

## DREF Plan of Action (EPoA) Dominican Republic: Hurricane Fiona

<b>DREF n°</b>	MDRDO014	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">TC-2022-000314-DOM</a>
<b>DREF Date of issue:</b>	26/09/2022	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	3 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	31/12/2022
<b>IFRC Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Yellow			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 383,552			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	1,434,802 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	25,000
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	La Vega, La Romana, Hato Mayor, Espaillat, San Pedro de Macorís, Monte Plata, La Altagracia, San José de Ocoa, María Trinidad Sánchez, Samaná, Puerto Plata and Sánchez Ramírez <sup>2</sup>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	East Region: La Altagracia, La Romana, El Seibo Hato Mayor, San Pedro de Macorís, Monte Plata, and María Trinidad Sánchez.
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Dominican Red Cross operates with 15,000 volunteers (54% men and 46% women), 868 employees and 170 branches. <sup>3</sup>			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Italian Red Cross.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Dominican Red Cross articulates its response through the national authorities and National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System (SN-PMR): Center for Emergency Operations (COE), Civil Defense, Ministry of Public Health (MSP).			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Hurricane Fiona is the first hurricane to directly impact the island since hurricane Jeanne in 2004. On Monday, 19 September at 3:30 a.m., hurricane Fiona entered the Dominican Republic as a category 1 with strong winds of up to 150 km/h and heavy rains producing landslides, fallen bridges, road blockages, power outages, interrupted telecommunications, and overflowed dams, among other effects. According to Situation Report No. 4<sup>4</sup> issued by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and as detailed in the map below, twelve provinces have suffered the most damage so far because of Hurricane Fiona's passage through the country. The report indicated that 2,614 homes were affected, 457 partially affected and 4 destroyed as well as 2 people dead and over 12,000 people

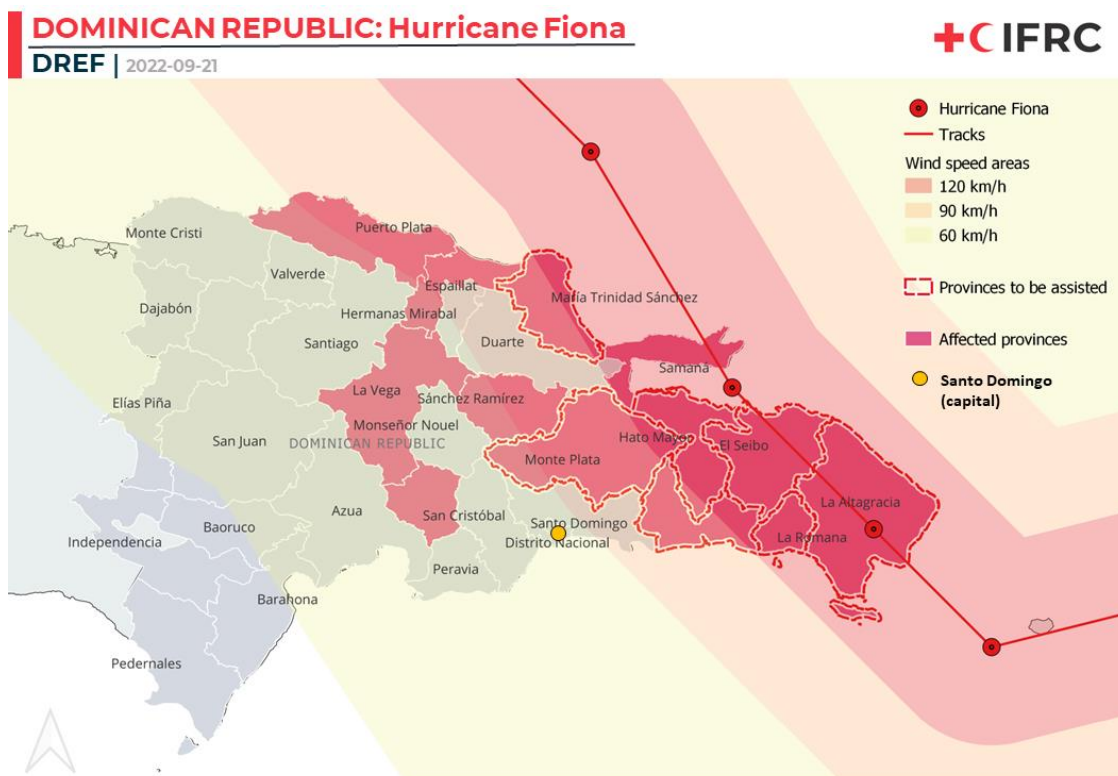
<sup>1</sup> COE: Informe de Situación Número 4: 20 de septiembre del 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Listín Diario: El detalle de los daños de Fiona en 12 provincias del país

<sup>3</sup> Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System: Cruz Roja Dominicana

<sup>4</sup> COE: Informe de Situación Número 4: 20 de septiembre del 2022.

displaced<sup>5</sup>. The National Council for Disability<sup>6</sup> (CONADIS) announced that it is working on identifying the needs of people with disabilities in the provinces declared in state of emergency.



Map of provinces affected by Hurricane Fiona and provinces to be assisted by the Dominican Red Cross.  
Source: IFRC.

According to the reports from the National Meteorological Office (ONAMET) the center of hurricane Fiona was located at 7:00 AM (local time) on 19 September about 40 kilometers west / northwest of Punta Cana and about 30 kilometers northeast of La Romana with extended winds about 45 kilometers outside its center and the storm winds about 240 kilometers moving north / northwest at about 13 kilometers per hour.

The Dominican authorities reported the damages in the affected sectors, highlighting the following major effects as of 20 September:

- 166 electrical circuits have been affected leaving 406,539 people without electricity.
- 1 hydraulic system damaged and 78 aqueducts out of service (3 aqueducts partially damaged) affecting 1,174,637 water users.
- Telephone landlines affected and more than 113 cellular cells out of service in Miches, El Seibo, La Romana and La Altagracia; affected fiber optics in La Altagracia: Laguna Nisibon y Los Brazos and radio stations out of service in El Seibo, Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, La Romana, María Trinidad Sánchez, Samaná and El Seibo.

## Summary of the current response

UNOCHA informed that in the Dominican Republic national authorities confirmed some 13,000 people were moved to secured areas (moved to neighbors, friends, or families' homes) while over 1,500 people are currently in 49 emergency shelters. Close to 1.2 million people are currently experiencing water supply issues related to the

<sup>5</sup> [Diario Libre: Un muerto y más de 12,485 desplazados por Fiona](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Twitter: CONADIS](#)

impact to water systems, while power outages are affecting over 400,000 people. The presidency of the republic has designated officials in each of the affected provinces and has arranged the formation of Operations Centers close to the disaster areas. Search and rescue operations, recovery of power lines and emergency communications are currently underway.

The Government of the Dominican Republic is supporting evacuations, temporary shelters, and relocations in the main affected provinces of Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís, El Seibo, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa, Samaná, María Trinidad Sánchez, Puerto Plata, and Sánchez Ramírez<sup>7</sup>. The Ministry of Education indicated that 462 people have received shelter in 21 schools<sup>8</sup>.

The Ministry of Public Health (MSP, for its Spanish acronym) announced on 15 September the contingency plans and health assessments in preparation for potential effects of Hurricane Fiona.<sup>9</sup> The MSP also announced on 22 September the attention to the affected population in Higüey and nearby zones with recently installed mobile units. The units, installed in the Basilica Nuestra Señora La Altagracia in Higüey, include general medicine, pediatrics, gynecology, mental health consultations, as well as COVID-19 tests, vaccinations, among other services. The MSP is also distributing food, medicines, hygiene kits and other items such as mosquito nets.<sup>10</sup>

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The Dominican Red Cross began preparation for the potential impacts of hurricane Fiona on 16 September 2022 when forecasts indicated that the country would be affected by its trajectory. The National Society activated its preparedness protocols and coordination with the national Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The Dominican Red Cross (DRC) is constantly monitoring weather events and other potential emergencies from its Crisis Room at the National Headquarters. The different strategic area managers and focal points remain in permanent session while monitoring the path of Hurricane Fiona, developing the necessary coordination, and supporting the activities for immediate response from branches nationwide. The Dominican Red Cross is also directly linked with the Emergency Operations Center as part of the national system in prevention, mitigation, and response (SN-PMR). Multidisciplinary response teams are in the communities evaluating the affected areas. The National Society has a data collection and information management team working on data surveys for Damage Assessments and Needs Analysis as well as censuses for the Distribution of Humanitarian Aid. Initially, five response teams were deployed to cover the affected provinces.

Although the effects of the hurricane are still unfolding, the various intervention teams composed of 300 volunteers from 40 branches continue to share information and articulate the National Society's response as they assess the conditions of displaced persons, collapsed homes, unreachable communities, damaged municipal and community aqueducts, and affected electrical circuits. Volunteers from the branches continue to support their communities working closely with the civil protection authorities in evacuations, search, and rescue.

On 16 September 2022, the National Society IM focal point, published a report on the imminent impact of the hurricane on the [IFRC GO Platform](#) and subsequent field reports were published with information on the impact, current response, and national authorities' formal reports.

### Health

- Health, water and sanitation and psychosocial support assessment and response teams remain activated.
- Participation in multisectoral coordination spaces for the exchange of information on the health, water and sanitation situation is maintained.

<sup>7</sup> [Municipio de Miches registró mayor cantidad de lluvias en 24 horas](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Presidencia de la Republica Dominicana: MINERD informa refugiados en planteles escolares](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Ministerio de Salud Pública: Plan de Contingencia ante posible paso de tormenta Fiona](#)

<sup>10</sup> [MediNews: Public Health attended to people affected by Fiona in Higüey](#)

- Participation of liaisons in the Crisis management room and in the sectoral table of Health of the national and local EOC through the health coordinators of the branches, includes participation in information exchange, meetings, press conferences, etc.
- The Dominican Water and Sanitation Team (EDAS) of the Dominican Red Cross was activated at the national level and its technicians kept reporting the situation in each of its provinces.
- Evaluation of functionality of pre-positioned water purification plants at headquarters (7), Elías Piña (1) and Santiago (2).
- Evaluation of the quality and conditions of water and sanitation infrastructures in possible shelters in Hato Mayor, San Cristóbal and La Altagracia.
- Evaluation of people's health conditions, as well as the quality and conditions of water and sanitation infrastructures in six shelters in Hato Mayor (1), María Trinidad Sánchez (1), San Pedro de Macorís (3) and Santo Domingo Este (1). In these shelters, psychological first aid was provided to those affected.
- Communication with the presidents and health coordinators of the branches where there are people in shelters in the provinces: Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís, El Seibo, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa, Samaná, María Trinidad Sánchez, Puerto Plata, and Sánchez Ramírez to better understand the situation and give the corresponding recommendations (including the rapid evaluation of health in shelters whenever possible).
- Verification of availability of pre-positioned water tanks ("tinacos") and pool testers at DRC headquarters.
- Providing prepaid telephone services and fuel funds to National Society branches in La Altagracia and Samaná.

### Supply Chain

Americas Global Humanitarian Service and Supply Chain Management's objective is to support the management of the supply chain within the National Society, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage, and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements. The Dominican Red Cross has prepositioned stock available for immediate response and counts with Warehouse capacity to store additional NFIs, if required by the operation. The National Society also has a fleet of vehicles to support the operation and five additional vehicles will be rented for this purpose.

All procurement related to this operation will follow the IFRC's standards procurement procedures and sphere standards for NFIs purchases

Below are some key actions undertaken:

- Staff actively working in assessing the availability of humanitarian kits and response tools in case of receiving requests.
- The logistics team remains integrated into the logistics tables at Headquarters and as a liaison with the EOC.
- The National Society has a stock of household items available in its warehouse to reach 1,500 families (including kitchen kits, Shelter kits or tools, jerry cans, mosquito nets, plastic tarpaulin and 14-liter buckets).
- The Country Cluster Delegation for the Latin Caribbean also has a pre-positioned stock in the Humanitarian Logistics Corridor to respond to an additional 1,500 families including items mentioned before and hygiene kits.

### Communications

- The communications department created and transmitted a series of awareness-raising and preparedness messages to the public through social media.
- Preparation of infographics and information publications for social networks.
- Coverage of crisis management room actions.

### Institutional Doctrine and Protection

- Participation of the headquarters team in coordination and information meetings.

- Distributed the list of shelters to volunteers in branches, facilitating their identification and coordination with shelter focal points for the benefit of families in need who may have been moved without communication.

### **Prehospital Care**

- Communication and monitoring of the activities in branches and continued participation in the regular operations with the 911 System (facilitating 125 ambulances).

### **Blood Bank**

- Available stock of 706 units of blood from the different blood groups.

### **Key actions**

- Monitoring of risks and risk areas.
- Working closely with Civil Protection during evacuations.
- Psychosocial Support.
- Damage assessment.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions**

The Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for the Latin Caribbean has provided support to the National Society throughout the preparedness and response to Hurricane Fiona. In the face of its imminent impact, the IFRC's current pre-positioning was made available to the Dominican Red Cross enabling it to mobilize vehicles and debris clearing tools for the mobilization of the first response teams that are currently on the ground.

A working group has been established between the CCD and the IFRC Americas Regional Office to monitor the situation and provide all necessary support to the response plan established by the National Society.

Permanent coordination is maintained with the Caribbean Regional Delegation of the Italian Red Cross, as well as with the ICRC Regional Office in Panama.

### **Overview of other actors' actions**

The National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) activated national response mechanisms, including sectoral coordination. The Dominican Red Cross, as part of the National Prevention Mitigation and Response System (SNPMR) was invited to participate since the beginning in all the EOC coordination meetings. Alerts and early warnings were declared for the entire country before, during and after the impact based on the information provided by the National Meteorological Office (ONAMET) and National authorities. The Dominican Republic's presidential social plan is working on supporting the affected populations through the distribution of foods, blankets, mosquito nets, and household utensils in the affected areas.

The National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewerage (INAPA, for its Spanish acronym) is working on the assessment of the effects of the hurricane on safe water for consumption in the affected areas. The Ministry of Public Works (MOPC, for its acronym in Spanish) has been actively assessing the damaged roads, affected or collapse bridges in need of repair within the affected communities. Thus far, the MOPC reports damages in 23 roads, 16 bridges (2 have collapsed) and 3 overpasses<sup>11</sup>.

At the technical level, the Dominican Red Cross guarantees the participation of representatives in the different spaces generated by the National Government. By being an integral part of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System and also of the National 911 System, it ensures that the actions of the National Society are coordinated and reported to the competent authorities.

<sup>11</sup> [COE: Informe de situación Numero 5: 20 septiembre 2022](#)

At the international level, with the support and accompaniment of the IFRC, the Dominican Red Cross participates in meetings convened by the Humanitarian Country Team, led by the UN Resident Coordinator in the Dominican Republic. Similarly, bilateral coordination is established with specific sectors for a better response (health, WASH, housing, among others).

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

The heavy rains and the durability of the phenomenon in the affected areas did not allow yet for a deep analysis of the damages that have been caused. However, according to the national Emergency Operations Center (EOC), more than 8,000 houses have been affected, 43,540 people have been mobilized to safe places, 4 shelters have been established and more than 200,000 people have been affected by damage to electric infrastructure. Overall, according to official data, more than 1 million people have been affected by the Hurricane. Considering this data and statements made by member bodies of the technical tables as well as initial evaluations, needs are evident in the areas of:

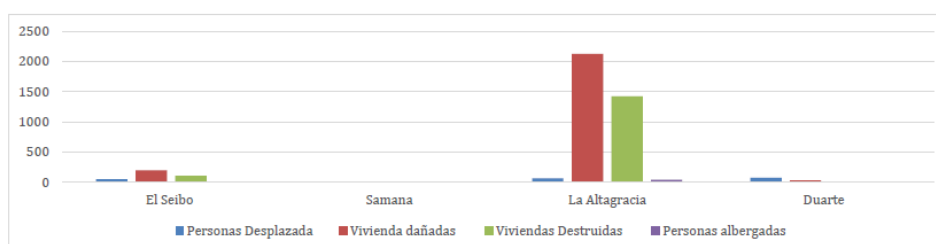
### Shelter

Among most significant damages from Hurricane Fiona in the Dominican Republic are those to the shelter sector. The initial assessments of the rapid response teams of the DRC indicate that 2,359 homes in the provinces of EL Seibo, Samaná, La Altagracia and Duarte have been affected while 1,538 have been destroyed in the same provinces.

The number of people in shelters is increasing and EOC reports indicate that more than 13,000 people have taken refuge in the homes of relatives outside vulnerable areas. It is foreseeable that mental health and psychosocial support, including psychological first aid, will be needed for people in temporary shelters and affected communities to deal with loss and grief, especially for risk groups such as children, pregnant women, the elderly, and people who suffered significant losses as well for first responders.



Dirección de Socorro y Gestión de Riesgo  
Departamento de Socorros y Emergencias



Provincia	Personas Desplazada	Vivienda dañadas	Viviendas Destruídas	Personas Albergadas
El Seibó	52	200	108	15
Samaná	10	3	0	0
La Altagracia	63	2125	1425	42
Duarte	73	31	5	0

*Dominican Red Cross initial evaluation of areas affected, 21 September 2022.*

## Livelihoods

Due to the strong winds accompanying the hurricane and the flooding caused by increased rainfall and water levels in the country, the livelihoods sector has also been severely affected. Hundreds of hectares of land have been under water, preventing activities such as farming and agriculture. Even fishing has been affected by the high waves.

There is a need for rapid assessments of the current state of livelihoods and low-budget solutions for the revival of community livelihoods. This revitalization initiative must be accompanied by an environmental analysis of the areas to be intervened to ensure climate-smart initiatives.

## Health

As a result of the flash floods in different areas of the country, basic needs have been identified in the health sector including access to health services due to their disruption, food and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and psychosocial support in affected homes as well as in temporary shelters.

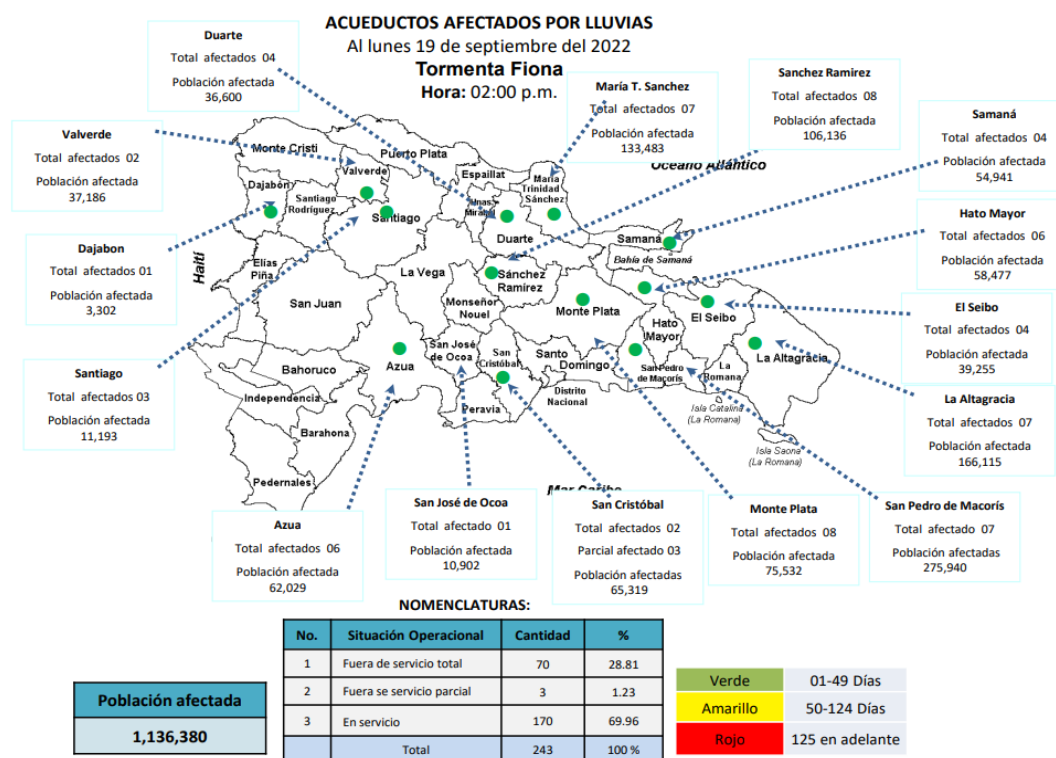
In addition, the effects of hurricane Fiona have affected aqueducts and critical infrastructures which may represent a high risk of outbreak of water and vector-borne diseases, especially in shelters, due to the possibility of overcrowding or lack of access to hygiene products and services that can result in skin and respiratory problems. These risks may be addressed through the implementation of information, education and communication activities on health promotion, disease prevention and healthy hygienic habits as well distribution of hygiene items or PPE (especially in the context of COVID-19 and the current situation of vector-borne diseases and zoonoses). In recent weeks, the Dominican Republic has experienced<sup>12</sup> an upward trend in vector-borne diseases and zoonoses and this may be aggravated by the effects of this phenomenon. Additionally, as the assessments are completed, it may be necessary to support access to basic water and sanitation services.

## WASH

The National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewerage (INAPA, for its Spanish acronym) reported on 20 September that one hydraulic system was damaged while 78 aqueducts were out of service and three partially damaged affecting the access to water of 1,174,637 water users. Nearly 50% of these damages are due to flooding, especially in the provinces of Sanchez Ramirez, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Santiago, Azua, La Altagracia, El Seibo, Monte Plata, Hato Mayor and San Pedro de Macoris.

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<sup>12</sup> [Ministerio de Salud Pública: Boletines Epidemiológicos](#)



*Aqueducts affected by Hurricane Fiona. Source: INAPA Directorate of Operations.*

Initial assessments conducted in temporary shelters within affected communities indicate needs for access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene including water for human consumption, hygiene, personal protection equipment, water tanks, buckets, among others.

## Disaster Risk Reduction

Due to the impact of the hurricane at the community level, it is necessary to strengthen communities in terms of emergency preparedness and response through the development and dissemination of key messages. Rapid assessments of the current state of the ecosystems and how the environment can be used for economic reactivation and recovery are essential.

Actions in response to these crises should consider immediate needs, but at the same time be able to reduce impacts on the environment and contribute to strengthening individual and community resilience. Priority should be given to responses that contribute to climate change reduction and community adaptation.

## Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

Threats of violence, abuse, or violation of rights can be foreseen, especially in a situation of stress within a limited space, therefore, a gender protection and inclusion approach will be considered to mitigate these risks.

## Targeting

The provinces in the east have been mostly affected by Hurricane Fiona and the Dominican Red Cross teams are visiting the different provinces<sup>13</sup>, along the National Society President and General Director, to better articulate the necessary interventions on the field.

<sup>13</sup> [Twitter: Cruz Roja Dominicana coordina con las autoridades respuestas a comunidades afectadas](#)



DRC intends to assist 25,000 people (5,000 families) through this DREF potentially in the provinces of La Altagracia, La Romana, El Seibo Hato Mayor, San Pedro de Macorís, Monte Plata, and María Trinidad Sánchez. The provinces to be assisted are still being evaluated, at the National level by the SN-PMR, led by the EOC, and by the corresponding teams of the National Society.

Special attention will be given to people who live alone and families with members who are elderly, people that suffer from noncommunicable diseases, adolescents under the age of 15, children under the age of five, pregnant women and with people with disabilities. UNICEF Dominican Republic has published their first situation report stating that as per the calculations with the Climate Shock Vulnerability Index (IVACC), the highly vulnerable population (extreme and moderate poverty levels) at risk is 1,762,032 people, of which 666,856 are children and adolescents.<sup>14</sup>

### Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	% Female	% Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	10	5	5
Children (5-17yrs)	25	12.5	12.5
Adults (18-49 yrs)	50	25	25
Elderly (>50 yrs)	10	5	5
People with disabilities	5	2.5	2.5

### Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
The rains continue in lesser intensity and the communities can be accessed.	Effective response to humanitarian needs through opportunity assistance to communities.	Damage assessment teams and special units are deployed, respond effectively and report actions.
The rains continue causing the displacement of more families to the shelters.	In increasing humanitarian needs, the shelters set up do not have the capacity to continue receiving inhabitants. Potential exposure to episodes of violence and gender violence.	Support to search and rescue institutions, identification of infrastructure that can function as temporary shelters.
Communities continue uncommunicated for the next 24 hours, not allowing search, rescue, and damage assessment units to enter.	Risk of material and human losses, diseases due to exposure to water for prolonged hours, vector diseases (mosquitoes). Risk of a resurgence of COVID-19 in shelters.	Pre-positioning of special units in nearby subsidiaries, to be able to intervene as soon as the communities are accessible

### Operation Risk Assessment

Identified Risk	Potential impact	Mitigation
Continuous rainfall can cause flash floods in rivers.	Flooded neighborhoods, displaced people, vector, and communicable diseases.	Continuous risk communications efforts, temporary shelter preparedness and continuous follow up of evolving situation.
The affected areas may suffer the effects of more atmospheric phenomena considering that we are in	Further damages to the already affected population, deteriorated conditions in shelter settlements with	Continuous monitoring of the events and necessary precautions to ensure the safety of volunteers, staff, and

<sup>14</sup> Relief Web: <https://reliefweb.int/report/dominican-republic/unicef-dominican-republic-humanitarian-situation-report-no-1-hurricane-fiona-20-september-2022>

the most active stage of the hurricane season.  New disturbances in the Atlantic Ocean are developing and initial forecasts indicate they may travel the same path as Hurricane Fiona.	increased needs and increased infectious rates.	community members. If necessary, raise the corresponding alerts to increase the risk category of the current response.
Lack of integration of communities in the implementation of actions.	Difficulty in carrying out assessments, activities, and distributions.	Ensure community engagement, participation, and proper articulation with organization involved.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective:

Through this DREF, the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) aims to contribute to the response to Hurricane Fiona with an immediate, efficient, and effective intervention to assist 25,000 people (5,000 families) through the implementation of actions under shelter, livelihoods, health, WASH, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Following the assessment of the affected communities, national intervention teams will be deployed to ensure an effective response in the communities.

### Human resources

The operation will be managed by the National Directorate of Relief and Risk Management with the implementation supported by specialized units in Relief, PMER, Health, Water and Sanitation, Psychosocial Support, Logistics, and PGI.

The Country Cluster Delegation for the Latin Caribbean and Americas Regional Office will support the Dominican Red Cross throughout the implementation of this DREF.

### Logistics and Supply Chain

The supply chain is active, reviewing inventory and participating in the necessary coordination for the distribution of humanitarian aid once the damage assessments determine the types of aid to be distributed and the communities.

The "Humanitarian Corridor of the Caribbean" established in 2020 and financed by DG-ECHO and USAID (implemented by CRD/IFRC/WFP) will be activated to make available the existing pre-positioned NFIs in the logistics warehouse of the Dominican Red Cross. The logistics team of the National Society maintains permanent coordination with the Regional Logistics Unit to keep track of the stocks available in the country and ensure their replenishment.

### Communication

The DRC Communications department will provide general coverage of the operations activities through press releases, dissemination on social networks, videos, interviews etc.

### Information Technology

DRC will support branches in affected provinces with IT&T support for communications when necessary. The response actions already contemplate communications support and the Headquarters team.

## **Safety**

The Dominican Red Cross as part of the national response system coordinates its interventions with local authorities to ensure the safety of staff and their acting volunteers. Access to affected communities may be interrupted by blockages or potential effects from the hurricane. However, the Dominican Red Cross teams in the provinces affected are working closely with the Dominican authorities to address any concerns regarding the safe access and the safety of the volunteers. To minimize risks in the community, volunteers will carry National Society visibility materials, be accompanied by a community leader, and working in pairs. Also, all coordination and field work are to be carried out during the day to reduce potential risks. Teams deployed to these sectors will have adequate transportation and equipment (such as first aid kits and telephone and radio communications).

## **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

The DRC contemplates hiring a PMER officer to guarantee the quality of data collection and systematization, monitoring, indicators tracking as well as the necessary reporting. The PMER and IM senior officer from the Country Cluster Delegation for Latin Caribbean will continue to provide support to the National Society throughout the operation. In addition, a lesson learned workshop will be conducted to capture good practices identified during the execution of the operation as well as provide recommendations on important aspects to improve for future interventions.

## **Administration and Finance**

The National Society's project management division will accompany the operation staff in the proper administration of the funds. The Finance and Administration delegate from the Country Cluster Delegation will provide follow-up and technical advice to the action plan established.

## **Livelihoods**

The National Society will conduct a NEAT+ assessment along with a livelihood assessment of affected communities to establish short-term plans for recovery, strengthening and diversification of livelihoods post Hurricane Fiona. The purpose is to establish climate-smart livelihood microprojects that allow communities to have a starting point in the recovery. The National Society aims to document the learnings from the implementation of this activity to generate recommendations for future interventions.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted: 7,500**

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

**Requirements (CHF): 2,024**

**Needs analysis:** In the aftermath of the hurricane, that the housing sector has been identified as the most affected sectors. Thousands of houses have been reported with partial or total damage. In some cases, houses can be repaired with basic tools and training to enable affected families to increase their resilience in terms of safe housing.

**Risk analysis:** The strong winds caused by the hurricane resulted in partial and total damage to thousands of homes. It is urgent to initiate a process of repair of the partially affected houses in order to prevent further damage.

**Population to be assisted:** A damage assessment and beneficiary selection will be carried out considering all international humanitarian standards, such as the sphere manual, the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and ensuring a balance based on gender and equity. The Dominican Red Cross plans to deliver 1,500 shelter tool kits currently in stock in their warehouse, benefiting around 7,500 people. This plan will cover the training for volunteers and people affected in the usage of the kits.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Ensure the necessary coordination for shelter response articulation in the communities or provinces intervened while promoting IFRC and Sphere Manual Shelter standards with relevant audiences.

P&B Output Code	<b>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</b>	<i># of people provided with emergency shelter items, materials and/or tools to have a space that meets the minimum living conditions.</i> <i>Target: 7,500</i>															
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b>	<i># of Shelter kits distributed to the affected population</i> <i>Target: 1,500</i>															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	Week																
AP005	Training for volunteers in the usage of shelter toolkits																
AP005	Training for communities in the usage of shelter toolkits																
AP005	Distribution of the shelter tool kits to the affected population.																
AP005	Post Distribution Monitoring Survey																



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 1,500**

Male: 750

Female: 750

**Requirements (CHF): 35,720**

**Needs analysis:** Considering the effects of the hurricane, one of the most affected sectors has been livelihoods and basic needs. The floods have caused a massive loss of crops, loss of grazing animals and the closure of businesses that serve as livelihoods for the affected families. Displaced people may lose or damage their livelihoods due to the impossibility of making a living or losing their jobs.

Damage to supply chains and basic services may also damage the livelihoods of people not directly affected by the hurricane. The effect on access to necessities such as food must be identified.

The effects in this area will be more clearly identified in the coming days and in detailed field assessments.

**Risk analysis:** The constant rains after the hurricane have caused the damage to livelihoods to continue to increase, making it necessary to intervene quickly to re-establish them. The capacity of the local market to meet the needs of affected people.

**Population to be assisted:** The population will be identified according to international standards of humanitarian aid and considering the principles and policies of the international Red Cross movement, will benefit from basic elements and seed capital for the reactivation of livelihoods. A balance based on gender and equity will be put into practice and implemented. The establishment of three microproject in three of the most affected communities will be put in place. This will benefit around 1,500 people in the reactivation of livelihoods. All microproject will be formulated taking into account environmental assessments to mitigate climate impact.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Ensure the necessary coordination for shelter response articulation in the communities or provinces intervened while promoting IFRC and Sphere Manual Livelihoods standards with relevant audiences.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of people beginning the recovery of their livelihoods with the implementation of climate-smart livelihood activities. Target: 1,500																
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Livelihood diagnostics in three affected communities																	
AP008	Identification and selection of response alternatives for the recovery of livelihoods that incorporate environmental and climate change adaptation aspects.																	
AP008	Implementation of three climate-smart livelihoods microprojects for the recovery of livelihoods.																	
AP008	Implement a microproject monitoring and evaluation plan.																	



## Health

**People targeted: 25,000**

Male: 12,500

Female: 12,500

**Requirements (CHF): 59,981**

**Needs analysis:** According to information from the National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewerage (INAPA), 30% (73/243) of the aqueducts in 15 provinces have been documented to have been affected, with a possible impact of 1 to 49 days. In the current context of vector-borne diseases, dengue, malaria, and leptospirosis, have shown an upward trend in recent weeks, especially in affected areas such as Duarte, El Seibo, María Trinidad Sánchez, Puerto Plata, Hermanas Mirabal, Sánchez Ramírez, Monseñor Nouel, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa, Santo Domingo and the National District, situations that may worsen due to the effects of the hurricane.

As of 19 September, some 1,047 people are in temporary shelters and initial assessments identified the following immediate needs: drinkable water and for human consumption and cooking, personal hygiene and cleaning, chlorine, and other disinfectants, cooked and preserved (canned) food, tanks or jerry cans, buckets, mattresses, sheets and blankets, clothes and shoes, mosquito nets, supplies and personal protection equipment (masks), alcohol or soap gel, access to basic medicines and basic health care with health personnel.

In this context, interventions are required to support outbreak prevention, basic health services, including food and nutrition and psychosocial support and psychological first aid for people in temporary shelters and affected communities, with emphasis on at-risk population groups: children and adolescents, pregnant women and nursing mothers, the elderly and people who suffered major losses, to counteract the negative impact on the overall health of the population in the affected communities. In addition to the implementation of information, education and communication campaigns on health promotion, disease prevention and healthy hygiene habits, as well as delivery of hygiene items and PPE especially in the context of COVID-19 and the current epidemiological situation.

#### **Risk analysis:**

- The health staff members and volunteers: risk of contracting COVID-19 or other diseases related with the context through clinical or community activities. Mitigation actions are foreseen, such as providing information and training for staff and volunteers participating in the activities, having Personal Protective Equipment for the National Society's health personnel, monitoring the epidemiological situation, health, and physical safety, and psychological first aid for personnel involved in the response.
- Disruption of services due to movement restrictions or staff illness. Mitigation actions foreseen: identifying essential and non-essential services that could be prioritized and ensuring the logistics and mobilization of personnel and volunteers involved.
- Negative media coverage related to the management of the intervention operation. Mitigation actions: proactive communication with the media and stakeholders, community mobilization and participation and accountability, prioritization and reporting, key messages on the importance of humanitarian work and the relevance of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross movement are foreseen.

**Population to be assisted:** These activities are intended to reach 5,000 families in the affected communities, selected based on the following inclusion criteria:

a) People whose health is affected by acute communicable diseases:

- People whose homes and communities have suffered damage to basic service infrastructures such as health, water and sanitation, food, etc.
- People with acute communicable diseases
- Persons residing in territories with high risk, incidence, % positivity and/or lethality of dengue, malaria, leptospirosis, COVID-19 or other water-borne diseases, including those preventable by vaccines.

b) Persons whose physical, psychological, economic, or social health is threatened by the impact of the hurricane and other special situations, such as:

- Persons over 60 years of age (at home and/or public nursing homes) and their caregivers.
- People with comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, respiratory pathologies, and immunosuppressed people.
- People away from their families (persons deprived of their liberty and/or on the move, temporary shelters) and/or victims of violence.
- Health personnel and those involved in the response.
- Persons with additional and/or permanent limitation of movement (persons with disabilities, limitations, others).
- Children under 5 years of age.
- Pregnant and nursing mothers.
- Migrants.





	malaria, acute watery diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, dermatitis, and other outbreaks that may occur during emergency situations.																
AP021	Replicate and distribute information, education, and communication materials on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion, complemented using social media and youth as agents of behavior change (YABC).																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Health Output 4.4: Transmission is limited through early identification and referral of suspected cases using community-based surveillance, active case finding, and/or contact tracing</b>	<i># of assessments conducted based on standard IFRC assessment guidelines Target: 20</i>															
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Rapid health assessments in temporary shelters and affected communities																
AP021	Coordination with local health authorities																
AP021	Establish a community-based surveillance System for water and vector borne diseases in affected communities																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Health Output 4.7: Control of Endemic Communicable Diseases during Emergencies</b>	<i># of people reached by STD prevention campaigns Target: 5,000</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP017	Three sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention campaigns will be carried out in the context of the emergency.																
AP017	Distribution of 5,000 condoms during the prevention campaigns.																
AP020	3 campaigns for the prevention of acute transmissible diseases.																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>	<i># of people reached by mental health and psychosocial support Target: 3,500</i>															
	<b>Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>	<i># of first responders and volunteers reached by mental health and psychosocial support Target: 100</i>															

	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Identification of volunteers for Mental health and psychosocial support Assessing																
AP023	Purchase and distribution of MHPSS kits and materials																
AP023	MHPSS needs assessment and available resources in the community																
AP023	Providing MHPSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster																
AP023	Providing MHPSS to staff and volunteers																
AP023	Providing Psychological First Aid in temporary shelters and affected communities																



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Target population: 25,000**

Men: 12,500

Women: 12,500

**Requirement (CHF): 191,096**

### Needs analysis:

The damage to the 73 aqueducts, of which 95% (70) are out of service, has limited access to this basic service to 1,151,384 people. Nearly 50% of these damages are related to the flooding of rivers, especially in the provinces of Sanchez Ramirez, Duarte, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Santiago, Azua, La Altagracia, El Seibo, Monte Plata, Hato Mayor and San Pedro de Macoris, most of which have been affected by Hurricane Fiona. Likewise, the damage to infrastructure and electrical circuits will continue to interrupt service for several more days, which, in turn, could increase the risk of transmission of water-related diseases and other acute transmissible diseases.

In addition to this, as mentioned in the health section above, assessments conducted in temporary shelters have identified needs for access to water, basic sanitation and hygiene facilities and infrastructure in the shelters and affected communities, including water for human consumption, hygiene, and cleaning, as well as personal protection equipment and supplies, water tanks, buckets, and others.

In this context, interventions are required to facilitate access to water for human consumption, personal hygiene, and cleanliness, as well as to reinforce the promotion of hygiene and healthy habits and how to take care of water, which will help to preserve the overall health of the population in the affected communities.







P&B Output Code	<b>DRR Outcome 2: Communities in disaster- and crisis-affected areas adopt informed climate risk- and environmentally responsible values and practices.</b>	# of communities incorporating climate-smart solutions Target: 3															
	<b>DRR Output 2.1: contributions to climate change mitigation are made through the application of green solutions</b>	# of people reached with climate and environmental solutions Target: 1,500															
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP003	Elaboration of a ToT of the NEAT+ tool with a specific focus on livelihoods.																
AP003	Deployment of volunteers to selected communities to conduct the NEAT+ assessment.																
AP003	Analysis and reporting of results to livelihoods team																
AP003	Definition of livelihoods micro-projects																

### Strategies for Implementation

Requirement (CHF): 89,407

P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the foundations, systems and structures, competencies, and legal, ethical and financial capacities necessary to plan and implement</b>	# of volunteers with adequate visibility in the field. Target: 100															
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	# of volunteers insured Target: 1,000															
	Planned Activities Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensuring adequate visibility for volunteers in the field																
AP040	Insurance for volunteers																
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>	# of monitoring visits to the field Target: 4 # of participants in Lessons learned workshop															

		Target: 50															
Planned Activities Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Monitoring field visits for technical support		■			■			■			■					
AP042	Hiring of Admin Staff for NS		■	■	■												
AP042	Mobile top ups for staff and volunteers		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP042	Lessons learned workshop											■	■				
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.</b>	<i># of rapid response personnel deployed</i>															
	<b>Output S2.1.1: An effective and respected capacity building mechanism is maintained.</b>	Target: 3															
Planned Activities Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Deployment of IM response personnel					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP046	Deployment of Field Coordinator					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP046	Deployment of Shelter rapid response personnel				■	■	■	■									
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	<i># of publications made through IFRC official channels</i>															
		Target: 15															
Planned Activities Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	DREF communication campaign		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP049	Translation of DREF documents	■	■									■	■				
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards.</b>	<i># of volunteers mobilized in response to the hurricane operation</i>															
		Target: 100															
Planned Activities Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP050	Rental of 5 4x4 vehicles for 3 months	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP050	Fuel for vehicles	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP050	Maintenance for 5 vehicles											■	■				
AP050	Hiring of 5 drivers for 3 months	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				

## Budget

See Annex

## Contact information

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

### In the Dominican Red Cross

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- **DREF Senior Officer:** Eszter Matyeka; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)
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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.



# DREF OPERATION

MDRDO014 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Fiona

26/09/22

## Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Construction Materials	1,540
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,600
Medical & First Aid	36,100
Teaching Materials	9,000
Utensils & Tools	9,433
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>217,673</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,500
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>25,500</b>
International Staff	36,000
National Society Staff	10,200
Volunteers	24,420
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>70,620</b>
Workshops & Training	38,600
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>38,600</b>
Travel	3,000
Information & Public Relations	2,700
Communications	1,500
Financial Charges	550
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>7,750</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>360,143</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>23,409</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>383,552</b>

## Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	5,325
AOF2	Shelter	2,024
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	35,720
AOF4	Health	59,981
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	191,096
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	20,448
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	68,959
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>383,552</b>

