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DREF Operations Update

Dominican Republic: Hurricane Irma

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRDO010 Operations Update no. 3	Glide n° TC-2017-000125-DOM
Date of issue: 14 December 2017	Expected timeframe: 4 months; the expected end date is 6 January 2018
Overall operation budget: 450,614 Swiss francs (CHF)	Operation start date: 6 of September 2017
Total number of exposed population: 1,300,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 2,096 families (10,480 people)
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Dominican Red Cross (DRC) has 1 national headquarters, 187 branches and 20,000 volunteers	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Country Cluster Office in Haiti – Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU). Support is also being provided to the National Society through the Spanish Red Cross as well as through the Canadian Red Cross Society’s Capacity Building for Emergency Response Project (CERA), which is co-funded by the Canadian government	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Civil Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Housing (INVI for its acronym in Spanish), National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC), Ministry of Public Works, municipalities, Ministry of Defence, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA). National Emergency Commission (NEC for its acronym in Spanish), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), Presidency of the Republic, National Institute of Potable Water and Sewerage (INAPA for its acronym in Spanish), Oxfam, World Vision, International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
Summary of revisions made to the emergency plan of action:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A one-month, no-cost extension to finalize cash distributions; the new operation end date is 6 January 2018. 	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Hurricane Irma impacted the Dominican Republic from Wednesday, 6 September 2017 through Thursday, 7 September. The eye of the storm passed north-east of the coastline of the country, creating storm surge along the country’s northern coast and causing wind and flood damage to vulnerable communities, resulting in higher than usual rainfall; additionally, tropical storm winds were felt 270 km away from the hurricane’s eye in Santo Domingo. The hurricane impacted coastal towns and mountainous areas, particularly vulnerable communities in rural areas. In addition to the effects of Hurricane Irma, Hurricane Maria struck the northern area of the country on 14 September 2017, worsening the conditions of the population already affected by Irma.



Map of the Hurricane Irma's trajectory in the Caribbean.
Source: National Hurricane Centre (NHC)

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

In anticipation of a direct impact from Hurricane Irma, the Dominican Red Cross activated its internal disaster response protocols in coordination with the national disaster response system; the National Society also carried out national assessments before the storm to identify critical areas that were likely to pose a challenge to its response activities. Additionally, the DRC activated the Community Disaster Response Teams (Community Networks) to respond to a potential emergency. Finally, the National Society readied its emergency stock, equipment (21 water purification units, 5 water trucks) and emergency teams (Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis [DANA], water and sanitation [WATSAN], psychosocial support (PSS), search and rescue, first aid and restoring family links [RFL]), and the National Society distributed relief items to initially support 2,096 families affected by Hurricane Irma.

After the passage of the Hurricane, the National Society deployed five DANA teams to the most affected provinces ((Montecristi, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Duarte, Espaillat, Dajabón, El Seybo, San Pedro de Macorís, La Altagracia, María Trinidad Sánchez y Samaná) and the Santo Domingo Province to conduct rapid evaluations, which took place from 8 September until mid-November 2017.

The United Nations (UN) Country Team, in support of the government, conducted a multi-sectorial DANA, and the National Society supported the assessment through the provision of DANA-trained volunteers and vehicles.

The DRC HAS distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 3,000 to families affected by Hurricanes Irma and Maria, such as Hygiene Kits, cooking kits, long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs) and repellent. The DRC's water and sanitation teams have been able to produce and distribute 3,288,758 liters of water in the municipalities of Miches, El Seybo, Gaspar Hernandez and Ramon Santana throughout the emergency, benefiting 312,257 families.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) do not have a physical presence in country; consequently, the Caribbean country cluster office in Haiti and the IFRC's regional office for the Americas (ARO) in Panama have deployed an operations coordinator and an information management (IM) officer to the DRC. Additionally, the Canadian Red Cross Society deployed a delegate to support a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) of the National Society's response. Lastly, the Spanish Red Cross has been closely monitoring the situation, and it is ready to provide support either from its country office in Haiti or its national headquarters in Spain.

Movement Coordination

ARO declared an orange alert for the event on 6 September 2017, and coordination was established between the Dominican Red Cross, Latin Caribbean country cluster, and ARO. To provide more comprehensive support to the National Society, both the Country Cluster team in Haiti and ARO office moved three delegates (coordination, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting [PMER] and information technology [IT]), who accompanied the relevant National Societies activities in their response to the hurricane. Finally, ARO developed a [Dashboard](#) to monitor the storm's progress.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government of the Dominican Republic activated the country's national disaster response system and the system's municipal committees of preparedness, mitigation and response (PMR); in addition, the government activated its Ministry of Public Works contingency plan to expedite the clearing of blocked drains and the trimming of overhanging tree branches from power lines.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Shelter and Settlements (and household items): The Dominican Red Cross is supporting the government through the provision of NFIs in collective centres, which are managed by the national and local authorities. Shoddy infrastructure could expose vulnerable families' dwellings and their belongings to storm damage, requiring the distribution of tarpaulins and tool kits. Additionally, most of the country's aqueducts are vulnerable to flooding and the resultant damages, particularly in the Bajo Yuna, Yaque del Norte, Yaque del Sur and Nigua river basins, which could affect the country's infrastructure. To mitigate the potential flooding, the government lowered all dams to their minimum level. According to the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC), 13,031 people were taken to temporary collective centres, 2,683 households were affected and 114 houses were destroyed by the hurricane; these effects were exacerbated by the passage of Hurricane Maria, one week after the impact of Irma, and its associated effects.

Livelihoods/Food security: The DRC conducted the livelihoods assessments in coordination with the UN disaster response team. The affected provinces are the same ones that were impacted by floods in November 2016 and in

March/April 2017, preliminary information received from the field indicated that the damage to the agricultural sector was significant and that it could negatively impact rural communities' immediate food needs.

Health: A main concern in the country is vector-borne diseases, as dengue, chikungunya and Zika are present or have recently been present in Dominican Republic; furthermore, malaria is found in the country, with a higher number of cases in 2017 than 2016, and Then hurricane-weakened infrastructure increases the threat of a malaria outbreak. Cholera is also a major concern as it is endemic to the Dominican Republic; a total of 62 suspected cholera cases were reported in the Dominican Republic between epidemiological week (EW) 1 and EW 14 of 2017 (no updates have been provided since May 2017), while 679 suspected cases were reported in 2016. Additionally, there is a heightened risk of leptospirosis due to the flooding that often occurs with hurricane since it facilitates the spread of the leptospira organism; leptospirosis is frequently found in the Dominican Republic, and it caused 74 deaths in 2016, with 752 cases nationwide. Vaccine-preventable diseases are an important issue in the country, as the coverage for disease such as measles is only 85 per cent in the Dominican Republic, which means there is a risk of measles outbreak, especially in the overcrowded collective centres and among the displaced population. Psychosocial support is also a focus area as survivors are forced to cope with the loss of lives, livelihoods, shelter and/or belongings. Moreover, serious damage to water and sanitation systems also occurred. The National Society coordinated its health assessment with the Ministry of Health, and the DRC identified more specific risks on a provincial basis, with the IFRC's Health Unit in Panama's assistance. Finally, public sensitization towards vector and waterborne diseases needs to be increased, in conjunction with cleaning and fumigation activities in the affected communities.

Water and sanitation and hygiene promotion: Hurricane Irma adversely impacted access to the Dominican Republic's potable water system, thereby disrupting the provision of drinking water to communities and exposing them to potential waterborne and vector-borne illnesses; additionally, the hurricane affected more than 60 aqueducts according to official figures. The flooded areas were more susceptible to the proliferation of vectors and waterborne disease; consequently, the DRC had to increase its hygiene promotion activities, safe water usage promotion and water production and distribution in the most severely affected areas. Subsequently, Hurricane Maria caused serious damage to the province of El Seybo, which required rapid intervention in the municipalities of Seybo and Miches at the request of the provincial senator and the mayor of The Seybo.

In response to the damages caused by Hurricane Maria, the Dominican Red Cross deployed its water and sanitation team to different points of the country, producing and distributing 3,288,758 liters of drinking water and thus benefiting 312,257 people with access to safe water in the municipalities of El Seibo, Miches, Gaspar Hernández, and Ramón Santana.

Beneficiary Selection:

The DRC established the following selection criteria for the operation at the community and familiar level:

- Families affected by the event in critical areas.
- Exposure to health and survival risks
- Families whose livelihoods have been affected
- Families in collective centres
- Families who have not received similar assistance from other humanitarian organizations

The Dominican Red Cross has supported the recovery of 3,000 families (15,000 people) affected by Hurricane Maria through the delivery of non-food humanitarian aid including 2,211 hygiene kits, 190 shelter kits, 1,500 kitchen kits, 3,520 LLITNs, 4,520 jerrycans and 4,720 units of repellent.

Regarding the unconditional cash transfer programme (CTP), the DRC will establish a specific targeting mechanism to determine the 500 most vulnerable families among the 1,000 families to whom the distributions of the NFIs are directed to assist them through CTP.

Distribution of non-food items (in all sectors):

Province	Municipality	Community	Severely Affected Families
Esapillat	Gaspar Hernandez	La cuchara	25
Esapillat	Gaspar Hernandez	Rincon-Boca	20
Esapillat	Gaspar Hernandez	La lometa	11
Montecristi	Montecristi	Palo Verde	450
Montecristi	Montecristi	Batey Juliana	230

Puerto plata	Motellano	Sanman	145
Puerto plata	Sabaneta de yasica	Palo amarillo	21
Puerto plata	Sabaneta de yasica	Villa Islabon	24
Samana	Galera	Loma Atravesa	46
Valverde	Mao, esperanza	Esperanza	44
Total			1,016

Communities that received and will continue to receive sensitization in health, hygiene promotion and potable water activities:

Province	Municipality	Community	Severely Affected Families
Esapillat	Gaspar Hernandez	La cuchara	25
Esapillat	Gaspar Hernandez	Rincon-Boca	20
Esapillat	Gaspar Hernandez	La lometa	11
Montecristi	Montecristi	Palo Verde	450
Montecristi	Montecristi	Batey Juliana	230
Puerto plata	Motellano	Sanman	145
Puerto plata	Sabaneta de yasica	Palo amarillo	21
Puerto plata	Sabaneta de yasica	Villa islabon	24
Santiago	Santiago	La Loteria	350
Santiago	Santiago	Hoyo de Bartola	380
Santiago	Santiago	Hoyo de Caimito	350
Samana	Galera	Loma Atravesa	46
Valverde	Mao, esperanza	Esperanza	44
Total			2,096

It is important to note that the DRC's additional evaluations identified affected communities in the province of Santiago. In addition to the items acquired through the financing of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), these communities have received and some of them will continue to receive items pre-positioned by the National Society before the hurricane.

Risk Assessment

Bearing in mind that at the time of the passage of the hurricane, the country was at the peak of the hurricane season in the Atlantic basin, there was a risk that the Dominican Republic would be affected by a hydro-meteorological event such as a tropical wave or a hurricane that could interrupt the operation; this scenario in fact occurred with the passage of Hurricane Maria.

Another risk the DRC identified was that the NFI distributions and community awareness activities, which were planned for the first weeks of the operation, could be delayed; unfortunately, this scenario also presented itself, as the implementation of the cash transfer programme was delayed.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The operation will support the Dominican Republic Red Cross' attention to the immediate needs 2,096 families (10,480 people) in the affected communities.

Proposed strategy

Good coordination between the Dominican Red Cross and the different partner entities is essential will guarantee the affected population receives the best possible care. In coordination with the emergency operations centres (national, provincial and municipal), this plan of action is ensuring that the affected communities and their needs are identified and

the safety of those involved in the operation throughout its duration, as expressed in the operation's strategic lines of intervention.

In addition to the rapid assessments, using Open Data Kit (ODK), the National Society carried out more in-depth evaluations through its DANAs to have real-time information in each of the operation's intervention sectors; ODK has been of vital importance to the DRC because it has enabled the National Society to consult quickly beneficiaries and provide this feedback to the central office in a fast and reliable manner.

The National Society has considered specific populations (females and persons with disabilities)' needs during the implementation of this operation, thus providing legitimacy to its action in the eyes of the beneficiaries.

Operational support services

Human resources

Six thousand of the DRC's 20,000 volunteers at the national level are relief volunteers. The following human resources are available for the hurricane response operation:

National Intervention Teams (NITs):

- General: 13
- Health: 30
- Logistics: 8
- PSS: 60
- WATSAN: 38

DANA: 90 volunteers trained

WATSAN Teams: 50 volunteers

Human Resources included in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA):

National Society:

- 1 shelter coordinator for 2 months responsible for coordinating the shelter sensitization and training for beneficiaries; this coordinator is also reporting on the shelter activities.

Logistics and supply chain

The Dominican Red Cross will continue to distribute all its NFI stock that is pre-positioned in the country; this stock will be replenished through the IFRC's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Panama. Lastly, the DRC coordinates the transport of goods and personnel to the designated areas of intervention.

Communications

The IFRC's Communications Unit is providing technical support and assistance to the communications strategy. Additionally, the DRC is sharing press releases with national, regional and global media outlets and uploaded to social media and the institutional website as events develop.

At the country level, the National Society is using social media, its web site and the local media to disseminate information on the operation, and it is coordinating with the IFRC's Communication Unit to share information at the regional level; all communications are being coordinated and shared with the Dominican Republic Red Cross before publication. Lastly, the IFRC issued [Information Bulletin no. 1](#) and [Information Bulletin no. 2](#), [Information Bulletin no. 3](#) and [Information Bulletin no. 4](#) and [Information Bulletin no. 5](#) on Hurricane Irma.

Security

The Dominican Republic Red Cross' 20,000 volunteers have been on alert, and they have the necessary profiles, degree of visibility and the level of security to conduct this operation, as established by the National Society. The volunteers involved in the operation have been provided with insurance and the following protective items:

- Personal protective gear
- Raincoats
- Rubber boots
- Flashlights

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting

The DRC's reporting on the operation is in accordance with the IFRC's minimum reporting standards, and it will issue a final report within three months of the operation's completion.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC is providing the necessary operational support for the review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, as well as technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for the justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health

Needs analysis: The Hurricane impacted the affected population's physical and emotional wellbeing. On the operational side, the DRC's actions have primarily focused on the distribution of humanitarian aid at the community level. Moreover, the Ministry of Health has deployed personnel to address the population's needs, and all the health centres in the affected districts are currently operational. It is key to highlight that all the proposed actions complement existing Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education initiatives, providing tools to the population for the reduction of their health risks. The Dominican Red Cross conducted psychological first aid activities in the first 48 hours of the emergency, and it will need to continue to carry out psychological care activities through home visits' additionally, the DRC needs to increase public sensitization towards vector and waterborne diseases, in conjunction with cleaning and fumigation activities in the affected communities.

Population to be assisted: At least 2,096 families in rural and urban areas in the affected provinces (Espaillat, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Samana, Valverde and Santiago).

Health			
Outcome 1 Reduce the risk of water and vector-borne diseases for the population affected by Hurricane Irma.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 Community-based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided to 2,096 families.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Search and rescue	X		100%
1.1.2. Community health promotion activities	X		100%
1.1.3. 20 Community health workshops	X		40%
1.1.4. Production of printed materials for health promotion activities	X		100%
1.1.5. Vector control activities (fumigation of sites with chemicals by DRC-trained volunteers, cleaning activities etc.)	X		85%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>1.1.1. Search and rescue. The DRC mobilized 50 volunteers to respond to flooding in the neighbourhoods of Hoyo of Bartola, Hoyo de Puchula, Hoyo del Caimito, Las Mercedes, La Payita, Duarte, Cocos de Jacagua and Cañada de Nibaje in the municipality of Santiago in the province of Santiago.</p> <p>1.1.2. Community health promotion activities. During the distribution of hygiene kits, the DRC carried out health promotion activities to ensure the beneficiary communities made the best possible use of these supplies. The DRC, with the support of its trained volunteers, conducted actions to promote health and hygiene habits, specifically focused on vector-borne diseases, and, with the aid of educational materials, it gave lectures on preventing these diseases, such as the proper elimination of solid and liquid waste and mosquito-breeding sites and what to do when a person become symptomatic.</p> <p>1.1.3. 20 of community health workshops.</p> <p>Of the 20 planned workshops, the National Society, with the support of its technical staff in health and volunteers, has carried out 8 workshops (40 per cent of the total) in the provinces of Sanchez Ramirez and Samana; the DRC expects to complete the remaining 12 workshops during the one-month extension. Sánchez Ramírez (municipalities of Nagua and Rio San Juan): trained in educational workshops on health promotion focused on Community First Aid. The DRC held Five community workshops were held in the communities of Rio Mar, Buenos Aires, La Gorda, Boba and in the municipality of Rio San Juan, benefiting 1,032 families.</p>			

Province of Samana (three workshops): The DRC held community first aid workshops in the communities of Palo Verde, Los Solares, Barrio Chijo, benefiting 213 families.

1.1.4. Production of printed materials for health promotion activities. The DRC used its pre-existing stock of printed materials for this activity, which are in the process of being replenished.

1.1.5. Vector control activities (fumigation of hatcheries with chemicals through trained volunteers of the CRD, cleaning activities, etc.). With the aim of preventing vector-borne diseases, the Dominican Red Cross, mobilized its teams specialized in vector control in support of communities of El Seibo, Miches, Hato Mayor del Rey, Sabana de la Mar, Espaillat, benefiting 29,902 families (149,510 people) through preventive fumigation works in 69 communities from the referred municipalities; the DRC has been carrying out the fumigations in the areas that are being prioritized based on the recent entomological survey's results, which showed a high presence of the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito.

Outputs			% of achievement
Output 1.2 The affected population's PSS needs are covered following Hurricane Irma's impact (500 families in collective centres)			100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.2.1. PSS activities in collective centres	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>1.2.1. PSS activities in collective centres. The DRC provided support to local authorities in 36 collective centres through the activation of its shelter management teams, which conducted immediate needs assessments and censuses; twenty-one DRC Volunteers, trained in psychosocial support and psychological first Aid worked in the collective centres in the following provinces: Seibo (Miches and Gina Indiana), Montecristi (Palo Verde), San Pedro (Ramón Santana,), Puerto Plata (San Felipe), San Pedro de Macoris (Ramón Santana), Duarte (Bajo Yuna, San Francisco de Macoris) and Maria Trinidad Sanchez (Nagua).</p>			

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Hurricane Irma adversely impacted access to potable water systems, thereby disrupting the provision of drinking water to communities and exposing them to potential waterborne and vector-borne illnesses. More than 50 aqueducts were damaged by the passage of hurricane Irma.

Population to be assisted: The target population is at least 2,096 families in the affected provinces of Espaillat, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Samana, Valverde and Santiago; a total of 1,016 families received hygiene kits, buckets, cans with hygiene promotion activities, and the other 1,080 families benefited from hygiene promotion activities.

The DRC is coordinating water distribution and water trucking is with INAPA, to mobilize water production units or water trucking in areas where water distribution systems will not be rehabilitated in the short term.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 2 Reduce the risk of water and vector-borne diseases for the population affected by Hurricane Irma	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1 Access to safe water for 2,096 families.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

2.1.1. Rapid assessments	X		100%
2.1.2. Distribution of 1,500 hygiene kits (1 per family)	X		200 %
2.1.3. Replenishment of 1,500 hygiene kits	X		100%
2.1.4. Distribution of 3,000 buckets (2 per family)		X	0%
2.1.5. Replenishment of 3,000 buckets		X	0%
2.1.6. Distribution and replenishment of 3,000 jerry cans	X		203%
2.1.7. Water distribution (water trucking/water production)	X		100%
2.1.8. Hygiene promotion activities	X		100%
2.1.9. Production of printed materials for hygiene promotion	X		100%
2.1.10. Community workshops on hygiene promotion	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Please see Annex 2 - Distribution of NFIs.

2.1.1. Rapid assessments. In coordination with INAPAM, the DRC carried out rapid assessments in the most affected municipalities (mainly in Miches, Gaspar Hernandez and Ceibo).

2.1.2. Distribution of hygiene kits. The DRC distributed 3,000 hygiene kits from its stock; because the target was 1,500 hygiene kits, this activity's completion rate was 200 per cent.

2.1.3. Replenishment of hygiene kits. The IFRC's RLU replenished 1,500 hygiene kits.

2.1.4. and 2.1.5 Distribution and replenishment of 3,000 buckets. The DRC's purchase of 3,000 buckets was significantly delayed due to issues with the selected supplier during the tender process, leading to a postponement of the distribution to the beneficiary families; the distribution for the previously identified families will take place within the next ten days.

2.1.6. Distribution and replenishment of jerrycans. The National Society distributed the 6,098 jerrycans it had in stock; this represent a completion rate of 203 per cent because the target was 3,000 jerrycans.

2.1.7. Water distribution (water transport / water production). On 24 September 2017, the Dominican Red Cross deployed its water and sanitation team, which produced and distributed 3,318,008 liters of potable water in El Seibo, Miches and Gaspar Hernández, benefiting 312,257 families until the activity's completion on 26 November 2017. *Please see Annex 1 - Production and distribution of Drinking Water.*

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Shoddy infrastructure could expose vulnerable families' dwellings and their belongings to storm damage, requiring the distribution of tarpaulins and tool kits. Additionally, most of the country's aqueducts are vulnerable to flooding and the resultant damages, particularly in the Bajo Yuna, Yaque del Norte, Yaque del Sur and Nigua River Basins, which could affect the country's infrastructure.

Population to be assisted: The target population is 1,500 families in the affected provinces of Espaillat, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Samana, Valverde and Santiago.

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 4 The immediate shelter needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1 The affected population's NFI and shelter-related needs are covered following Hurricane Irma's impact.		92%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

3.1.1. Coordination with local emergency departments and local authorities	X		100 %
3.1.2. Development of a distribution plan according to the existing contingency plan	X		100 %
3.1.3. Distribution of NFIs and emergency shelter items (3,000 tarpaulins [2 per family]; 1,500 shelter kits; 3,000 LLITNs 2 per family]; 1,500 kitchen kits) for 1,500 families	X		90%
3.1.4. Replenishment of NFIs and emergency shelter items (3,000 tarpaulins; 1,500 shelter kits; 3,000 LLITNs and 1,500 kitchen kits)	X		100%
3.1.5. Provision of technical workshops for volunteers and beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelters and build back safer techniques	X		85%
3.1.6. Monitoring of procurement and the supply chain	X		75%

Progress towards outcomes

3.1.1. Coordination with local emergency services and local authorities. The Dominican Red Cross coordinated and forged agreements with the following institutions:

- Cooperation with the UNPFA, awareness-raising, hygiene and personal protection work in affected communities in Nagua, supported by the territorial presence of the DRC, and the operations it has in process.
- Agreements and coordination with the Seibo Senate office on water and sanitation issues
- With the Regional Government Offices of Samaná and Santiago, rescue work, distribution of non-food humanitarian aid kit.
- Coordination with the mayoral offices of the National District, Samaná, Veragua to assist the families residing in the communities of their municipalities with temporary housing, water sanitation and vector control actions
- The Dominican Red Cross and executives of the Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDODIM for its acronym in Spanish) coordinated mechanisms to provide support and assistance to resident populations in more than 40 municipal districts affected by Hurricanes Irma and María
- The Dominican Red Cross participates in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectorial Group's coordination meetings, in which joint actions are discussed and agreed upon.
- Coordination with the IOM to support the 1,250 migrants that are reported to be in the affected communities of the Monte Cristi province.
- Coordination with Aqueduct and Sewerage Corporation (CORAAMOCA for its acronym in Spanish) on water and sanitation works in the community of Veragua, Espaillat province
- Logistic coordination with the UNICOR Company to distribute donations of food rations, mattresses and stoves to 65 families in Capotillo community in the Seibo municipality

3.1.2. Preparation of a distribution plan according to the existing contingency plan. The DRC developed an operational plan by dividing the distributions into two parts; the first part was for water and sanitation NFIs, vector control, LLITNs and plastic tarps and, and the second one covered the distribution of shelter kits and kitchen kits.

3.1.3 and 3.1.4. Distribution and replenishment of the NFI and emergency shelter items (3,000 tarpaulins, 1,500 shelter kits, 3,000 LLITNs, 1,500 kitchen kits) for 1,500 families. The distributions were made according to the table in annex 1.

- 5,098 tarpaulins were distributed, 3,000 of which were replenished
- 5,098 LLITNs were distributed, 3,000 of which were replenished
- 293 shelter kits were distributed (El Seybo - municipality of Seybo, Samana - Loma Atravesa). The distribution of shelter kits has not been possible due to discussions with national and municipal authorities, particularly with the National Housing Institute, which is currently implementing a housing support programme. The beneficiaries have not wanted to receive this aid for fear that the damage to their homes will not be recognized by the authorities, putting government support at risk; consequently, the DRC is deciding whether it should distribute the shelter kits.
- The 1,500 kitchen kits have not been distributed; this is scheduled to take place in December 2017.

3.1.5. Provision / facilitation of technical workshops for volunteers and beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelters and construction of safer techniques. The objective of these workshops is to provide immediate assistance in terms of housing to the population affected by a disaster in a fast, flexible and economical way. The DRC carried out this workshop from 28 November to 1 December 2017 in the communities of Loma Atravesa in the province of Samana and in the El Seibo province; furthermore, the DRC conducted workshops with volunteers from the branches in the affected areas; an average of 15 volunteers per branch attended the workshops. Those who received the induction workshops and then visited the communities where the shelter kits were distributed, where beneficiaries were instructed on how build an emergency shelter provides privacy to its inhabitants.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 4 Response operation is well planned, coordinated and monitored	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4.1 Continuous monitoring and assessment of Hurricane Irma informs the planning and implementation of the response operation.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1. Hiring of National Society staff	X		60%
4.1.2. Assessment of the present humanitarian situation while considering assessments conducted by other stakeholders	X		90%
4.1.3. Recommend a strategy for an appropriate response to the current emergency	X		90%
4.1.4. Pre-positioning of trained volunteers to strategic areas in advance of the hurricane	X		90%
4.1.5. Appoint a focal person in the emergency operations centre (EOC) to prepare weekly situation reports, which will be posted on the Dashboard and shared with all stakeholders	X		100%
4.1.6. IFRC monitoring by the regional disaster manager or country cluster office	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>4.1.2. Evaluation / assessment of the current humanitarian situation, considering the evaluations carried out by other interested parties. The National Society carried out damage and needs assessments through its network of branches nationwide. Prior to the passage of Hurricanes Irma and María, the DRC conducted a refresher course with the provincial relief directors at its headquarters (Southern and Eastern regions) as well as through a video conference (relief directors from the North / Cibao region). The DRC adapted the evaluation forms for use through ODK, which improved speed in which local information could be obtained and the and response plan could be developed. Similarly, the National Society supported the United Nations System on the rapid assessment carried in the provinces of Dajabón, Montecristi, Santiago and El Seybo, Espailat, Valverde, Duarte, Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macoris and María Trinidad Sánchez; the DRC provided supported to the logistics of the evaluation teams and access to provincial and municipal authorities, which was possible because its branches are integrated into the Prevention, Mitigation and Response (PMER) committees at the national level.</p> <p>4.1.3. Recommend a strategy for an adequate response to the current emergency. This activity was completed.</p> <p>4.1.4. Pre-positioning of volunteers trained in strategic areas before the hurricane. The DRC's coordination with the participating branches' relief directors facilitated the pre-positioning and activation of the National Society's volunteer networks and the community disaster preparedness networks; likewise, the participating DRC branches activated their PMER committees to implement the municipal contingency plans. In the National District, the branch supported the mayor's office on the review of the contingency plan and the activation of said committees for preparedness and prevention actions.</p> <p>4.1.5. Appoint a focal point in the emergency operations centre to prepare weekly situation reports, which will be published in the Dashboard and shared with all stakeholders. The DRC appointed a focal point, who acted as the National Society's link in the national EOC. The IFRC, through the support of the cluster and the regional office, supported the National Society on the analysis and revision of its information management system during the emergency, thus strengthening the DRC's capacities in the use of the ODK, Mega V, as well as introducing other information management tools such as the dashboard and Smartsheet.</p> <p>4.1.6. Monitoring of the IFRC through the regional disaster manager or country cluster office. The IFRC provided support to this activity through its PMER delegate, a technical strategic consultant, an ARO innovation officer and the regional disaster manager South America.</p>			

Outcome 5. 210 families (1,050 people) are assisted through cash transfers to cover their immediate humanitarian needs	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1 Unconditional cash transfers are provided to households (350 families).		8%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1. Feasibility study		X	25%
5.1.2. Selection process for 226 most vulnerable families		X	20%
5.1.3. Training for families on how to use CTP		X	0%
5.1.4. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CTP for 500 families		X	0%
5.1.5. Satisfaction beneficiary survey		X	0%
5.1.6. Consultation mechanism for families developed and implemented		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>5.1.1. Feasibility study. This activity is in progress</p> <p>5.1.2. Selection process for the 226 most vulnerable families. The process of selecting all the most vulnerable families is ongoing; however, the DRC has already selected the beneficiary communities in the provinces of Seybo and Duarte.</p> <p>5.1.3. Training for families on how to use the CTP. This activity is planned for December 2017</p> <p>5.1.4. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CTP for 226 families. This activity is planned for December 2017.</p> <p>5.1.5. Survey of satisfaction of beneficiaries. This activity is planned for December 2017.</p> <p>5.1.6. Consultation mechanism for families developed and implemented. This activity is planned for December 2017.</p>			

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Annex

Annex 1. Production and distribution of potable water

QUANTITY OF WATER PRODUCED BY WATSAN TEAMS		Benefited families	DISTRIBUTION OF WATER BY SECTOR
El Seibo			
24-Sep	125,504	11,409	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Barrio La Manisera ➤ Ginandiana ➤ Barrio Capotillo ➤ Villa Nene ➤ Barrio La 500 ➤ Colina Don Guillermo ➤ Villa Guerrero
24-Sep	16,650	1,514	
25-Sep	22,200	2,018	
26-Sep	50,000	4,545	
27-Sep	50,000	4,545	
28-Sep	50,000	4,545	
29-Sep	50,000	4,545	
30-Sep	50,000	4,545	
01-Oct	45,214	4,110	
02-Oct	43,390	3,945	
03-Oct	27,200	2,473	
04-Oct	39,812	3,619	
05-Oct	55,000	5,000	
6-Oct	45,000	4,091	
7-Oct	39,000	3,545	
Subtotal	708,970	64,449	
Miches			
27-Sep	39,690	3,608	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Centro del Pueblo ➤ Borinquén ➤ Boca del Rio ➤ Los Franceses
28-Sep	34,020	3,093	
29-Sep	45,360	4,124	
30-Sep	50,360	4,578	
01-Oct	61,700	5,609	
02-Oct	73,040	6,640	
03-Oct	62,370	5,670	
04-Oct	73,710	6,400	
05-Oct	67,500	6,325	
06-Oct	67,500	6,369	
07-Oct	61,875	5,617	
08-Oct	45,000	4,063	
09-Oct	56,700	5,600	
10-Oct	73,710	6,250	
11-Oct	73,700	6,609	
12-Oct	73,050	4,162	
Subtotal	959,285	84,717	
Gaspar Hernández			
28-Sep	23,532	2,139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Veragua ➤ La Boca ➤ La Cuchara ➤ Las Marías ➤ Batey ➤ La Pina ➤ Villa Progreso ➤ Los Polanco
29-Sep	23,532	2,139	
30-Sep	47,064	4,279	
1-Oct	40,000	3,636	
2-Oct	35,000	3,182	
3-Oct	20,000	1,818	
4-Oct	35,000	3,182	
6-Oct	50,000	4,545	
7-Oct	60,000	5,455	
9-Oct	50,000	4,545	
10-Oct	60,000	4,545	
11-Oct	50,000	4,279	

12-Oct	33,750	4,100
13-Oct	27,000	2,050
14-Oct	27,000	2,126
15-Oct	no hubo producción	
16-Oct	20,250	1,800
17-Oct	no hubo producción	
18-Oct	10,000	1,100
19-Oct	33,750	4,000
20-Oct	40,500	4,500
21-Oct	16,750	1,600
22-Oct	no water production	
23-Oct	27,000	2,050
24-Oct	40,500	4,500
25-Oct	33,750	4,100
26-Oct	33,750	3,980
27-Oct	33,750	3,980
28-Oct	40,500	4,050
29-Oct	no water production	
30-Oct	40,500	4,100
31-Oct	33,750	3,980
01-Nov	no water production	
02-Nov	27,000	2,780
03-Nov	33,750	3,850
04-Nov	33,500	3,850
05-Nov	no water production	
06-Nov	30,225	3,225
07-Nov	37,000	3,700
08-Nov	37,000	3,680
09-Nov	30,250	3,180
10-Nov	30,250	3,180
11-Nov	37,000	3,690
12-Nov	No water production	
13-Nov	30,250	3,050
14-Nov	27,000	2,630
15-Nov	33,750	3,300
16-Nov	30,250	3,000
17-Nov	27,000	2,645
18-Nov	37,000	3,698
19-Nov	no water production	
20-Nov	30,250	3,010
21-Nov	27,000	2,520
22-Nov	33,700	3,675
23-Nov	30,250	2,998
24-Nov	27,000	2,320
25-Nov	33,700	3,350
26-Nov	no water production	
Subtotal	1,649,753	163,091
Grand Total	3,318,008	312,257

Annex 2. Distributions of NFIs

DATE	LOCATION	HYGIENE KITS	TARPAULINS	LLITNS	UNITS OF REPELLENT	JERRYCANS	GALLONS OF CHLORINE
26-SEP-17	El Seibo	410	160	160	1,360	160	0
28-SEP-17	Gaspar Hernández	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
29-SEP-17	Loma Atravesá	117	0	0	0	0	0
30-SEP-17	Santiago	409	818	818	818	818	0
02-OCT-17	Miches	88	176	176	176	176	0
08-OCT-17	Montecristi	250	500	500	500	500	250
08-OCT-17	Palo Verde	213	426	426	426	426	213
08-OCT-17	Hostos	158	316	316	316	316	0
08-OCT-17	Arenoso	74	148	148	148	148	0
08-OCT-17	Ramón Santana	186	364	364	364	364	182
08-OCT-17	San Francisco	306	612	612	612	612	0
16-DEC-17	Bajo Yuna (Arenoso y Villa Riva)	789	1,578	1,578	1,578	1,578	789
	Total Distribution	3,000	5,098	5,098	6,298	6,098	1,434

Annex 3.

Vector Control

With the objective of preventing diseases transmitted by vectors, the Dominican Red Cross has mobilized its teams that specialize in vector control to the communities of El Seibo, Miches, Hato Mayor del Rey, Sabana de la Mar, Espaillat, benefiting 29,902 families (149,510 people) to date; the fumigations have taken place areas that are being prioritized based on the recent entomological survey's results, which showed a high presence of the *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito.



COMMUNITY	NEIGHBOURHOODS AND OTHER LOCATIONS	FAMILIES	
Miches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los franceses, Miramar, Boriken, Mamelle, Villa Boriken, 21 de Enero, La Boca, La Gina, Pueblo Arriba, La Culebra, Pueblo Abajo, Magua, El Alfato, La Canita, La Jabilla y Centro de la ciudad. 4 Centros Educativos. Policía Nacional. Defensa Civil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision Pubic construction area. Parks. Public transport areas 	4,162
Sabana de la Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los Solares, Pueblo Abajo, Los Jobillo and the City Centre Municipal Hospital 4 Educational Centres National Police Eduactional District 		4,000
Hato Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> La Canita, El Cebaos, La Gurria, Punta Garza, Gualey, Los Cocos, Barrio Linda, Villa Altagracia, Los Multi and the City Centre Hospital 7 Educational Centres National Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational District Regional Health Centre Provincial Government Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (UASD) 	12,612
El Seibo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El Rico, Los Cajules, Villa Nene, Los Hoyitos, Buenos Aires, El Retiro, Town Centre, Ginandiana, El Matadero, Villa Guerrero, Loma de Los Chivos, Palo Hincado and Cañada Francisca. 		5,968
Espaillat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cayetano Germosen, Centro de Jamao. Sabaneta de Yásica: Villa Samy Toma, La Gallera, Framboyán, Bedur, Villa Eslabón. Gaspar Hernández: Villa Progreso, Cruce de la Piña, la Cucaracha, la Piña, Rincón, La Lometa, La Boca de Yásica and Playa Boca de Yásica, Veragua, Rio Venu, Batey ginebra, las Maria, Calolin. 		3,160
		Total	29,902