



This report is produced by the United Nations in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 18 September to 4 October, 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 9 October 2017.

Highlights

- Blanket food distribution ongoing and still required across the country.
- At least 70 metric tons of food have been delivered as of 4 October, to meet the needs of about half the people in 50 locations/villages of the country (out of 100), for an average period of three days.
- More than 3,000 people are housed in 143 shelters; the total number of displaced people is unknown due to the lack of access to remote interior and coastal areas.
- There is an urgent need to provide potable water to people in shelters.



Hurricane Maria displaced people in a shelter in Roseau. Photo: IOM/ Patricia Schiavinato

\$31.1 m

needed for relief and
recovery efforts in
Dominica

Source: UN Flash Appeal

71,000

affected people

Source: UN Flash Appeal

65,000

people targeted for aid

Source: UN Flash Appeal

Situation Overview

Fifteen days after a category 5 hurricane, Maria, devastated Dominica, services are slowly returning in the main urban centres. Many humanitarian actors are now focused on delivery in the rural and remote areas.

While 70 metric tons of food has been delivered through village councils, tens of thousands of people will continue to require food and water assistance every day.

The World Food Programme (WFP) says that blanket distribution of food will be required until a significant proportion of commercial outlets have reopened across the country (allowing people that have access to cash to purchase food from these outlets) as well as creating the conditions for a shift to cash-based transfers (cash or voucher) for those most affected by Hurricane Maria. The expected timeframe for this potential reactivation of markets needs to be established through the rapid market assessments being carried out by WFP, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and other actors.

In the next few days, the immediate priority of the Government and its partners will be to ensure a close to 100 per cent coverage of the population in Dominica during this blanket general food distribution phase. A list of unattended sites and estimated populations per site is being developed to prioritize food assistance to these areas (based on

[+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report](#)

areas identified by maps produced by United Nations Disaster Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) and MapAction team. Civil servants will be temporarily reassigned to reinforce distribution capacity.

Three hotlines and an email address (domeocmaria@gmail.com) have been set up by the Office of Disaster Management to enable people to provide feedback on the situation and their needs. The numbers are already being shared on social networks.

WFP is providing technical assistance to the Government on the minimum criteria that should be established to ensure that distributions are transparent and sensitive to protection concerns as much as possible at the local level.

As of 4 October, the Government of Dominica, with the assistance of its partners and the WFP has dispatched enough food assistance to meet the food security needs of around 50 per cent of the population located in over 50 locations/villages of the country (out of 100) for an average period of three days. As a result, 70 metric tons of food have been delivered so far, out of which 17 metric tons were High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) provided by WFP. WFP has also provided the necessary logistical support to ensure that most food distributions were accompanied with water; 85,000 litres of water have been delivered.

Prime Minister Mr. Roosevelt Skerrit has committed to procuring additional supplies. On 4 October, he announced that he intends to support farmers to plant fast growing vegetables to improve food security next week

The needs of people, who have sought refuge in shelters or collective centres is a cause for concern. Government and international partners have begun assessments in collective centers to better understand the situation; however, not all have been visited yet.

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has underlined the urgent need to provide potable water to shelters as many people displaced by the hurricane have been relying on rivers for water. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has reported that more than 3,000 people are housed in 78 shelter centres; however, due to lack of access to remote interior and coastal areas, the total number of people displaced by the storm is unknown.

Assistance to the displaced in shelters has been provided in the capital, Roseau and in Melville, but it is estimated that there are at least 65 other shelters, and an indeterminate number of makeshift camps and families hosting the displaced.

There have been concerns about the need to provide food in the shelters, as well. The Government is responsible for supplying food to public-run entities such the police, prison, hospitals and are distributing to shelters, the orphanage and homes for the elderly.

As of 3 October, PAHO reports that water supply has been restored to 16 per cent of 57,000 customers of Dominica Water and Sewerage Company Limited (DOWASCO). An assessment of 36 per cent of the water supply systems across the country is pending.



Map showing location of shelters in Dominica. Click [here](#) for original map. Source: IOM

As of 3 October, running water had been restored in Roseau, according to the Government. The water, though treated, is not safe to drink as there are breaks in pipes, warned authorities and have asked residents to exercise caution. The restoration of supply will free up trucks to provide water to other areas.

To overcome the lack of human resources availability, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is collaborating with additional actors such as the logistics unit of the Jamaica Defense Force as well as the local Rotary club to use volunteers for distribution of safe water to communities and shelters.

Water supply to the indigenous Kalinago community was expected to have been restored by 4 October.

Electricity has been restored in most of Roseau and Portsmouth, the two main hospitals, supermarkets and other buildings. Banks and businesses continue to reopen Roseau.

Public buildings and businesses are being prioritized now for reconnection to the power grid. Private residential homes will follow. According to Government, homes with undamaged roofs will be reconnected and assessments of homes are underway.

Humanitarian actors have relied heavily on foreign military assets in the distribution of relief goods, but with many assets having left the country, reliance on transporting in-kind aid through the road network is expected to increase.

To improve the delivery of aid, Mr. Skerrit announced on 4 October that the Roseau would be turned into a "pedestrian city", to reduce traffic on the roads and increase unhindered movement of repair vehicles and humanitarian aid deliveries.

The Government was expected to announce the removal of curfew (from 4:00 pm to 8:00 am) in parts of the country this week, which would help aid operations.

Funding

As reported earlier, the UN has announced up to \$3 million from CERF for relief efforts in Dominica. A flash appeal for more than \$31 million by the UN and partners for lifesaving assistance and early recovery projects to be implemented till the end of 2017 has been made.

Last month, the International Federation for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) had launched an emergency appeal for CHF1,6m (\$1,65m) to support the Dominica Red Cross Society to deliver assistance to some 5,000 people for a year.

Funding required by sectors under the Flash Appeal by the UN and partners (in US\$ millions)



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response

Countries in the Caribbean region and from other parts of the world continue to respond to the disaster in Dominica.

The Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNAT) of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) has completed its assessment and shared a consolidated report with the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica. The report is under review by the Government.

As of 29 September, the Government of Grenada collaborated with the Venezuelan Government to provide 2.4 metric tons of aid including food, water, medical supplies, clothes and hygiene kits.

In the past week, the Government of Netherlands helped with 46 medical evacuations and restored six generators at St. Margaret's Hospital. The HNLMS Zeeland of the Royal Netherlands Navy has continued to deliver water at the port and in different locations using small boats and the helicopter over the weekend.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through NGOs and UN agencies has supported several assistance initiatives including providing potable water and efforts to improve health services in Dominica.

The Government of Finland has sent a Technical Assistance and Support Team of three experts to the Commonwealth of Dominica through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism to assist in the relief and recovery efforts after Hurricane Maria.

The Canadian Government has provided logistics support to the Government and NGOs in the delivery of urgent assistance.

Leading humanitarian partners have made a significant contribution in providing relief to Dominicans.

The IFRC in its own capacity and through the Dominica Red Cross has been leading several aid initiatives in the Caribbean island. A team trained by the Dominica Red Cross, submitted an assessment detailing the hurricane's effect on 171 homes and 5 community/public buildings

The International Medical Corps have operated 10 flights during the last week and will continue to provide flights until 24 October.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Of a total 143 hurricane shelters designated before Hurricane Maria, the Government of Dominica and IOM have gathered information from 78. A total of 3,044 people have been identified in these shelters, the status and occupancy of the remaining shelters is unknown.
- Many of the shelters are believed to have been damaged, with displaced people sheltering in unofficial collective centres and host families. At the same time, unofficial collective centres are being identified as assessments continue.
- On 2 October a previously unknown unofficial collective centre was identified housing 90 people at St Alphonsus Church.

15,000

people with destroyed homes targeted by the sector under the UN & partners' Flash Appeal

Response:

- According to the strategy endorsed by the Government of Dominica, an initial focus of the response should be to support as many people to return as possible, which will also relieve pressure on shelters/ collective centres. At the same time, collective centres should be upgraded and consolidated where necessary to support the residual displaced population who cannot yet return.
- A digital map of previous and verified collective centres is available to download on mobile phones and tablets: any interested individuals are requested to contact Fernando Novoa (fnovoa@iom.int) for more information. A PDF map is available at <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/hurricane-irma-response/infographic/dominica-emergency-shelters-overview>
- DTM rapid site verification is planned for 4 and 5 October and will aim to verify the status (open/closed) of all pre-existing collective centres, the number of displaced people and the name and contact number of the shelter manager. More in-depth assessments will follow this site verification phase.

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Early Recovery

Needs:

- Provide immediate assistance to debris removal and waste management.
- Waste separation for debris management.
- Support the immediate restoration of basic services.
- Meet the current safe roofing demand.
- Develop shelter to housing plan to promote quick action towards early recovery.
- Livelihood and emergency employment opportunities.

57,000

people targeted by the sector under the UN & partners' Flash Appeal

Response:

- Priority areas for debris removal have been identified.
- Early Recovery partners met for the first time on 3 October. Regular coordination meetings will be held.
- Experts arrived this week for assessments. UNDP and OCHA (with Swiss SDC and ECHO) are deploying three environmental and waste management experts. Experts and providing support to the Government to develop a plan.

- The Government has one compactor truck available for debris removal and is contracting tipping trucks to support. There is one truck for medical waste and one for PET plastic.
- People are beginning to clear debris from their homes and places of business, leaving it outside on the streets for pick up by government collectors. Collection is ongoing but separation of waste is needed to facilitate recycling and management.
- UNDP is assessing pre-existing social protection programs that could be a resource for emergency employment activities.

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Food Security

Impact:

- Hurricane Maria decimated Dominica's agricultural sector, including fishery, directly impacting income and food and nutrition security of a large percentage of the island's population.
- The hurricane led to a collapse in markets with no resupply vessels having reportedly arrived since before Hurricane Irma. The level of destruction has resulted in closure of supermarkets and shops. All of this has resulted in a significant portion of the population continuing to be without food, water, shelter, basic services and security.
- The situation is expected to normalize in main cities in the coming weeks, however, limited food availability and logistics constraints have put the most vulnerable at risk of food insecurity and will likely impact the availability and cost of non-subsidized food commodities in local markets. Even in the main urban areas, the impact of the hurricane has reduced the population's ability to access food due to the economic impact and loss of livelihoods of the crisis.
- The reduced food availability and access are likely to result in a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation among affected populations who were already vulnerable to food insecurity prior to the shock.

10,000
households targeted
by the sector under the
UN & partners Flash
Appeal

Needs:

- Immediate food assistance is needed to support the affected population, especially in remote locations, before roads and markets open again.
- Clearing of farm roads as well as agricultural land.
- Agricultural tools and infrastructure such as pruning shears, spades, forks, mattock, hoes, cutlasses and files, greenhouse, etc. have been also reported lost, damage and/or destroyed.
- Livestock feed, antibiotics and other medicines for sick and/or injured animals including pets.
- Material to repair damaged boats and fishing equipment including gears (i.e. nets, hooks, etc.)

Response:

- As of 4 October, the Government of Dominica, with the assistance of its partners and WFP has dispatched enough food assistance to cover the food security needs of around 50 per cent of the population in over 50 locations/villages of the country (out of 100) for an average period of three days. As a result, 70 metric tons of food have been delivered so far, out of which 17 metric tons were HEBs provided by WFP. WFP has also provided the necessary logistical support to ensure that most food distributions were accompanied with water; 85,000 litres of water have been delivered.
 - All the HEBs have now been distributed to affected communities in the remote interior and coastal areas.
 - Under the leadership of the Government, WFP is also providing technical assistance on the minimum criteria that should be put in place to ensure that distribution events are as transparent and protection sensitive as possible at the local level. WFP has deployed food security staff to support planning and distributions in coordination with authorities and plans are underway to provide a range of food assistance to some 25,000 people for three months. The plan includes provisions both for initial food distribution and cash or vouchers to be exchanged in local markets once they re-open.
- **Contact person at WFP: Alessio Orgera, alessio.orgera@wfp.org;**



Needs:

- Partners to coordinate health response with the health emergency operations centre (EOC).
- Urgent repair of the estimated 29 damaged or non-operational health facilities, including key facilities for Princess Margaret Hospital.
- Donations of medicines, supplies, and equipment that meet a demonstrated, requested need requested by the country.
- Strengthen and expand MOH epidemiological surveillance to all health facilities and shelters.
- Psychosocial support needed for medical staff.

65,000

people targeted by the sector under the UN & partners Flash Appeal

Response:

- PAHO is supporting the Ministry of Health and Environment to coordinate international response efforts, and is mobilizing resources to ensure continuous support for recovery efforts
- Medicines, supplies, vehicles, generator have been procured by PAHO, and have been delivered to Dominica's health facilities, shelters, and affected communities with partner support.
- Relief medical teams have arrived in Dominica, working under the coordination of PAHO and national authorities
- Support from PAHO was provided to install a system that enables health authorities to manage critical health supplies.
- Assessments on health facilities were conducted by PAHO; recommendations have been issued, and PAHO made urgent repairs in Princess Margaret Hospitals.
- PAHO facilitated the medical evacuation of critical patients for emergency care abroad.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access limitations hamper assessments of 30 health facilities, re-establishing surveillance, and delivering critical medicines, supplies, and water to inaccessible health facilities
- Disposal of damaged and unusable medical supplies and equipment
- Continued security to guarantee supplies of the hospital.
- Persisting coordination challenges with international partners and medical brigades.

Contact person at PAHO/WHO in Washington: [Ciro Ugarte](#); ugarteci@paho.org; and contact email for PAHO/EOC: eoc@paho.org;



Child protection

Needs:

- UNICEF has been in contact with the Child Protection Sector in Dominica and was informed that the two children's homes in the country were substantially damaged.

Response:

- UNICEF is preparing to conduct assessments on the status of children during this post-disaster period.
- UNICEF will participate in a Social Services Heads of Department Meeting on 4 October.
- Planned rapid training on group psychosocial assessments (PSS) interventions for 6 October, with staff and volunteers at the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Welfare.
- Roll out to start soon utilizing two recreational kits and other supplies already in-house at Social Services
- The Minister of Social Services, Family and Gender Welfare shared that reports have been made of inappropriate advances towards children, due to no lighting in shelters.

**20,000
women
and 18,251
children**

targeted by the sector under the UN & partners' Flash Appeal

- UNICEF is in agreement with the minister and country focal point that a large UNICEF tank should be installed at Chances, a children's home.

Contact person at UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office: Muriel Mafico; mmafico@unicef.org;

Contact person at UN Women in Panama: Alma Perez; alma.perez@unwomen.org; and at UNFPA in Panama: Jayne Adams; adams@unfpa.org;



Needs:

- Latest information from the Pacific Disaster Centre using satellite imagery estimates that of 6,770 houses aerially surveyed to date 10 per cent are slightly damaged, 28 per cent moderately damaged, 39 per cent highly damaged and 23 per cent totally destroyed [<http://www.pdc.org/event-products/preview/?id=1651>]; Extrapolating these figures to the total 26,085 houses in Dominica [Government census data], damage figures are therefore 7,255 moderately damaged houses, 10,272 highly damaged houses and 5,961 totally damaged houses.
- A joint technical shelter assessment was carried out by members of the shelter coordination group (including IOM, IFRC, Samaritan's Purse, USAID/OFDA and UNDP) to Mahaut, north of Canefield on 30 September. A number of houses were visited to survey reasons for roof failure. The main reasons identified were failure of the connections between (i) iron sheeting and purlins; (ii) purlins and roof structure; and (iii) roof structure and building. These findings will be used to inform the adaptation of technical guidance for building back safer during emergency repair, early recovery and permanent reconstruction.

43,620

people targeted by the sector under the UN & partners' Flash Appeal

Response:

- As per the pipeline record tracked by WFP, as of 30 September, 3,640 tarpaulins and 110 tents had arrived in Dominica. An additional supply of 6,766 tarpaulins, 100 tents, 3,680 blankets and 9,072 mosquito nets is expected to arrive soon.
- On 3 October, IOM distributed 165 solar lights and 35 hygiene kits to displaced people in DuBlanc, 110 solar lights to displaced people in Bioche and 40 solar lights and 87 hygiene kits in Colihaut. Water purification kits, shelter kits and kitchen kits will be delivered to the same locations in the coming days. All relief items are supplied in kind by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Distributions were carried out with assistance from the shelter managers in each location.
- OFDA/USAID has received the shipment of 4,000 tarpaulins and is distributing these, predominantly on the west coast between Calabreche, Marigot and Castle Bruce.
- The IFRC has provided family kits and distributed 650 tarpaulins to 379 families in Roseau.
- Catholic Relief Services is planning to distribute 4,000 tarpaulins, and will be targeting needs in the south: Soufriere, Grand Bay, Scott's Head and Pointe Michel.
- IFRC and Samaritan's Purse shared the Government of Dominica building code for reference by shelter actors.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a need for improved targeting and coordination of the shelter response to ensure that resources are being allocated to remaining emergency gaps.
- Procurement and logistics constraints are significant, with lengthy lead times and high logistics costs for inputs.
- Construction companies in Dominica have been significantly impacted by the hurricane; only two importers of construction materials are currently open for business.

Contact person at IOM: Takuya Ono, tono@iom.int;



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Assessment of 16 out of 44 (36 per cent) water supply systems pending.
- Clean water must be restored to the entire population.
- Vector control and water and sanitation technicians will be needed.
- Water systems at health facilities and other key infrastructure need to be repaired or replaced.
- Shelters and health facilities need regular access to safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation.
- Expand distribution of water to all shelters (some rely on river water, etc.)
- Water purification and distribution in rural areas with low population density and difficult terrain.

54,000

people targeted by the sector under the UN & partners' Flash Appeal

Response:

- PAHO leads WASH coordination group meetings with national authorities and partners.
- Generators, water storage, and water purification kits were procured by PAHO, and distributed with support from partners
- DOWASCO and PAHO have conducted joint assessments of damages to the water supply system; PAHO has made some needed repairs, liaising with partners to bridge gaps.
- PAHO worked alongside PMH to repair the hospital's water system needed for dialysis.
- As of 2 October, UNICEF reports, WASH sector members have finalized the consolidated response plan, including the following components: water supply, WASH in collective shelters, WASH in school and temporary learning spaces, WASH in healthcare facilities, hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene kits; Roseau wastewater system; solid waste and vector control and coordination and accountability to the communities.
- Water distribution of safe water to four communities, reaching 1,200 persons, these points of distribution will be visited by the UNICEF trucking system every three to four days.
- In an attempt to overcome the lack of human resources availability, UNICEF is collaborating with additional actors such as the logistics unit of the Jamaica Defence Force and the local Rotary club to use volunteers for water distribution of safe water to communities and shelters.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited means to transport water in areas with continued access challenges
- Restored electricity will be needed to resume the functioning of many water systems
- Challenges in establishing distribution points of the purification tabs.
- Access to affected areas for conducting assessments and distributing water.

Contact person at PAHO/WHO: Ton Vlugman, vlugmana@paho.org; Contact person at UNICEF: Douglas Reimer /Panama, dreimer@unicef.org; & Muriel Mafico/ Eastern Caribbean Area Office, mmafico@unicef.org;



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- Due to the devastating effects of the two hurricanes, the existing telecommunication infrastructure on many islands is severely affected if not completely destroyed. This makes it difficult for humanitarian and government responders to act quickly by not being able to share needs and respond to the wider community. Together with its partners, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is identifying those telecommunication gaps, mainly on Dominica and Barbuda (Antigua).
- There are telecommunication and information gaps between the humanitarian responders and affected communities on both islands. As part of ETC Services for Communities (S4C) continues to assess needs to restore voice and internet connectivity for disaster affected communities.

Response:

- The ETC is continuously exploring options and deploying connectivity for the humanitarian responders and government officials in Roseau and Douglas-Charles airports, fire brigades, hospitals, government buildings (EOC) and UN and NGOs on Dominica. In 13 locations, more than 650 unique users, with over 1,000 devices registered are heavily reliant on the ETC service.
- S4C conducted initial information needs assessment for disaster affected communities of Dominica.
- In Roseau Dominica, in response to preliminary information needs, through ETC partners setting up free wi-fi zones for local population to access vital information through internet to sustain and rebuild their lives. S4C further exploring possibility for people in north Dominica.

Constraints:

- Telecommunication system has been badly affected, making coordination of the relief effort and communication with affected communities difficult.

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**Logistics****Response:**

- As of 3 October, WFP has circulated a request for humanitarian organizations to share information on their projected and planned cargo transportation requirements (sea and/or air) to identify needs and potentially mobilize additional transport assets in the region.
- WFP has installed one Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) at Douglas-Charles airport with capacity of 320 m2 and two additional units are pre-positioned in Roseau and ready to be installed to provide logistics augmentation and serve humanitarian operations in the west and northeastern parts of the country.
- A port authority warehouse has been cleared and is currently storing Hurricane Maria relief supplies from a variety of humanitarian organizations and cooperation agencies.
- The Logistics Coordination Cell in Antigua continues to support humanitarian organizations and liaise with relevant authorities to consolidate and facilitate the dispatch of relief commodities to Dominica.
- UNHAS aircraft continues to provide regular rotations from Antigua to Dominica. The air asset is primarily used for the transportation of humanitarian responders and some light cargo. WFP has also mobilized and made available free-to-use helicopter with a lift capacity of 1.5 metric tons that is being used to support assessments and distribution activities in hard to reach locations.
- A Logistics Coordinator, Civil-Military Coordination Officer and two MSUs specialist are on site in Dominica to support the Government-led response with logistics coordination, facilitation of the use of military assets and the transferring of technical capacities to government counterparts in the construction and maintenance of the MSUs.
- As of 2 October, 2017, regular Logistics Coordination meetings are being hosted at WFP's office at the seaport. Invitations are being sent via the OCHA Dominica distribution list and the schedule is advertised on: <http://www.logcluster.org/sector/irma17>

\$3 m
 required by the
 Logistics and
 Emergency
 Telecommunications
 sectors under the UN
 & partners' Flash
 Appeal

Contact person at WFP: Matteo Perrone, matteo.perrone@wfp.org; and more information on logistics can also be found on <http://www.logcluster.org/sector/irma17>;

General Coordination

The National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) is coordinating response, with the support of CDEMA and UNDAC/OCHA. Coordination meetings are held at the NEOC and sector specific groups are also meeting (health, shelter). UNDAC will be phasing out its operations in Dominica over the next week and will hand over to the UN Crisis Management Unit and national coordination mechanisms.

Daily coordination meetings with international partners are held at 4 pm in the NEOC.

All sector meeting notes and meeting schedules on Humanitarian Response Info

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/dominica

An early recovery group and a cash working group have started to meet as well. You can also find, and share, reports and infographics on ReliefWeb:

<https://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2017-000136-atg>

OPERATIONS AND REPORTING	
Distribution list	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/10F4-LI08biZt7EXopUjiBV-gnaFfXZWDDeN3QPPOk78s/edit#gid=1290267400
3W reporting	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1JCuUPupFM5kowYhNIqij__Y-0A9WcVr_FavOFIRsaFg/edit?usp=sharing
Contact list	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1vcucPQRfhkSk-23eniyJfpfbPoSS9yBBEXEVdjke_8/edit?usp=sharing
Assessment tracking	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1whvQ8LgZMgQQItpDGkRN1wxtU9jpZBw4O7cUjCtuOuQ/edit#gid=0
Logistics tracking (WFP)	https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1rwb9c4CFA_PTYqB714WDQ2iLfJV3flqoMBsFzI3HyaI/edit#gid=468918244
Sector leads	https://docs.google.com/document/d/14ZKStID-ZDM_ZNEwYpjMoRL89RfOGFceIEZ6f1TPNjo/edit

Regional partner coordination meetings are held by CDEMA in Barbados to consolidate information on assessments, needs and gaps. CDEMA situation reports can be found on <http://cdema.org/>;

Visualization of damage mapped from social media and open source photos: <https://arcg.is/1XzC>;

Background on the crisis

Category 5, Hurricane Maria made landfall in Dominica on 18 September directly affecting the lives of at least 71,000 people (almost the entire population). The hurricane, the strongest on record to strike Dominica, destroyed entire crops, disrupted power and water supplies. All the health centres in the island have been affected. Landslides have blocked roadways making it difficult for aid workers to access affected people in remote corners of the island.

For further information, please contact:

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