and strengthening Livelihoods and Shelter components to enable sustained recovery until 31 March 2019.

Currently, the operation is in the recovery stage; the DRCS has nearly completed the NFI distributions, and it finished both phases of the CTP distribution finished in April 2018. Additional funds will be needed to ensure that the target of 1,000 permanent roofs is reached after the appeal period, as available funds will only cover the construction of 550 houses. The National Society has a network of CDRT members and volunteers supporting the collection of data and the registration of affected families. Through this network, the National Society continues to:

- Carry out continuous needs assessment, registration and analysis
- Inform the communities of the relief effort undertaken and receive feedback on the operation
- Coordinate with National authorities and other actors present in the country to ensure integrated programming
- Use radio announcements, hotlines and Facebook alerts to communicate with the Dominican population.




A DRCS volunteer repairs a damaged roof. Source: DRCS

Using ODK, DRCS volunteers from the affected communities conducted an integrated multisector assessment in coordination with the Village Improvement Committee (VIC), Village councils and CDRTs. The DRCS created a system to address complaints from people who are not included in the community-developed beneficiary list and have not received relief items. The DRCS registers complaints at the time of distribution and when each household is assessed. If the newly assessed households meet the targeting criteria, the DRCS does a follow-up distribution. Furthermore, the DRCS established a CTP hotline to address questions and receive feedback on the programme. An IFRC PMER delegate, who is covering Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis, and the IFRC's ARO's PMER Unit, which supports all regular and pledge reporting as part of the operation, are supporting the operation in Dominica. A lessons learned workshop, a final evaluation, and the DRCS's post-distribution monitoring of each of the operation's main component will ensure the availability of sufficient documentation for the evaluation of the programmes at the end of the operation; it will also guarantee that the DRCS can use this operation's lessons learned to improve future programmes and operations, with the aim of bringing swift and sufficient assistance to people affected by hurricanes or other disasters.

The operation will contribute to the ongoing build-up of a strong and well-functioning National Society, which will be more capable of coping with disasters in the long term. All interventions are aligned with the IFRC's minimum standard commitments (MSCs) to gender and diversity in emergency programming; these commitments include targeting female-headed households, pregnant or lactating women and 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 on their housing.

Sphere standards have been considered throughout the planning process. The DRCS developed a detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan in consultation with all sectors to ensure accurate reporting. Additionally, an information management team composed of National Society staff and volunteers is setting up databases, smart sheets, and dashboards to capture relevant data and share it with the operation's partners.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Shelter People reached: 6,385 households (19,155 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
% 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	6,385
# of households receiving shelter assistance in recovery phase	505	507
# of working days paid for through the cash for work programme	14,500	11,100
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	1,000	500
# of families who receive technical guidance messaging on safe roof construction	2,000	2,000

# of carpenters and construction workers who are trained	30 carpenters and 120 construction workers	30 carpenters and 120 construction workers
Progress towards outcomes		
<p data-bbox="97 331 986 427">No additional families received the induction training to repair their house since the 6-Month Operations Update was issued because the DRCS changed the training modality it used for the beneficiary families.</p> <p data-bbox="97 461 986 645">There was an increase in the number of people that needed tarpaulins, as some had worn out due to the ongoing rain during the emergency phase; therefore, 6,385 households received shelter support, an increase from the initial target of 5,000 households. For more information on the operation's emergency phase, please see the 6-Month Operations Update.</p> <p data-bbox="97 678 1481 920">From January to April 2018, DRCS volunteers carried out a vulnerability assessment of all implementation areas (using ODK), in coordination with the village councils. During the reporting period, the DRCS completed 2,308 assessments and listed them in the shelter database. The DRCS applied the vulnerability criteria to all the households in the database, and it identified 1,052 families for further technical assessments, which started in March 2018. That same month, meetings were held with all village councils and in some cases with the Parliamentary representative to explain the programme and share the beneficiary lists for vetting.</p> <p data-bbox="97 936 1481 1361">From March to May 2018, the DRCS held community meetings in coordination with the village councils in all the intervention areas to explain the programme and share the vetted beneficiary list. The DRCS placed posters displaying the beneficiary list in the village councils and put a mechanism in place that would allow community members to file a grievance if they felt that they were left out during the assessment; this grievance system was in place for three weeks after the community meeting. For all listed names a technical assessment of the house was done by an engineer or architect. If the house was a type A or B, the DRCS prepared a Roof Repair Post-Maria (RRPM) form and a bill of quantity (BoQ). If the house was a type C or more than 1,000 square feet (92 square meters) and inhabitants did not fall under the most vulnerable category, DRCS personnel took the house off the list and flagged it for the government. As of 31 September 2018, the DRCS completed 956 assessments, out of which 582 were approved for roof construction and 60 were identified as type C and need further investigation. The DRCS has removed 314 households from the beneficiary that were larger than 1,000 square feet. These houses will need to go through a different approval process from the government, which will take more time. Those that live in these houses will need further verification of their vulnerability status, and if they are found not to be vulnerable based on the selection criteria, they will be taken off the government's beneficiary list.</p> <p data-bbox="97 1377 1481 1653">In June 2018, the DRCS held a second round of meetings with the village councils to cross-check the lists and prevent the duplication of services. Since no official lists from the government were shared with international organizations, this cross-check had to be done verbally with each village council. During this process, the DRCS removed beneficiaries from the list for a variety of reasons such as their roof was already finished, they had received support from the government, they were deceased, out of the country, or renters. After this vetting process, the DRCS finalized its beneficiary list and shared it for publication with all village councils; however, the DRCS can still add or remove houses from the beneficiary list or added depending upon the results of the remaining 96 technical assessments. The list of families that are taken off will also be published, along with an explanation for their removal; the DRCS will flag the families taken off the list for the government for further review of their case.</p> <p data-bbox="97 1668 1481 1944">In each village, the DRCS organized meetings to identify teams of five workers (one carpenter, two skilled workers, and two helpers) to execute the work. Each team receives hands-on training from the DRCS/IFRC shelter team and works under the lead of the head carpenter. Local site-supervisors or the DRCS/IFRC shelter team are responsible for daily site supervision, and teams are provided with any tools needed to execute the work. Currently, a total of 25 carpenter teams and five site supervisors (mixed gender) continue to work on the project. As of the end of September 2018, these teams constructed 4 houses, with 41 ongoing (please see the table below). Beneficiaries are informed five days before the work starts, materials are brought to the site one day beforehand, and contracts and goods received notes are signed. The DRCS/IFRC currently has enough materials in country for 550 houses, including 100 houses for the UNDP/CHINA AID programme.</p>		



A DRCS volunteer repairs a damaged roof.
Source: IFRC

Parish	Total # of houses for technical assessment	Total # of Assessments done	Assessed and approved for repair TYPE A, B	Ongoing construction	Finalized construction	Total finished and ongoing
St. George	454	356	165	24	98	122
St. Joseph	85	75	79	3	67	70
St. Luke	148	124	63	5	41	46
St. Mark	223	196	115	2	106	108
St. Patrick	169	149	110	3	99	102
St. Paul	65	56	40	4	33	37
Total	1,144	956	572	41	444	485



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 5,820 people (1,940 households)

Requirements: CHF 1,076,005

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

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	995
# of households outside Roseau reached with cash grants during the recovery phase	1,000	945

Progress towards outcomes

Between November 2017 and March 2018, the DRCS, with the support of the IFRC, distributed pre-paid Visa debit cards (each card contained USD\$482²) to 1,940 households for a total amount of USD\$915,843. The DRCS did not reach the target of 2,000 households because it did not have the required personnel in place toward the end of the CTP intervention, preventing it from carrying out the necessary assessments.

The DRCS distributed the cards in two phases: The National Society carried out the first phase from November 2017 to January 2018, reaching 995 households in 23 communities; the DRCS conducted the second phase from February 2018 to March 2018, reaching 945 households in 29 communities.

The DRCS used vulnerability criteria such as the number of elderly family members and 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. Guided by the availability of financial services outside Roseau, the DRCS continued to update the initial market analysis conducted in September 2017 to confirm the relevance of the cash grant amount and modality of payment; this analysis has also been useful for determining the modality of payment for the cash for work programme and supporting the shelter sector's hiring of workers to provide roof repair services. The DRCS conducted a detailed livelihoods assessment, and there is a large need for support from partners moving forward in 2019. The map and table below summarize this sector's progress:



DRCS volunteers assist with the first CTP distributions in Kings Hill, Saint George, Dominica. Source: DRCS

² The cards' actual amount was USD\$450 after USD\$32 in fees was deducted from the total amount by VISA.

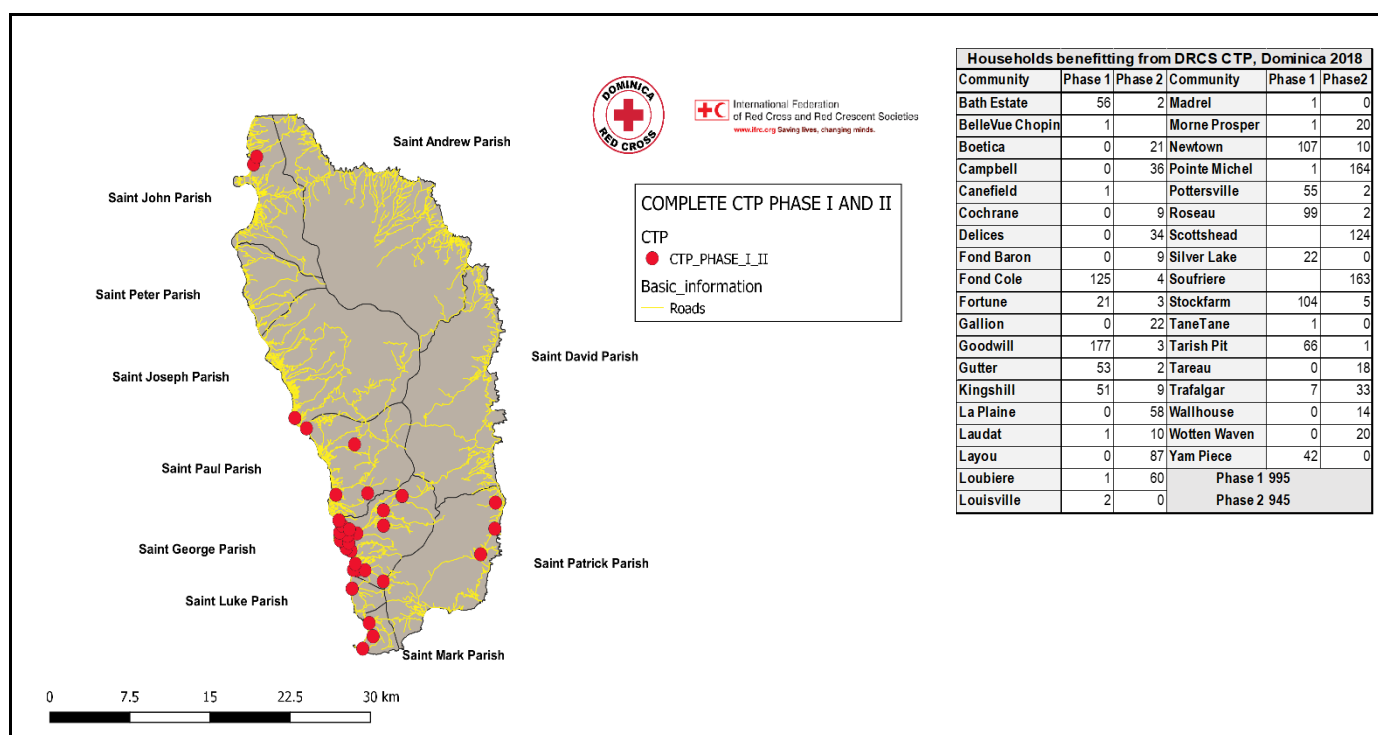


Figure: Map Showing areas supported under CTP.

CTP Distribution and Post- Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

The DRCS completed the distribution for lot 2 in April 2018, and it conducted a PDM for lot 1 of the CTP on 20 April 2018. The PDM covered 20 per cent of the beneficiaries from lot 1 (220 households).

The DRCS completed the lot 2 PDM on 17 May 2018, covering 262 households (more detailed information on the livelihoods sector is available on the operation's [Dashboard](#)). The PDM is a tool which aims to systematically collect and analyze information about the project as it progresses. The conclusions of the PDM are used for feedback as part of the project cycle to improve how assistance is designed and delivered and to ensure that the Programme is responsive to beneficiaries' preferences and sensitive to potential protection risks and market distortions that could be caused by cash assistance.




Health

People reached: 10,521 people (3,507 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	15,000	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	15,000	10,521 people
Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who benefit from PSS activities	N/A	379

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, 2,300 students and their households (6,900 people) that benefitted from hygiene promotion and hygiene items, and 4 communities that benefitted from restored public conveniences received IEC materials	0 0 0
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 benefiting from restored public conveniences	875 0 0
# of volunteers trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV)	40	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>During the reporting period, the DRCS continued to implement interventions geared towards ensuring that the immediate risks to the health of affected populations were reduced. The DRCS distributed information, education and communication (IEC) materials on disease prevention and health promotion to 875 vulnerable families during home visits from March to May 2018.</p> <p>Furthermore, 379 people benefitted from PSS activities during the operation's emergency and recovery phases. Additionally, the DRCS hired a PSS consultant to initiate the PSS activities from October 2017 to January 2018. In addition, the DRCS conducted 258 PSS debriefings in Soufriere, Layou, Grandbay, Wottenhaven and Point Michel through group or individual sessions, and it referred one person to a mental health facility; DRCS volunteers carried out PSS debriefings for people living within the affected communities through door-to-door visits, reaching 121 people in Layou and Loubriere. The DRCS did not reach the target of 15,000 <i>for # of people who are less at risk of vector-borne disease and # of people who have received LLITNs</i> because the DRCS's Zika project, which is running parallel to the operation, covered the remaining population through the provision of LLITNs, and the operation did not have a delegate in place when the activities the DRCS was finalizing the activities; the DRCS has pre-positioned the unused LLITNs that it procured for the operation.</p>		

Water, sanitation and hygiene		
 <p>People reached: 3,970 households (11,910 people) Requirements: CHF 529,582</p>		
WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# 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	0 student households 0 vulnerable household

	5,000 households receive chlorine tablets in relief distributions during the emergency phase	3,100 households in relief distributions
	5,000 households receive jerry cans and buckets	3,970 households in relief distributions and recovery
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	11
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	6,900	3,010
# of people who receive instruction on the use of water tablets	15,000 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 communities with access to safe drinking water through water trucking	7	7
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	4
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	2,300	3,970 households
WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained to carry out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation	267	267
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	1,498	1,598 households
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	12
Progress towards outcomes		

The DRCS incorporated two new activities into the emergency, both of which the DRCS has started and will complete during the have been begun and will during the three-month extension:

- Provision of preparedness resources, including preparedness toolkits.
- Conduct preparedness training on WASH, including how to disinfect water during an emergency.
-

The National Society requests support on the pre-positioning of relief items ahead of the 2019 hurricane season under the Caribbean Development Operational Plan for 2019.

Having clean and safe water in an emergency to meet drinking, sanitation, and hygiene needs is essential for every person. Considering the challenges faced during the start-up of this appeal, including the activities listed above will be a vital part of ensuring the availability of stocks and strengthening of Dominica's preparedness capacities.



A DRCS volunteer carries a water storage tank. Source: DRCS

The DRCS exceeded the target of 2,300 for the *# of households that receive hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets* because it provided these relief items to people upon request throughout the early months of the operation, especially for people who needed to store potable water in the communities that received water pumping. The additional relief items were from the DRCS's and the IFRC's contingency stock. Some of the activities did not meet their initial target such as the *# of people who receive chlorine tablets* and the *# of people who receive instruction on the use of water tablets* because DRCS personnel found that the initial target of 6,900 people far exceeded the actual number of people that required these services.

The DRCS conducted hygiene promotion activities in 12 schools, reaching 1,223 students.

The schools included Morne Prosper Primary School, Trafalgar and Laudat Primary School, Wotten Waven Primary School, St. John's Primary School, S.D.A Secondary School, Grandbay Primary School, Tete Morne Primary School, Giraudel Primary School, Bagatelle Primary School, Alpha Centre, Social Centre and Wesley High School. In addition to hygiene promotion, the DRCS distributed 1,223 hygiene kits and brochures to the students and teachers (each student received 1 hygiene kit and 1 brochure). The schools were close to the DRCS's headquarters, and the National Society created individual hygiene kits for the schools from its existing stock of family kits, allowing it to exceed the original target by six schools.




St. Martin Primary School students receive sanitary materials from DRCS WASH teams. Source: IFRC

In addition to WASH NFI distributions, the DRCS has treated 955,000 litres of water: 45,000 litres in Check Hall, 840,000 liters in Dos D'Ane, 10,000 liters in Saint Sauveur and 60,000 litres in Fond St. Jean. In total, 1,598 households (4,207 people) have benefitted from improved access to water. The DRCS cancelled the operation of an already installed pumping/purification station on 1 March 2018 when DOWASCO resumed its water services.

Schools visited as of 30 June 2018.

Name of School	Date Visited	School Population
Morne Prosper Primary School	Tuesday, 26 June 2018	41
Trafalgar and Laudat Primary School	Tuesday, 26 June 2018	43
Wotten Waven Primary School	Tuesday, 26 June 2018	30
St. John's Primary School	Thursday, 28 June 2018	256
S.D.A Secondary School	Thursday, 28 June 2018	112
Grandbay Primary School	Tuesday, 3 June 2018	250
Tete Morne Primary School	Tuesday, 3 June 2018	90
Giraudel Primary School	Tuesday, 3 June 2018	35

Bagatelle Primary School	Tuesday, 3 June 2018	34
Alpha Centre	Wednesday, 4 June 2018	25
Social Centre	Wednesday, 4 June 2018	107
Wesley High School	Wednesday, 4 June 2018	200
Total Students Reached		1,223



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 267 people
Requirements: CHF 96,573

DRR Outcome 1: National Society capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

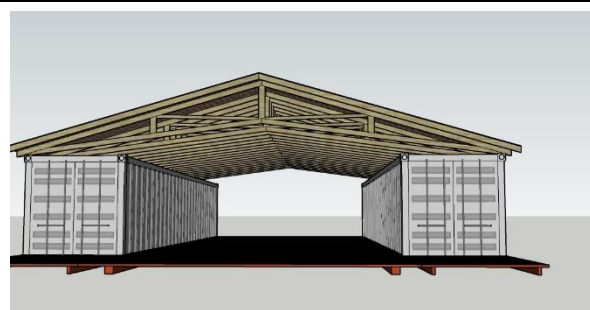
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through Red Cross Red Crescent programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	12,500	0
DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community early warning systems established or improved and linked with local or national meteorological system	8	0
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	12,500	267

Progress towards outcomes

The DRR component recently received funding USD\$400,000 from USAID/OFDA to be used for strengthening DRR in communities and the DRCS's disaster preparedness and response. DRR activities started in early October 2018, and they will run until the end of March 2019.

The components funded by USAID/OFDA will consider the following critical needs in Dominica:

- Increasing the DRCS's preparedness capacity and that of the communities they serve for disasters.
- Increasing response effectiveness, efficiency (time, money), and accountability.
- Improve information sharing on the part of the DRCS preparedness and response operations.




The DRCS will use the USAID/OFDA funding construct a container warehouse like the one pictured above to help with the DRCS's preparedness, the pre-positioning of stock and to strengthen the National Society's branches' capacities. Source: DRCS

The DRCS continues to appeal to partners for support with its DRR activities, including those that focus on DRR in communities, pre-positioning of stock, warehousing, DRR training workshops, and capacity building (including logistics support).

The DRR activities in Dominica are well aligned and integrated with the local context. Moreover, the DRCS will continue to train and equip the Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and organize drills for them at the community level. The DRCS will also provide PASSA training for its staff and volunteers so that they can become PASSA facilitators³.

³ Although this is normally under the shelter sector, USAID/OFDA requested that it be conducted under the DRR sector.

	Migration People reached: 529 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
# 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		
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. 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 .		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 1,635,156

Strengthen National Society		
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, competencies 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	200
# of logistics volunteers recruited	5	5
# of volunteers trained on rights and safety	30	30
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	4
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
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
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat and the DRCS use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Output S3.1.1: The IFRC and the DRCS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of media materials produced that are aimed at promoting the National Society and its work domestically and internationally	54	66
Daily social media posts, # of articles, # of videos	10 articles 3 videos	20 articles 3 videos
Output S3.1.2: 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
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
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	0	0
Progress towards outcomes		
The DRCS did not meet the target of seven for the number of staff members recruited and hired because the operation did not have sufficient funding for these activities, and the National Society's management believed that the hiring of four staff members would enable the DRCS to complete successfully the operation's activities. The National Society hired 1 logistics officer, 1 driver, 1 WASH officer, 1 administration/finance officer and 1 shelter officer.		
The DRCS will train the remaining eight staff and volunteers in ODK during the extension.		

Funding Requirements - Summary

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	96,573
SHELTER	2,662,369
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	1,076,005
HEALTH	87,176
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	529,582
INCLUSION, GENDER AND PROTECTION	0
MIGRATION	22,200
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	380,794
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	1,237,362
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	0
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	0
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	6,500,824

Reference documents

Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

Contact information

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

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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	2017/9-2018/9	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		5,906,322				5,906,322	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		398,802				398,802	
British Red Cross		108,206				108,206	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		1,291,090				1,291,090	
Danish Red Cross		47,500				47,500	
European Commission - DG ECHO		1,332,626				1,332,626	
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		773,923				773,923	
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	
The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society		29,071				29,071	
United States Government - USAID		866,721				866,721	109,586
United States - Private Donors		320				320	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		3,000				3,000	
C1. Cash contributions		6,292,088				6,292,088	109,586
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)		6,336,817				6,336,817	109,586
D. Total Funding = B + C		6,336,817				6,336,817	109,586

* 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		6,336,817				6,336,817	109,586
E. Expenditure		-5,968,977				-5,968,977	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		367,840				367,840	109,586

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	2017/9-2018/9	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)			5,906,322			5,906,322		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	201,835		183,864			183,864	17,972	
Construction - Facilities	10,226						10,226	
Construction Materials	876,797		1,524,359			1,524,359	-647,561	
Clothing & Textiles	75,351		50,078			50,078	25,273	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	330,656		163,780			163,780	166,876	
Medical & First Aid	146		695			695	-550	
Teaching Materials	56,177						56,177	
Utensils & Tools	137,519		74,966			74,966	62,553	
Other Supplies & Services	32,754		37,964			37,964	-5,209	
Cash Disbursement	1,460,978		902,454			902,454	558,525	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	3,182,441		2,938,159			2,938,159	244,281	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	35,580		20,425			20,425	15,156	
Office & Household Equipment	13,153		19,683			19,683	-6,530	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	48,733		40,108			40,108	8,626	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	81,531		146,853			146,853	-65,323	
Distribution & Monitoring	169,821		399,452			399,452	-229,631	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	120,061		271,864			271,864	-151,803	
Logistics Services	51,847		130,126			130,126	-78,278	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	423,260		948,295			948,295	-525,035	
Personnel								
International Staff	778,528		690,090			690,090	88,438	
National Staff	33,331		34,346			34,346	-1,015	
National Society Staff	231,932		103,867			103,867	128,065	
Volunteers	56,068		116,602			116,602	-60,534	
Other Staff Benefits			4,141			4,141	-4,141	
Total Personnel	1,099,859		949,046			949,046	150,813	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	141,191		107,827			107,827	33,364	
Professional Fees	105,056		112,319			112,319	-7,263	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	246,247		220,147			220,147	26,100	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	148,137		27,175			27,175	120,962	
Total Workshops & Training	148,137		27,175			27,175	120,962	
General Expenditure								
Travel	133,712		184,168			184,168	-50,456	
Information & Public Relations	35,654		19,275			19,275	16,379	
Office Costs	71,714		68,262			68,262	3,452	
Communications	22,753		25,726			25,726	-2,973	
Financial Charges	14,412		30,033			30,033	-15,621	
Other General Expenses	638		17,362			17,362	-16,724	
Shared Office and Services Costs	5,866		20,350			20,350	-14,484	
Total General Expenditure	284,749		365,176			365,176	-80,427	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	26,941		42,292			42,292	-15,351	

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	2017/9-2018/9	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)			5,906,322			5,906,322		
Total Contributions & Transfers	26,941		42,292			42,292	-15,351	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions	76,833		40,231			40,231	36,602	
Total Operational Provisions	76,833		40,231			40,231	36,602	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	359,918		361,877			361,877	-1,959	
Total Indirect Costs	359,918		361,877			361,877	-1,959	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	8,803		30,390			30,390	-21,587	
Pledge Reporting Fees	400		6,080			6,080	-5,680	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	9,203		36,470			36,470	-27,267	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,906,322		5,968,977			5,968,977	-62,655	
VARIANCE (C - D)			-62,655			-62,655		

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	2017/9-2018/9	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	5,906,322		6,336,817	6,336,817	5,968,977	367,840	109,586
Subtotal BL2	5,906,322		6,336,817	6,336,817	5,968,977	367,840	109,586
GRAND TOTAL	5,906,322		6,336,817	6,336,817	5,968,977	367,840	109,586