**Dominican Republic: Floods**

DRC volunteers distribute hygiene kits in Vicente Noble. Source: DRC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal: MDRDO015</th>
<th>Total DREF Allocation</th>
<th>Crisis Category:</th>
<th>Hazard: Flood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHF 498,654</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glide Number:</th>
<th>People Affected:</th>
<th>People Targeted:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>289,083 people</td>
<td>10,000 people</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Onset:</th>
<th>Operation Start Date:</th>
<th>New Operational end date:</th>
<th>Total operating timeframe:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudden</td>
<td>2023-06-19</td>
<td>2023-11-30</td>
<td>5 months</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Allocation Requested</th>
<th>Targeted Areas:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>216,894</td>
<td>Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Dajabon, Elias Pina, Independencia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What happened, where and when?

Initially, between 2 and 4 June 2023, the Dominican Republic experienced numerous incidents of urban and rural flooding, river overflowing, and landslides. The National Meteorological Office (ONAMET) attributed these events to the presence of a trough at various levels of the troposphere, along with the passage of a tropical wave over the Caribbean Sea. These weather phenomena led to increased humidity and instability, resulting in heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, and strong wind gusts. The affected areas spanned several provinces, including Azua, Barahona, Bahoruco, Dajabón, Elías Piña, Espaillat, Independencia, La Vega, Pedernales, Santiago, and Santiago Rodríguez. The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) issued nationwide alerts based on this information (1).

By 9 June, the EOC informed that the tropical wave affecting the Dominican Republic had moved away from the country and was currently positioned southwest of Haiti. However, the National Meteorological Office (ONAMET) cautioned that localized rainfall could still occur in certain areas of the country due to the prevailing instability.

Furthermore, the provinces affected by the floods during early June were faced with additional vulnerabilities exacerbated by the passage of Tropical Storm Franklin.

On 22 August, the Dominican Republic EOC through the information message #1 informed that TS Franklin was situated within the Caribbean Sea, poised to generate robust winds and heavy rainfall over Hispaniola and Puerto
The Dominican Red Cross rapid response teams were mobilized in coordination with the national Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at the main office in Santo Domingo. The mobile teams have been complementing civil defense efforts by assisting in both preventive and mandatory evacuations.

On 24 August, the EOC reported through information message #7 that the direct effects of TS Franklin have ceased over the Dominican Republic, such as: intense downpours, strong winds and storm surge, due to the distance and predicted path of this tropical cyclone. At that point, Franklin was already located 235 kilometers north/northeast of Puerto Plata (2).

Initial reports from branches of the Dominican Red Cross located in both the northern and southern provinces and situation reports from the country's Disaster management system have indicated varying degrees of damage to residential homes, businesses, crops, and livestock. Additionally, as a precautionary measure, essential services such as water, telecommunications, and electricity were temporarily suspended, same as the previous storm that affected in June.

Sources:
(1) http://tiny.cc/SituationReportNo6
(2) http://tiny.cc/SituationReportNo7

Scope and Scale

In relation to the initial emergency generated by floods in early June, the latest Situation Report #8, issued on 6 June by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), highlighted that the greatest impact of the emergency was on the water supply. According to the Operations Directorate of the National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewerage (INAPA), a total of 10 aqueducts were affected and out of service. As a result, 95,107 people were affected and experienced a disruption in their access to water (1).

Furthermore, in relation to Tropical Storm Franklin, the effects have begun to become evident once the storm left the Dominican territory with rains that have been causing flooding of rivers, streams and creeks.

According to the latest Situation Report No. 7, issued on 24 August by the EOC, the biggest impact of the emergency was on the water supply. According to INAPA, a total of 92 aqueducts were affected including 91 out of service and 1 partially, affecting 289,083 people. Additionally, the Ministry of Housing and Buildings (MIVED) reported 749 houses affected by flood, out of which 12 houses were partially affected by a landslide, 159 houses destroyed, and
39 communities uncommunicated. Finally, the electricity service providers reported around 27,329 people affected after the passage of Franklin (2).

Among the provinces reported by the Emergency Operations Center to have been affected, and that remained under the red alert level after the passage of TS Franklin are: Santo Domingo, National District, San Cristobal, Peravia, Barahona, San Juan, Independencia, Puerto Plata, Sanchez Ramirez, San Pedro de Macoris, LA Romana, San Jose de Ocoa, Azua, Pedernales, Bahoruco, Elias Piña, Duarte, María Trinidad Sánchez, Monte Plata, La Altagracia, La Vega, Monseñor Nouel, Hato Mayor, El seibo, Samaná, Dajabón, Montecristi, Hermanas Mirabal, Espaillat, Santiago Rodríguez, Santiago and Valverde; for a total of 25 provinces.

Taking into account this information, the DRC deployed the Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis teams to obtain more detailed data and information for decision making.

In addition to this, although not directly related to the impact of TS Franklin, it is worth mentioning that the country is facing an increased migratory flow. Therefore, the number of people passing through the migrant detention centers has been increasing, including the centre of Elias Piña and Dajabón, whose conditions have become more precarious as a result of the floods. Consequently, given that this Operations Update contemplates the deployment of a surge IM officer, this profile will also provide support to compile information about migrants in the affected areas and their humanitarian needs in order to have a clearer idea and a baseline for potential future interventions.

Finally, it is worth highlighting that the Dominican Red Cross has also been responding to the explosion in San Cristobal which have limited the National Society capacity in terms of own stocks, protective equipment and human resources available to respond to the impact of TS Franklin.

Summary of affectation:

Event 1: June 2023 - Floods
Scale: 95,107 people affected
Geographic scope: 15 Provinces including Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Elias Pina, Independencia.

Event 2: August 2023 - TS Franklin
Scale: 289,083 people affected
Geographic scope: All 32 provinces including Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Elias Pina, Independencia.

Sources:
(1) http://tiny.cc/SituationReportNo6
(2) http://tiny.cc/SituationReportNo7

**Summary of changes**

| Are you changing the timeframe of the operation | Yes |
| Are you changing the operational strategy | Yes |
| Are you changing the target population of the operation | No |
| Are you changing the geographical location | No |
| Are you making changes to the budget | Yes |
| Is this a request for a second allocation | Yes |
Has the forecasted event materialize?  Yes

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

On 18 June, the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) launched this DREF Operation with the aim of addressing the humanitarian consequences arising from the floods in the provinces of Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Dajabón, Elías Piña and Independencia.

Added to this, on 23 August, Tropical Storm Franklin landed on the Island of La Hispaniola directly impacting the six provinces mentioned above, and also other new provinces, thus exacerbating the already existing vulnerabilities of the affected population.

Considering that the Dominican Red Cross was already responding in these six provinces, the National Society coordinated with the National Government to scale up its response in these areas and address the additional needs generated by TS Franklin, while the Government could focus on the other provinces affected. Consequently, it is important to highlight that although the budget has been increased, the target population has been maintained as in the original DREF Plan of Action.

Therefore, through this Operations Update No. 1, the Dominican Red Cross aims to inform about:
- A budget increase that includes a second allocation of CHF 216,895 for a total DREF budget of CHF 498,654.
- A timeframe extension of two additional months, for a total of five months (new end date: 30 November 2023).

The main changes included as part of this Operations Update include:

Shelter:
- The number of shelter tool kits budgeted for replenishment to the Dominican Red Cross Humanitarian Warehouse was reduced from 800 to 500 as the DRC decided to donate 300 kits distributed from their own stock.
- The cost of shelter tool kits and kitchen sets was adjusted based on actual expenditure.

Multipurpose Cash:
- A feasibility cash study was conducted in the early stages of the original DREF application to assess available options in the area to better support the most affected communities. Based on the findings from this study, as well as the impact generated by TS Franklin, a multipurpose cash transfer program is being proposed for 500 households to empower affected individuals in prioritizing and addressing their distinct needs, providing crucial assistance for recovery while avoiding negative coping strategies. With functional markets in the provinces, injecting cash will stimulate the local economy, benefiting not only the direct beneficiaries but also others.

Livelihoods:
- The information collected through the multi-sectoral assessments sufficed to opt for multipurpose cash instead of a livelihoods intervention. Therefore, the specialized livelihoods assessment was removed from the budget. Nevertheless, the significance of livelihood programming is not dismissed. Integrating this focus is seen as vital within the context of the CVA approach and the National Society's endeavors in the target regions, forming an integral part of the broader relief and recovery initiatives, where feasible.

Health:
- Given the necessary priority to prevent and control cases and outbreaks of acute diseases that have epidemic potential, especially after hydro-meteorological phenomena, mosquito nets were acquired with own funds of the National Society to be able to continue with the interventions in response to the event for the benefit of the community. These nets are being distributed to affected families as part of the kits designed for the prevention of vector-borne diseases. Consequently, the National Society is including the replenishment of 2,000 mosquito nets.
- Considering the potential for the increased spread of epidemic outbreaks, it is worth noting that over the past four weeks, 20 provinces have experienced a rising number of Dengue and Malaria cases. These provinces include

Page 5 / 26
Independencia, Barahona, Dajabon, Elias Piña, Hato Mayor, and others that were affected by TS Franklin.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene:
- The cost of family hygiene kits and water buckets was adjusted based on actual expenditure.
- The National Society is including the replenishment of 10,000 jerrycans.
- As per the result of the assessments, the implementation of provisional systems for access to water and hygiene (installation and/or improvement of water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure) at strategic points has been taken out as the scope of the solution is not satisfactory.

Surge:
The National Society agree to mobilize the following surge team members:
- Operations Manager - Third rotation
- CVA Coordinator - Third rotation
- CEA Officer - First rotation
- Data Visualization IM officer - First rotation

NS Strengthening:
- Hiring of a local IM Person to be trained by the surge team member. After the ending of the DREF, the National Society will assess the feasibility to maintain the person with their own resources.

The summary of budgetary changes is listed below:
- Shelter // Initial: CHF 63,996 / Final: CHF 44,624
- Livelihoods and Multi-purpose cash // Initial: CHF 7,455 / Final: CHF 94,231
- Health // Initial: CHF 21,513 / Final: CHF 42,281
- CEA // Initial: CHF 4,260 / Final: CHF 4,260
- PGI // Initial: CHF 3,195 / Final: CHF 2,130
- Secretariat Services // Initial: CHF 40,044 / Final: CHF 77,213
- National Society Development // Initial: CHF 52,902 / Final: CHF 79,492

Current National Society Actions

Distribution of Hygiene Kits. Vicente Noble. 26 August.
Distribution of shelter tool kits. Vicente Noble. 26 August.

The Dominican Red Cross branches in Dajabón and Elías Piña have been receiving requests from IOM and the Government to support the attention
Migration

Of Haitian migrants at the Migrant Detention centers. The Dominican Red Cross is supporting with hygiene promotion and the distribution of personal hygiene kits prepositioned in these branches. 250 personal hygiene kits were distributed but the number of persons is increasing day by day. Also, the RFL team is supporting them in re-establishing contacts between families.

According to the affectation by the tropical storm Franklin, special attention will be given to migrant needs.

National Society Readiness

On 5 June, a rainfall flood report was published on the IFRC’s GO Platform.

The Dominican Red Cross (DRC) activated its Crisis Management Room to monitor the actions of the branches in the affected areas. The different heads of strategic areas and focal points are in permanent session while monitoring and developing the necessary coordination and supporting the immediate response activities of the branches.

As an auxiliary of the State’s public authorities and in line with its ongoing efforts in the communities affected by hydro-meteorological events, the Dominican Red Cross, through its branches and volunteer network, has proposed various response actions. These actions are carried out within the framework of Rapid Health Assessment, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Rapid Assessment (WASH), health and hygiene promotion, disease prevention, psychological first aid, and basic first aid for evacuees and those rescued during the evacuation process from homes or establishments.

Branch volunteers continue to support their communities by working closely with civil protection authorities in evacuations, search and rescue, as well as other assessment and intervention actions.

Coordination

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 (SN-PMR) was invited to participate from the onset of the emergency in all EOC coordination meetings. Early warnings and alerts were declared for the entire country based on information provided by the National Meteorological Office (ONAMET) and national authorities.

Resource Mobilization

At the technical level, DRC guarantees the participation of representatives in the different spaces generated by the National Government. As 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. It is also part of the sectoral health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion roundtables, and coordinates with the UNICEF and PAHO/WHO representations.

The National Society has emergency funds which were activated for the first response and damage assessment in the affected areas.

The National Society has a data collection and information management team working on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis for both the floods event and the Tropical Storm Franklin. A census for Humanitarian Aid Distribution and CVA is currently being done.
**Assessment**

During the first event, 15 provinces of the country were affected by the event, prioritizing Azua, Barahona, Bahoruco, Elias Piña and Independencia. 95,107 people were affected.

In August 2023, Tropical Storm Franklin affected 32 provinces including the same provinces prioritized in the previous event (Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Elias Piña and Independencia). 289,083 people were affected.

For the first event, two Multidisciplinary response teams of 4 members were deployed in order to conduct an initial Damage and Needs Assessment in the following provinces and communities:

- **Azua**: Padre las casas, Monte bonito, Independencia, Santa Ana, Madre Emilio pan y agua, Las monjas, Las yayas (Laya arriba, Sector México y Sector Vietnam).
- **Barahona**: Meminsos, Jaquimeyes and Vicente Noble
- **Bahoruco**: Los Guayacanes, El Cerro, El otro lado, El meseron, La madre
- **Independencia**: Jimaní, El Limon, Nuevo Amanecer

At the same time, one team from the health department was deployed in order to make rapid health assessments, psychosocial support and water quality assessment/monitoring in the following provinces and communities:

- **Dajabon**: Los miches, La mara, Km. 4 de brisas, Vellero.
- **Elias Piña**: La meseta, Galindo, La Gallera and El Guayabo.

As part of the implementation of the response, community censuses were conducted in the following provinces and communities:

- **Azua**: Padre Las Casas and Las Yayas.
- **Barahona**: Jaquimeyes and Vicente Noble.

The surveys in the pending communities are being planned, including affected communities by Tropical Storm Franklin.

**Activation Of Contingency Plans**

For both events, the mechanisms of the National Emergency and Disaster Response Plan have been activated, as well as the contingency plan for hydrometeorological phenomena, coordinating actions with the different technical and support areas of Headquarters.

**Shelter, Housing And Settlements**

For the first event, initial reports indicated that the greatest affectation is in terms of shelter. The results of the damage assessments showed, for example, that the affected families suffered partial and total damage to kitchen appliances.

The Dominican Red Cross conducted Damage and Needs Assessments to identify gaps and the most pressing needs and support the affected population.

Taking into account that Shelter kits were not distributed yet, all distributions will be planned in the coming weeks. It is important to mention that due to the occurrence of other events, such as the explosion in the city of San Cristobal
that affected a whole block of buildings, all the efforts of the National Society were redirected to this event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</th>
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<tr>
<td>Based on an official request for assistance from the Dominican Government, the National Society has provided support in some detention centres at border points and has distributed items for water treatment and chlorination, 5,000 jerrycans, training and awareness-raising on safe water and the distribution of mosquito nets. The same amount of 5,000 errycans was requested for the tropical storm Franklin by the Ministry of Health. For this reason, the operational update seeks to replenish 10,000 jerrycans. For the floods event, the Dominican government requested, 2,000 mosquito nets, 200 chlorine tablets and 200 jars of disinfectant were delivered in the municipality of Dajabon and 275 chlorine tablets in the Dajabon penitentiary centre. Likewise, two workshops were held on the management of artisanal chlorine and 600 additional chlorine tablets were delivered to be pre-positioned in immigration detention centers (CESFRONT).</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
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<tr>
<td>During the first event, rapid health assessments and interventions were conducted in the provinces of Elias Piña and Dajabon. These assessments included health and hygiene promotion activities, prevention of acute communicable diseases and psychosocial support. Support was provided for the installation of temporary water supply and hygiene systems at strategic points and in the isolation room for cholera and EDA cases in Dajabón. Community-based epidemiological surveillance activities and disease prevention and control actions have been conducted for the first event, including the distribution of cholera prevention kits in the province of Elias Piña. 220 oral Rehydration Salts kits were distributed in the communities of Guayabo, Galindo, La meseta and La Gallera. Additionally, in relation to the initial response to TS Franklin, actions conducted include: - Health coordinators and focal points for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) at DRC headquarters and branches have joined the Crisis Management Room (SMC). - Integration of liaison personnel in the health desk of the emergency operations center. - Exchange of information through the EOC Health of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP). - Exchange of information through the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectoral Group (GASH). - Activation and deployment of the evaluation and intervention teams in Health in Emergencies, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) to follow up on the event, be attentive and verify availability before any mobilization. - The inventory of HR, materials, equipment and supplies for the response in Health in Emergencies, WASH and PSS is kept updated, including the review and preventive maintenance of water and sanitation equipment.</td>
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### IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

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<tr>
<th>Secretariat</th>
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<tr>
<td>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has an office in Santo Domingo. This Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) supports and assists the Latin Caribbean countries (Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic). The CCD team is in contact and coordination with the Dominican Red Cross. In addition, the Health, Disasters, Climate and Crises Department of the IFRC Americas regional office in Panama is also in constant communication with the CCD and providing technical support to the DRC.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Participating National Societies</th>
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<td>The Italian Red Cross Caribbean delegation is funding projects in the affected area and is in constant communication with the National Society.</td>
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### Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Government has requested international assistance</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National authorities</td>
<td>The Ministry of Public Works (MOPC) reports that it has gone to the south to repair the damage, some of which has had to wait until &quot;the waters recede&quot;. The MOPC brigades are continuing to clean up debris and clear roads, and to clear alternative routes while the main roads in the municipality of Las Yayas de Viajama (Azua province) are being repaired. The President of the Dominican Republic Luis Abinader has toured the affected areas and instructed his ministers to take all possible measures to assist the affected families. The Dominican Republic's Presidential Social Plan is working to support the affected populations by distributing food, blankets, mosquito nets and household utensils in the affected areas. The National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewerage (INAPA) is working on the evaluation and rehabilitation of aqueducts. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance has activated and deployed its rapid response teams for assessments and interventions and has issued flood and epidemiological alerts. Further actions conducted by local authorities in relation to TS Franklin are listed in Situation Report No. 7 issued on 24 August (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN or other actors</td>
<td>Other actors such as UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, IOM and other UN organizations support actions on the ground. Work has been conducted on the preparation of the first health and WASH assessments and interventions together with UNICEF Humanitarian Assistance</td>
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Source: (1) http://tiny.cc/SituationReportNo7
### Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectoral Group (WASH) was activated at national and local levels to facilitate the exchange of information, identification of needs and joint actions. Information is exchanged and joint actions are conducted with the Directorates of Risk Management, Health Promotion and Education, Epidemiology, and the Environmental Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP).

The WFP has created a Cash Working Group to coordinate partners in country. An introductory meeting took place in July with IFRC’s participation.
Needs (Gaps) Identified

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture conducted an assessment and survey of the damage caused to agriculture and livestock as a result of the floods in the provinces of the south and southwest of the country.

Preliminarily, the most affected agricultural area is Padre Las Casas and many of its communities, and Las Yayas, both located in the province of Azua, where local roads were semi-destroyed, as well as some plantations of various crops. There was also total loss of bean crops in Padre Las Casas and tomato plantations.

In Fondo Negro, Barahona, some banana plantations were affected, while in Jimani, the flooding of the Blanco River also destroyed several crops.

Bearing in mind that the information available to date was not conclusive and does not allow the National Society to define an intervention strategy for this sector, priority was given to conducting a specialized sectoral assessment in order to determine the most affected areas, the most vulnerable population, and the possible scope of an intervention.

Based on the multi-sector assessments covering nearly 1,000 households across the affected provinces (Azua, Barahona, Independencia, and Bahoruco), a decision was made to move forward with multipurpose cash instead of micro-projects. This decision takes into account the following factors:

- Initial community needs assessments highlighted food, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as top priorities before livelihoods.
- Subsequent assessments, conducted after TS Franklin, revealed that repair, food, and employment remain as urgent needs.
- The diverse livelihoods in the impacted regions as well as the limited timeframe for implementation make it challenging to develop timely micro-projects.
- The temporary nature of livelihood impacts in some cases, which are expected to recover by the next season.
- The potential to reach a larger population through multipurpose cash compared to micro-projects.
- The cash feasibility study that recommends cash as the preferred response method.

Although the specialized livelihood assessment was removed from the budget, ongoing monitoring of livelihoods will persist through community interactions, leaders' engagement, and field visits, with potential programming at a later stage.

Multi purpose cash grants

Given the flood-related devastation in Barahona, Azua, Bahoruco, and Independencia provinces, cash assistance transfers are considered a more effective choice than microprojects. Coupled with the shortfall of the National Society Livelihood Specialist and the subsequent absence of a specialized livelihoods assessment, the implementation of a CVA program aligns well with the urgent and diverse needs. The CVA program offers immediate relief and autonomy to address priority needs such as food, WASH, health, livelihoods, shelter, and possibly education. This flexibility contrasts with the likely slower pace of microproject processes that might not adapt swiftly to the evolving context. Field observations indicate some stabilization in markets and access to banking mechanisms, making the integration of cash transfers opportune, especially with improved transportation routes.
Furthermore, it should be noted that following the passage of TS Franklin, the DRC relief team, in collaboration with IFRC, conducted additional assessments on a sample of nearly 100 households in communities initially impacted by the previous floods (initially 950 households were assessed). Continued needs have been observed primarily among the most vulnerable communities and those who have lost their livelihoods. This includes families with limited economic resources and reduced resilience capacity. Despite Franklin’s lower-than-expected intensity, it is crucial to highlight that numerous communities are still grappling with the aftermath of the initial floods. Consequently, launching a multipurpose cash program will facilitate recovery, enhance resilience, and address the already identified potential negative coping strategies.

By implementing an innovative delivery mechanism, the Dominican Red Cross can shift towards a forward-thinking cash preparedness strategy. This sets the groundwork for future efficient, scalable, and transparent cash assistance in a country that is vulnerable to frequent tropical storms and hurricanes.

Health

Until Epidemiological Week (SE) 30 of 2023, the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) reported that 3,667 cases of dengue had been reported, with cumulative incidence (AI) of 58.88 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants, with the highest incidence in Monte Cristi (276.15), Independencia (269.19), Dajabón (180.30), San José de Ocoa (156.37), Sánchez Ramírez (134.91), Barahona (126.66) and María Trinidad Sánchez (108.56). So far this year, 20 provinces have an upward trend in dengue cases in the last 4 weeks (1).

Through rapid sectoral health and WASH assessments in shelters and affected communities, the following needs have been identified:

- Water for cooking, personal hygiene, cleaning, chlorine/disinfectants, buckets, mosquito nets, cleaning supplies and materials, preserved (canned) foods, tanks or water tanks, cooked foods, mattresses, sheets and blankets, clothes and shoes, health care personnel, alcohol/soap gel, drinking water, water chlorination kit, basic medicines, personal protective equipment (masks), basic first aid, psychological first aid, community-based epidemiological surveillance with emphasis on febrile and EDA surveillance in shelters and water quality surveillance (residual chlorine 0.2), and solid waste control.

- Due to the rains and floods that have occurred in the country, especially affecting the southern provinces, and the trend of these events in recent epidemiological weeks in the region of the Americas and in the Dominican Republic, and in view of the fact that the number of cases may increase in these situations, it is necessary to strengthen the actions of prevention and control of vector-borne diseases, especially dengue.

Likewise, recent outbreaks of EDA and cholera (two months ago) have been reported in provinces that have been affected: Barahona, Elías Piña, Distrito Nacional, Santo Domingo and Dajabón, and after the passage of storm Franklin, the chances of outbreaks due to these causes increases, especially in territories where the affectations of the aqueduct systems are maintained.

The actions to be reinforced include the intensification of community-based epidemiological surveillance actions with the mobilization of DRC volunteers in accompaniment to the actions of local authorities, as well as the distribution of spreads kits (prevention of TVD) containing inputs and materials for the application of chlorine to tanks and covering them and mosquito nets as a preventive measure, in addition to the distribution of WRD/Cholera prevention kits and Information, Education and Communication (EIC) materials alluding to the subject, while raising awareness among the population for the prevention and control of these diseases, as well as the identification and elimination of breeding sites with the active participation of the community. It is necessary to maintain this activity and give it the necessary priority, to prevent and control cases and outbreaks of these
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

During the first floods event, 11 aqueducts were affected in the provinces of Dajabón, Santiago Rodríguez, Elías Piña, Bahoruco, Independence, Pedernales, and Azua. Sector-specific assessments and coordination meetings have been conducted to formulate an appropriate response. Currently, there is no need to activate water purification plants; however, there is a recognized necessity to establish handwashing stations and temporary water access infrastructure in communities and strategic locations.

Based on the report provided by INAPA after the passage of tropical storm Franklin, 92 aqueducts are reported to have been affected by electricity cuts. After the reestablishment of the electric network, 25 aqueducts are still out of operation.

In addition to the implications of the emergency, the existing contamination of streams and communities exacerbates the potential epidemiological risks associated with the event. It is important to note that exposure to floodwater can lead to skin infections, wounds, as well as the transmission of diseases such as leptospirosis, gastrointestinal illnesses, cholera, dengue fever, and malaria. Considering the current state of water-related diseases and basic sanitation, and in response to the alert issued by the Ministry of Public Health, it is imperative to strengthen measures to safeguard water quality. These measures include proper handwashing with soap and water, adequate disinfection of drinking water, comprehensive vector control, and the implementation of other protective and preventive measures.

Furthermore, it is imperative to support the affected population with the provision of hygiene elements such as hygiene kits, water buckets for the consumption of safe water and try to cover special needs such as menstrual Hygiene kits.

To ensure effective response operations, the mobilized teams are equipped with sector-specific training. It is crucial to have specialized training and essential resources to deliver the necessary and timely assistance required in this situation.

Additionally, the Ministry of Public Health has made a request for 5,000 jerrycans, to be used in the territories affected by TS Franklin.

Shelter Housing And Settlements

In relation to the first flooding event, DRC assessments indicated that 84 houses were completely destroyed, 256 houses suffered partial destruction, while 1,078 were damaged and inaccessible during the floods.

For the Tropical Storm Franklin event, preliminary reports from DRC and government authorities, indicate that...
749 houses have been completely flooded, while 12 houses have suffered partial destruction. Additionally, 159 house have been destroyed and are currently inaccessible due to the flooding.

The flooding event additionally presents a potential threat to the stability of the impacted houses’ foundations. As a result, conducting vulnerability assessments on these structures becomes crucial, as well as workshops to communities on home reinforcement. This will also require the distribution of Shelter Tool Kits in order to strengthen the structure of the partially damaged houses. It is important to consider factors such as the geographic location, construction type, quality of materials, dwelling structure, and resilience against flooding during the assessment process.

Reports from the branches in the affected provinces and the assessment teams deployed say that most of the people affected by the floods also lost their basic household and kitchen items.

Furthermore, assessing the potential impacts of flooding on dwellings and their occupants is essential. This evaluation should encompass structural damage, loss of belongings, disruption of basic services, health, and safety risks to residents, as well as emotional and social impacts.

Given these circumstances, shelter assessments were conducted to understand the situation and inform the planned intervention of the National Society to better assist the most vulnerable populations affected by this emergency.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The migration crisis in the region is an increasingly worrying situation. The opening of new reception centres for Haitian migrants has provoked an unaccustomed flow of people in this area, not to mention the sanitary and overcrowded conditions in which these people remain for several days, even weeks, making it necessary to evaluate the situation in context. As this is an on-going situation, this DREF will help the Dominican Red Cross to compile information about the migrant fluxes and the humanitarian needs after the floods of these specific vulnerable groups of people.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Application, the Dominican Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to families affected by floods and the TS Franklin in the provinces of Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Dajabón, Elías Piña and Independencia. The National Society aims to assist a total of 10,000 people (2,000 families) through the implementation of actions under Shelter, Health, WASH and Multipurpose cash assistance as well as dissemination of key messages with a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach.

Operation strategy rationale

The development of this DREF Plan of Action has relied on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (EDAN) conducted by the National Society in 6 provinces of the southern region of the Dominican Republic. In addition, information provided by branches, secondary data from government reports, and alerts and reports issued by the Emergency Operations Centre, the Ministry of Public Health, the Directorate of Epidemiology, and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectoral Group (GASH) have been utilized.
Considering that there has not been an official number released with the total number of people affected, the one included in this proposal (289,083 people) is provided by the Operations Directorate of INAPA, which considers only the number of individuals without access to water.

In light of this, it is important to highlight that comprehensive multi-sectoral needs assessments have been conducted as part of this intervention. These assessments complement the existing information and inform the planned actions of the National Society in order to provide better assistance to the most vulnerable population affected by the emergency.

Summary of the intervention:

SHELTER:
As per preliminary damage reports, the greatest impact of the floods has been in the housing sector. Given the total and partial damage to homes, as well as the loss of personal belongings, the National Society aims to reach 800 families (4,000 people) through the implementation of shelter-related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 800 kitchen sets. It is worth highlighting 300 sets available in the humanitarian warehouse in Santo Domingo will be replenished through this DREF, while the remaining 500 will be donated by the Dominican Red Cross without requesting its replenishment.
- Procurement and distribution of 500 shelter tool kits along with community training for the reinforcement of affected homes.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH:
The DRC aims to reach a total of 500 families (2,500 people) in the most affected provinces (Azua, Barahona, Independencia and Bahoruco) with a single multipurpose cash transfer of 10,500 DOP (162 CHF). The transfer amount has been determined based on the minimum expenditure basket for food and health in the southern region of the country and it will be transferred via a remittance agency (preferred option by the majority of the affected population) to expedite assistance and mitigate risk.

Based on the CVA feasibility study conducted, and after conducting rapid surveys after the passing of storm Franklin, it is evident that vulnerabilities in the affected communities have been exacerbated. As a result, and in line with the feasibility study, the multipurpose cash program allows for tailored prioritization of individual needs identified in assessments both before and after Storm Franklin (Food, Wash, Repairs and Employment).

HEALTH:
The National Society aims to reach a total of 2,000 families (10,000 people) with health related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 prevention and control kits for acute communicable diseases (water-Bourne diseases and vector borne diseases).
- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 mosquito nets.
- Health assessments, including mental health and psychosocial support, promotion, education, and communication actions to promote health and prevent diseases with epidemic potential (cholera, dengue, leptospirosis, others).
- Community surveillance will be implemented in selected provinces and communities. Volunteers from the branches in the 6 identified provinces will be deployed to identify suspected cases in the communities and refer them to the nearest primary health care centre, if necessary. The Dominican Red Cross community surveillance protocol has been activated in the selected provinces.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):
The National Society aims to reach a total of 2,000 families (10,000 people) with Wash-related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 14-litre buckets for the storage of safe water.
- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 family hygiene kits.
- Procurement and distribution 2,000 personal menstrual hygiene kits for women of childbearing age.
- Procurement for replenishment of 10,000 Jerrycans.
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA):
The National Society prioritizes the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach in all its activities. This approach is implemented by all work areas and is continuously monitored and advised by the National Society’s National Communication Department. Among the activities prioritized in the early response and recovery strategy are those associated with community participation in the different stages of the processes, the dissemination of information and key messages and the establishment of feedback mechanisms at the community level. Communities participated in interviews during rapid assessments, and during the distribution of relief items will be permanently consulted on the usefulness and proposals for improvement, with feedback mechanisms and satisfaction surveys will be conducted to strengthen National Society interventions in the future.

The National Society requires assistance in strengthening technical capacities in order to have application tools that contribute to highlight community participation in the interventions. Therefore, there is a need to consider a staff to provide support for the efficient and effective fulfillment of this line of action.

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION (PGI):
As a cross-cutting sector, the National Society seeks to strengthen its staff and volunteers in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in order to implement the minimum requirements at the operational level. Awareness-raising campaigns will also be conducted at the community level and finally an analysis of the needs of the migrant population identified in the areas of intervention will be conducted.

The operation will guarantee an adequate response to meet the needs of the target groups. To ensure that this operation meets the standards of quality and dignity, a programme of communications and accountability to the community will be implemented, thus guaranteeing the involvement of beneficiaries in the quality of the assistance provided.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?
Through this DREF operation, the Dominican Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by the floods and later impact of TS Franklin in 6 provinces prioritized by the National Society (Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Dajabón, Elías Piña and Independencia).

Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, migrants, children, and the elderly. The National Society has networks at the community level that allow it to identify these groups and also collaborates with migrant care institutions that facilitate the identification of this specific population.

The logic behind targeting these particular groups is to ensure that assistance reaches those who are most at risk and least able to recover from the disaster on their own. By prioritizing vulnerable households, marginalized communities, migrants and individuals with specific needs, the National Society aims to provide targeted and tailored support, maximizing the impact of the DREF operation and promoting equitable relief efforts.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population
To reach the 2,000 families (10,000 people) directly targeted by this DREF effectively, the National Society will collaborate with local authorities, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders who have knowledge of the affected areas and populations. Assessments are being conducted to identify households and communities that require immediate assistance.

The selection criteria to be considered for the selection of persons to be assisted are as follows:
- Families whose homes have suffered considerable damage or destruction of personal belongings.
- Families with at least one member who has a pre-existing health condition and that the conditions generated by the floods are unfavorable to their health.
- Families with at least one member under 5 years of age, or persons over 60 years of age, pregnant women and/or persons with disabilities.
- Families who have been directly affected by the floods.
- Families in communities with possible outbreaks of acute communicable diseases.
- Affected migrants.

It is worth mentioning that although there are general selection criteria for all sectors, each sector has its own variables and the selection will also be based on the census carried out, affected families and vulnerability factors.

As per the Cash Transfer Program, the selection criteria includes households whose source of income was affected by the impact of TS Franklin, and households where, at least, one of their members meet one of the following vulnerability criteria: chronic illness, disabilities, elderly, pregnant and lactating women, and single parent households.

### Total Targeted Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rural %</th>
<th>Urban %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls (under 18)</td>
<td>1,786</td>
<td>32.00 %</td>
<td>67.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys (under 18)</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>0.50 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total targeted population</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Risk and security considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Mitigation action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>- Provide comprehensive training to staff and volunteers on cholera prevention, including proper hygiene practices, safe water handling, and sanitation measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnout syndrome</td>
<td>- Implement a rotating schedule to distribute workload evenly and prevent volunteers from becoming overwhelmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Offer psychological support services, including counseling or debriefing sessions, to help volunteers cope with stress and emotional challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to the areas with affected population due to the deterioration of the security situation</td>
<td>- NS with the support of IFRC will update its Security Plan and will constantly assess the situation to implement additional security mitigation measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Constant coordination with information sources to avoid danger areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Coordination with other Members of the movement in the area of security and Duty of Care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New rains or storms hamper operational logistics.</td>
<td>Follow-up activities by identifying possible immediate actions to be taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty in coordination</td>
<td>Strengthen liaison with government agencies by establishing effective communication channels. Cross-check-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New rains or storms hamper the NS operational logistics.</td>
<td>Ensure that all volunteers involved in the operation have the necessary personal protective equipment for their operation and safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delays in receiving humanitarian aid items</td>
<td>Immediate involvement of Logistics in the procurement/supply movement strategy to meet established operational deadlines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health risks</td>
<td>Ensure that staff and volunteers deployed to areas where there are acute disease outbreaks are protected according to basic health protocols (PPE) and conduct internal surveillance to identify possible positive cases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation**

In terms of the main safety issues that may occur during the operation, it is worth mentioning possible injuries while assisting in the affected areas. To this end, volunteers will be provided with insurance and the necessary safety equipment to carry out the activities.
Planned Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Shelter Housing And Settlements</strong></th>
<th><strong>Budget</strong></th>
<th>CHF 44,624</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeted Persons</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicators</strong></th>
<th><strong>Target</strong></th>
<th><strong>Actual</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># families receiving shelter tool kits</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families receiving technical support for housing strengthening</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families receiving kitchen sets</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress Towards Outcome**

As part of the response, distributions of shelter and kitchen kits began in the provinces of Azua and Barahona, in the following communities:

Province of Azua, Padre las Casas:
- Barrio Las Monjas: 24 kitchen sets and 16 shelter tool kits
- Los indios: 11 kitchen sets and 19 Shelter tool kits
- Santa Ana Arroyo Higuera: 36 kitchen sets and 32 shelter tool kits

Province of Azua, Las Yaya:
- Altos de las flores: 32 kitchen sets and 39 shelter tool kits
- La Yaya arriba, sector La cuaba: 20 kitchen sets and 19 shelter tool kits
- La Yaya abajo, sector Mexico: 17 kitchen sets and 11 shelter tool kits
- Sector Vietnam: 76 kitchen sets and 73 shelter tool kits

Province of Barahona, Vicente Noble:
- Arroyo Grande: 59 kitchen sets and 41 shelter tool kits
- Fondo Negro: 3 kitchen sets and 2 shelter tool kits
- El Memisos: 34 kitchen sets and 32 shelter tool kits

Distributions in the province of Barahona, Jaquimeyes community, are being prioritized for the coming weeks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Community Engagement And Accountability</strong></th>
<th><strong>Budget</strong></th>
<th>CHF 4,260</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeted Persons</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicators</strong></th>
<th><strong>Target</strong></th>
<th><strong>Actual</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of lessons learned workshops</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10000 2809
# of people reached through dissemination of key information and messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of people satisfied with receiving distributions in good quality and with dignity</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of volunteers trained in CEA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of communications plans developed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Progress Towards Outcome

The CEA approach was integrated from the start of the response. Meetings with community leaders, inclusion of CEA questions in community assessments, and creation of videos showcasing community engagement in decisions were implemented.

### Multi-purpose Cash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>CHF 94,231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of CVA feasibility study</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households assisted with multipurpose cash</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of sensitization and training workshops with the communities regarding Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) component</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Progress Towards Outcome

Based on the CVA feasibility study conducted in the first weeks of the operation and with the results of additional assessments conducted after the passage of the TS Franklin, Dominican Red Cross aims to reach a total of 500 households located in the most affected provinces: Azua, Barahona, Independencia and Bahoruco with a single transfer of 10,500 DOP (162 CHF).

Selection criteria is being refined in accordance with assessment outcomes, with particular focus on income/livelihood status, housing damage, food security, and vulnerabilities such as disabilities, chronic illnesses, pregnancy/lactation, age over 60, and single parent.
### Secretariat Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of rapid response personnel deployments</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># vehicles rented for the operation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Progress Towards Outcome

1st Rotation for Ops Manager was completed successfully. Handover was made for the 2nd rotation who will be in country for 2 months.

Considering that thanks to the support of the American Red Cross, the first rotation for CVA surge member was covered 100%, this allowed the National Society to have a 2nd rotation who is already in country.

In coordination with the Global Fleet unit, the 3 cars have been acquired through the VRP program to the Dominican Red Cross for three months.

### Protection, Gender And Inclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Progress Towards Outcome

#### Budget

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>CHF 77,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Budget

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>CHF 2,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of branches strengthening their capacities in PSEA (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people receiving information on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>CHF 154,425</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with menstrual hygiene kits</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families reached with water buckets for safe water consumption</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of families reached with hygiene kits</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Progress Towards Outcome

As of the writing of this Operations Update, 310 family hygiene kits have been distributed in the provinces of Barahona and Azua in the following municipalities:

- Vicente Noble, Barahona: 64 kits have been distributed in the communities of Arroyo Grande, Fondo Negro and El Memisos
- Padre las Casas, Azua: 85 kits have been distributed in the communities of Barrio Las Monjas, Los indios, and Santa Ana Arroyo Higuera.
- Las Yayas, Azua: 161 kits have been distributed in the communities of Alto de las flores, Las yayas arriba sector la Cuaba, Las Yayas abajo sector Mexico, and Sector Vietnam.

Additionally, 752 water buckets have also been distributed in the provinces of Azua and Barahona. The IM team from the National Society is processing the data in order to share the breakdown of distributions by municipality. This will be included in a future report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>CHF 42,281</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted Persons</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># people reached with health and hygiene promotion activities</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>3760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | 2000 | 0 |
Progress Towards Outcome

The necessary mechanisms have been established to carry out actions for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases, especially dengue fever, in the territories affected by the hydro meteorological phenomenon.

These actions include the intensification of community-based epidemiological surveillance actions with the mobilization of DRC volunteers to accompany the actions of local authorities, as well as the distribution of kits containing supplies and materials for the application of chlorine to tanks and to cover them as a preventive measure, mosquito nets and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on the subject, while raising awareness among the population for the prevention and control of these diseases, as well as the identification and elimination of breeding sites with the active participation of the community.

In addition, the Ministry of Public Health requested support and collaboration for the distribution of 2,000 mosquito nets for response activities in the communities affected by the hydro meteorological phenomenon in the south of the country.

As part of the response, the distribution of kits for the prevention and control of acute communicable diseases began in the provinces of Elías Piña, Bahoruco and Independencia.
About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.
250 volunteers will be mobilised in the field for the different activities, in addition to staff from national technical areas to support operations. According to operational needs and the contextual situation, human resources will be mobilised for early recovery.

In addition, volunteer technicians from the National Intervention Team (NIT) will be deployed to support the branches.

To ensure the effectiveness of the operation and the fulfilment of the indicators, the following profiles are required for 5 months:

- 1 x Coordinator for the operation
- 1 x Health technical coordinator
- 1 x WASH technical coordinator
- 1 x Admin assistant
- 3 x Drivers

As of the writing of this report, all profiles have already been hired.

Additionally, as part of the Operations Update, another profile will be hired for 3 months:
- 1 x IM Officer

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.
Surge support is required for this operation, profiles include:
- 1x Operations Manager for 3 months
- 1x CVA Coordinator for 1 months
- 1x IM Officer for 2 months
- 1x CEA Officer for 2 months

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?
The National Society has the Humanitarian Logistics Corridor for Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic; this corridor has the purpose of supplying relief items for the 3 countries. The Logistics unit has the capacity to purchase locally available supplies. In addition, this area of the Dominican Red Cross is in permanent contact with the IFRC Logistics Unit and all repositioning of NFI will be done through the Regional Logistics Unit.

The main logistical resources available are as follows:

- 15 4x4 vehicles.
- 3 passenger transport units.
- 3 cargo trucks for cargo transport.
- 3 Drone units.

How will this operation be monitored?
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be carried out by the overall operation coordinator and under the leadership of the Directorate of Relief and Risk Management, with technical support from health, protection and logistics.

The field coordinator will oversee activities on behalf of the IFRC with frequent field visits.
The National Society has staff with PMER skills who can support in monitoring indicators, as well as the IFRC field office has a focal point who provides assistance to national societies.

**Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.**
The National Society has a communications department, which will be responsible for communicating the actions carried out by the National Society within the operation.

In this sense, and with the purpose of disseminating the National Society's humanitarian action and in order to strengthen the processes of community participation and accountability to the community, different activities will be carried out, among them:

- Audiovisual recording of the main activities of the DREF operation.
- Review and eventual design and printing of graphic pieces for workshops and activities related to health promotion.
- Production and editing of testimonial and accountability audiovisual pieces.
- Design of a final accountability of the operation to be presented to the community and strategic partners.
- Creation of a virtual resource (virtual folder) with an audiovisual record of the operation.
- Review and development of key messages for volunteers in the field and references for the implementation of the response strategy.
- Press actions to accurately disseminate the activity to different audiences and subsequent news clippings (subject to situation analysis).

**Contact Information**

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

- **National Society contact:** Altagracia Capellán Castaño, Director, Relief and Risk Management, dir.sgr@cruzroja.org.do
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Elias Ghanem, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, elias.ghanem@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Nicolás Segura, Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management, nicolas.segura@ifrc.org
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Nicolás Segura, Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management, nicolas.segura@ifrc.org
- **Media Contact:** Eduardo Rosario, Head of Communications, enc.com@cruzroja.org.do

[Click here for the reference]
### Operating Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Operations</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and Basic Household Items</td>
<td>44,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose Cash</td>
<td>94,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>42,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>154,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</td>
<td>2,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Engagement and Accountability</td>
<td>4,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enabling Approaches</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Partnerships</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat Services</td>
<td>77,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Society Strengthening</td>
<td>79,492</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL BUDGET                                             | 498,654 |

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*