



This report is produced by the United Nations in collaboration with humanitarian partners in Dominica. It covers the period from 26 October to 01 November 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 9 November 2017.

Highlights

- As of 31 October, the World Food Programme (WFP) had delivered 338 metric tons (MT) of food rations composed of beans, rice, sardines and oil to 26,600 people in 38 settlements and over 60 communities. Food distributions are coordinated with Village Councils, local distribution committees and constituencies.
- The Ministry of Education with the support of the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and other partners, reopened seven primary schools during the week. Currently 26 primary and secondary schools (21 per cent of the total number of schools) initiated classes with a reduced schedule and only for certain grade levels, due to infrastructural limitations. There are still 17 schools used as collective centres.
- The Ministry of Planning and UNICEF will assess the magnitude and patterns of child migration resulting from post Hurricane Maria displacement of families and children.
- The Ministry of Education, Electriciens Sans Frontières and UNICEF will install 24 electrical generators in schools to guarantee the full right to education for children and adolescents.
- The Dominica Water and Sewerage Company Limited (DOWASCO) is providing water services to approximately 73 per cent of the population after extensive repairs on water networks. Still, regularity of water services remains fragile and more extensive repairs will be required.
- The Ministry of Education, DOWASCO and UNICEF are providing basic water and services to 23 schools and there are plans to guarantee full access to these services in all the opened schools.
- Building damage assessments led by the Ministry of Housing and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) commenced on Friday, 27 October with over 100 assessors organized in 28 teams, utilizing 60 Microsoft tablets and software to capture data.
- The Bureau of Gender Affairs supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is working to strengthen the referral pathway for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors. This includes the dissemination of information on available multi-sectoral services (medical, psychosocial, security and legal) to affected population.



Children gather outside an UNICEF child friendly space.
Photo: IsraAID/ Ana Luísa Oliveira.

\$31 million

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

90%

buildings damaged or destroyed

Source: Estimate by Pacific Disaster Centre based on Copernicus aerial imagery

Situation Overview

After an intense period of blanket emergency assistance following Hurricane Maria, the Government and humanitarian actors are refining plans and targeting strategies to identify and prioritize the most affected and vulnerable for further assistance. Recovery planning has begun; however, continued humanitarian assistance will be needed in the coming 2-3 months until longer-term programmes are in place.

Food distribution continues to be necessary in settlements that are highly vulnerable or did not receive sufficient food since the hurricane to cover the full requirements. WFP's second phase of in-kind food distributions that continued this week aims to complement the Government's and targets those settlements that meet specific vulnerability criteria such as high poverty rate, high density of damage to infrastructure and landslides, and dependency on agriculture as the primary livelihood. The final deliveries were carried out on 1 November and committees will continue food distributions up to mid-November. The Government is providing food assistance in areas not targeted by WFP in this second phase of in-kind food distributions and will complement the WFP ration in areas assisted by WFP, while phasing out relief assistance in coming weeks.

Based on the Flash Appeal published on 29 September, out of a total of 26,085 houses, an estimated 23,488 houses are moderately or highly damaged, or destroyed. Shelter actors continue to distribute emergency shelter materials such as tarpaulins, timber and tents. Post distribution monitoring has identified an urgent need for instruction on effective shelter repair and tarpaulin installation, as well as material and labour support to people who are unable to install or repair on their own. This week, the Ministry of Housing, in collaboration with UNDP, commenced the building damage assessment with over 100 trained people from the public sector.

An estimated 73 per cent of the population (51,860 people) has regained access to water following emergency repairs of the water networks; however, extensive rehabilitation is required to repair the massive damage suffered and to increase resilience in the future. Water trucking and mobile water treatment units are still required to further extend access to improved water to the population, especially to schools, collective centres and health facilities.

Twenty-one health facilities (43 per cent) are fully functional with staff at the facility and have available water and electricity; 19 (39 per cent) are partially functional providing limited services or operating out of alternative sites. The remaining nine facilities (18 per cent) are non-functional. Most health facilities have a generator installed; however, challenges persist with fuel and capacity for 24/7 functioning. There is a dire need for reproductive health medicines and supplies; UNFPA is supporting the Ministry of Health in this area.

Currently 26 primary and secondary schools (21 per cent of the total) are opened in the country, working with different groups of children and adolescents. UNICEF and partners will reach up to 5,000 school age children in the country through the Return to Happiness programme in schools, child friendly spaces and communities. Additionally, water solutions have been provided to 23 schools, and there are plans to scale up the strategy to all schools in the country.

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) led by the World Bank Group concluded its onsite stage this week with a presentation of the preliminary results to the senior officials of Government. The PDNA is coordinated by the World Bank, United Nations Development Group and the European Union with the intention to develop a comprehensive multi-sectoral impact assessment and a recovery strategy. The report is scheduled for publication on 13 November.

Six weeks into the response, the media has still not fully recovered from the damage done to its infrastructure and equipment. Two important towers of the public broadcaster Dominica Broadcasting Cooperation (DBS) are still not operational, which leaves large parts of the east coast without radio signal. Newspapers are still not being printed, and problems with human resources also prevent newspapers from publishing online. Combined issues of power, signal, lost phones and damaged radios mean people across the island are still not receiving the information they need to make important decisions for their recovery. The Community Engagement & Communications network (CDAC) released a Dominica Media Overview highlighting the gaps and needs for support for local media so they can fully play their role of communicating with communities. CDAC is supporting the sectors to include communication and information needs into their ongoing assessments and to include communication activities into their regular programming.

Funding

On 29 September, humanitarian partners launched a Flash Appeal seeking US\$31.1 million for life-saving assistance and early recovery activities to be implemented until the end of 2017. As of 1 November, the Appeal was 19 per cent covered and the largest source of funding remains the UN Central Emergency Response Fund which released \$3 million to jumpstart activities.

On 9 October, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) issued a revised emergency appeal for CHF 5.5 million in support of the Dominica Red Cross Society to assist 15,000 people with multi-sectoral assistance for 12 months. As of 1 November, the appeal was 40 per cent covered through financial and in-kind contributions.

Humanitarian Response

As of 26 October, the Government's Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) remains active with weekly meetings with national response committees and international organizations. The EOC activated a hotline for people to call seeking assistance and register concerns. The Government also opened bank accounts for voluntary contributions to support the relief efforts. More information is available at www.dominicarelief.org.

Hotlines

1-767- 277-8667
1-767-285-0989
1-767-614-3000

Seven UN agencies, 15 non-governmental organizations and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are providing humanitarian assistance in Dominica. Additionally, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) continues to support the Government with coordination efforts and relief tracking.

Military assets from several countries deployed to support the Government with logistics and delivery of relief supplies. The Jamaican Defence Force and Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force continue to support the Government with logistics, medical assistance and security at the sea and air ports in Roseau.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) finalized the second round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data collection on 1 November. The information below reflects key information from the collection:
 - 49 collective centres are open (24 closed during this period).
 - 147 households (369 individuals) are registered, 56 per cent female and 44 per cent male.
 - 66 per cent of interviewed households indicated that their former residence was destroyed by Hurricane Maria.
 - 53 per cent indicated being owners of the house they resided in before the hurricane.
 - 21 per cent of respondents indicated that dire living conditions is the most important issue encountered in collective centres. Others include: limited access to water (15 per cent), no access to food (8 per cent) and hygiene and sanitation problems (6 per cent).

49

collective centres are
opened across the
country

- 89 per cent intend to repair their home, while 11 per cent do not intend to make any repairs to their former residence.
- 86 per cent of households who want to repair their homes expect assistance from the Government and/or the humanitarian community to do so.
- 59 per cent have indicated the damage (22 per cent) and destruction (38 per cent) of their residence as the reason why they are remaining in collective centres.
- The most commonly indicated conditions to leave collective centres are the following:
 - Expected support from the Government and/or humanitarian community (24 per cent);
 - Provision of materials such as wood, metal sheeting, etc. to repair/rebuild (22 per cent);
 - Provision of construction tools to help repair/rebuild (18 per cent).
- If all or most conditions to return are met, internally displaced persons (IDPs) would be ready to leave in as early as one to two days (40 per cent).
- The strategy to support the voluntary return or relocation of people from schools used as collective centres is currently being discussed in the Cabinet. The Ministry of Social Services is already implementing the strategy and supports the displaced households by mobilizing support and preparing alternative collective centres.
- A large but undetermined number of households stay with family, friends or host families. There are rumours that after a month of displacement, tensions in these households are increasing. These could potentially lead to a second wave of displacement.
- IOM started monitoring the flow of people leaving Dominica on 19 October. A travel intentions survey is being used to gather information on the demographics, origin, destination, purpose and intended length of travel outside Dominica for people using the ferry services to travel to Guadeloupe or St. Lucia. 25 per cent of respondents indicated that they will not return to Dominica and 22 per cent, that they are traveling in search of employment.

Response:

- The Local Government Commissioner and the Ministry of Education are working with humanitarian actors to develop and support voluntary return or relocation solutions for people sheltering in schools used as collective centres to enable the schools to reopen.
- IOM is working with UNFPA, UNICEF and other actors on a referral mechanism for the high numbers of vulnerable cases identified in the collective centres.

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Sector partners: Digicel, IOM, IsraAID, UNFPA and UNICEF

Early Recovery

Needs:

- Provide immediate assistance with debris removal and waste management.
- Comprehensive building damage assessment to plan early recovery and recovery initiatives.
- Meet the current safe roofing demand.
- Rapid establishment of emergency employment opportunities.
- The Early Recovery Sector meeting on Tuesday, 31 October identified the need to address livelihoods, specifically the need to support small businesses in the areas of marketing, funding and training in more efficient technologies.

57,000

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

Response:

- Following the Building Damage Assessment training and orientation on 24 - 26 October, led by two specialists from Engineers Without Borders in coordination with the Ministry of Housing, over 100 people from the public sector commenced assessments on Friday, 27 October. This included nine in Kalinago Territory on 28 October. Over 40 per cent of the assessors trained are women. UNDP coordinated the training and the support of Microsoft for the tablets that contained the application to undertake the assessment, facilitating efficient collection, storage and analysis of the data. In total, there will be 28 teams in the field.
- A debris and waste management presentation was made by a debris management specialist to key agencies on 31 October, presenting options based on the work undertaken by UNDP/OCHA/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which focused on addressing immediate and medium terms requirements.
- UNDP engaged Engineers Without Borders to review a guide to interpret the existing building codes. The guide was presented to several ministries including Planning, Finance and Housing for their review and consideration for formal adoption as a guide for resilient building. A training programme in conjunction with capacity building will be carried out, focusing on resilient roof construction as well as reviewing building codes. Procurement of roofing materials has progressed and roofing activities will start early December 2017.
- The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) concluded the onsite stage with a presentation of preliminary results to the senior officials of Government for feedback on Monday, 30 October. The draft report will be shared within a week and the Government will have a further week to provide comments before it is finalized. The PDNA is coordinated by the World Bank, United Nations Development Group and the European Union with the team comprising three UNDP representatives with the intention to develop a comprehensive multi-sectoral impact assessment and a recovery strategy.

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Sector partners: IOM and UNEP



Education

Needs:

- Now that the rapid assessments to understand the magnitude of the damage to schools have been conducted, a comprehensive assessment needs to be carried out in the partially or severely damaged schools.
- The Ministry of Education is aware of the need to update the emergency plan to facilitate the reopening of the schools across the country.
- Psychosocial support for children and teachers started in the opened schools, but needs to be expanded to reach entire communities and child friendly spaces.
- A monitoring mechanism is needed to monitor the return to school strategy.
- A medium and long term education in emergency plan needs to be developed with a comprehensive and participatory approach with communities. Construction standards for schools are needed.

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| 26 primary and secondary schools reopened since the hurricane | 110 educational facilities remain closed |
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Response:

- Seven primary schools reopened during the week, joining 19 primary and secondary schools that initiated classes over the last two weeks. The total number of operational schools now is 26, including early childhood development centres. This represents 21 per cent of all educational facilities in the country.
- Forty-eight temporary learning spaces have been established countrywide to date.
- UNICEF is signing a cooperation agreement with IsraAID. One of its three main components focuses on reaching 10,000 school aged children attending 73 primary and secondary public schools that would benefit from the Return to School Comprehensive Emergency plan.

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Sector partners: Electriciens Sans Frontières, IsraAID and Rapid Response



Needs:

- As markets are slowly recovering, food assistance will continue for a short period to cover market gaps and ensure assistance in vulnerable and remote areas which still have needs and minimal access to food.
- Establishment of a livelihoods recovery strategy, promoting food access and availability, and covering the food security needs of priority areas and populations.
- Interventions that integrate all aspects of food systems are required to support food market recovery. This includes support to wholesalers (importers) facing challenges that cause disruptions in the pipeline and inflation, such as storage, security and cash flow constraints, as well as shipping costs. Monitoring of food prices of locally produced goods and imported foods needs to be ensured.
- Resume food production building on good practices in country, integrating coping strategies and ensuring agricultural produce is distributed throughout the country for sale.
- Refine the response and targeting by conducting a damage assessment and needs analysis (DANA) at household level and identifying vulnerable households.
- Clearance of feeder and farm roads to enable the rural population to resume agricultural and livelihood activities and ensure adequate access to food markets.
- About 90 per cent of livestock housing has been lost and many animals, especially pigs, continue to perish due to the lack of safe shelter. Additionally, restocking of poultry continues to be a priority to guarantee quick availability of animal products such as eggs and meat.
- Cooling systems such as refrigerators and ice-machines with electric generators are urgently needed to preserve the fish that is caught, especially in Fishery Cooperative Centres. Some reports indicate that there is an increase of fish poisoning, due to the sale and consumption of spoiled fish.

100 %

of population targeted
for one-month food
assistance by
Government and WFP

393 MT

food assistance
delivered by WFP

Response:

- WFP is carrying out distributions of 376 MT of food commodities (beans, rice, oil and sardines) for up to 30,000 people in over 40 settlements with a nutritionally balanced ration for 12 to 27 days. Of this, 338 MT have been delivered to 26,600 people in 38 settlements and over 60 communities, since 21 October. WFP is coordinating with district development officers, constituencies, Town and Village Councils and community committees to hold food distributions. Final deliveries were held on 1 November and food distributions by committees will continue until mid-November. The Government is providing food assistance in areas not targeted by WFP in this second phase of in-kind food distributions and will complement the WFP ration in areas assisted by WFP, while phasing out relief assistance in coming weeks.
- WFP and partners have concluded a rapid market capacity assessment which has found indications of some market recovery; its results will provide an indicative snapshot of market functionality after the hurricane.
- WFP will transition to cash-based interventions, in coordination with the Government, supporting livelihoods and food security of up to 25,000 people.
- WFP is supporting Government efforts to carry out a multi-sector DANA that will facilitate the work of the beneficiary selection committees in the coming weeks.
- FAO has finalized the procurement of short-term vegetables seeds, which will arrive in the country within the next two weeks and benefit at least 3,000 farmers. Most of the vegetables will be able to reach the maturity stage within 40 days after planting.

- FAO procured additional agricultural hand tools, equipment and construction material which will enable the quick rehabilitation of crop and livestock production.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries initiated a small livestock programme aiming to rehabilitate poultry production. Approximately 21,000 broiler chickens will be restocked as part of this programme.

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Needs:

- The Ministry of Health needs medical and nursing volunteers to provide respite breaks for local healthcare professionals.
- Mental Health issues in collective centres and the community.
- Six health facilities are not functional, six health facilities are providing healthcare at alternate sites and one health facility is providing limited medical services.
- Health facilities need medicines and supplies to perform complicated deliveries and general reproductive health services.

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| 65,000 | 9 |
| people targeted by the sector under the UN & partners Flash Appeal | non-operational health facilities out of 49 |

Response:

- PAHO is supporting the National Epidemiologist Office of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and providing transport and meal per diems for healthcare staff mobilized by PAHO.
- PAHO will assist the MoH in assessing public health issues in selected shelters.
- PAHO is collaborating with Americares to repair health facilities, including the MoH central medical stores, repair roofs over damaged wards and install of a new incinerator for the Princess Margaret Hospital. PAHO is in the process of acquiring a robust secure communication system for the MoH. PAHO is also collaborating with International Medical Corps to assess water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the Marigot and Portsmouth health districts.
- The MoH with the support of UNFPA is identifying the most needed lifesaving medicines and supplies in the area of reproductive health and partners to organize outreach work and health promotion among women and adolescent girls.

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Sector partners: Americares, Electricians Without Borders, International Medical Corps, IsraAID, Samaritan's Purse and UNFPA



Needs:

- The psychosocial support strategy for children, teachers and caregivers needs to be rolled out through the country.
- More child friendly spaces need to be established.
- An enhanced child protection system with expanded case management capacity is needed, especially to support migrating children.

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| 38,251 | 2,805 |
| women and children targeted by the sector under the UN & partners' Flash Appeal | children reached with psychosocial support |

- The referral pathway for multi-sectoral GBV services needs to be strengthened, including health, psychosocial and legal services. This includes sharing information with collective centres, hosted population and the overall community.
- Specialized and non-specialized GBV service providers need trainings on how to integrate GBV prevention and response in the emergency response, with a focus on collective centre, health, psychosocial, and security personnel.
- Establish GBV prevention and mitigation strategies to prevent exposure to all forms of GBV, including negative coping mechanisms such as transactional sex.

Response:

- 445 teachers trained to date on psychosocial support and psychological first aid in partnership with IsraAID.
- An estimated 1,345 children have been reached with psychosocial support through schools. Final attendance figures are still being compiled by the Ministry of Education.
- 250 children benefited from the Return to Happiness programme at community level, carried out by the Ministry of Social Services, IsraAID and UNICEF.
- The Bureau of Gender Affairs distributed 599 dignity kits (including basic hygiene kits, soap, underwear, sanitary wear, toothpaste and toothbrush, comb, deodorant, towel, laundry soap, bucket) provided by UNFPA to affected women and girls. UNFPA has procured an additional 822 dignity kits to be distributed to affected women and girls.
- UNFPA is working with the Bureau of Gender affairs to identify multi-sectoral service providers to provide information on GBV management to the affected population through information, education and communication (IEC) materials and community outreach, including community leader sensitization.

Operational constraints:

- The delayed ‘back to school’ process has limited the reach of child protection systems normally carried out through the school system.
- Many children have migrated to neighbouring islands, but the magnitude of this departure has not yet been ascertained.

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Needs:

- While initial shelter recovery plans mainly targeted “roof repair”, field assessments showed that in many cases more structural support is required to provide the affected households with safe and durable shelter. Therefore, a number of shelter actors are considering a more holistic shelter recovery approach, including the construction of transitional shelter. The Government has signed a contract with a supplier for the construction of pre-fabricated concrete houses for vulnerable households. The first 20 units will be constructed in Pointe Michel and Kalinago Territory.
- Non-scientific research shows that many elderly persons are not insured and that on average, households have insurance covering only 50 per cent of the replacement value of their house.
- A media campaign is needed to explain to households delaying the placement of tarpaulins on their roofs because they believe that this might jeopardize insurance pay-outs that in fact prevention of further damage is a condition in insurance policies.
- Solar lamps and generators are urgently needed as approximately 95 per cent of electricity networks are non-operational. The sector has currently 6,000 solar lights in the pipeline.

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| <p>43,620</p> <p>people targeted by the sector under the UN & partners’ Flash Appeal</p> | <p>23,488</p> <p>Houses are estimated to be moderately to highly damaged or destroyed</p> |
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- The local market is restoring construction materials, but does not have the capacity to meet the large demand. Coated nails, corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets (24 gauge), plywood and screws (no.9 of at least 2.5”) are especially in short supply.
- Training and community collaboration for the fixing tarpaulins for roofing is still required.

Response:

- The housing damage assessment currently conducted by the Ministry of Housing (with support of UNDP and Microsoft) is ongoing.
- Damage insurance companies are trying to process damage notifications within six weeks.
- The collective distribution tracking matrix managed by OCHA reflects that shelter actors have delivered more than 24,763 tarpaulins throughout Dominica since the hurricane, reaching approximately 12,382 households on an assumption of two tarpaulins per household.
- During the reporting period, Samaritan’s Purse has distributed 1,554 tarpaulins in Campbel, Canefield, Portsmouth and Rosalie.
- IsraAID has provided 14 tents and 20 tarpaulins in Castel Bruce.
- The Dominica Red Cross Society and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have distributed 535 tarpaulins and timber for roof repair, as well as toolkits to Fond Cole, Goodwill King Hill and Roseau.
- A total of 31 generators have been provided to health centres, schools and collective centres.

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Sector partners: Catholic Relief Service/Caritas Antilles, Digicel Foundation, Dominican Red Cross/IFRC, Emergency Architects, IOM, IsraAID, Samaritan’s Purse, Shelter Box and UNDP



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- According to DOWASCO, more than 51,860 people (approximately 73 per cent of the population) have access to water through the official water network following extensive and quick repairs.
- 43 of 44 systems have been severely damaged and need larger-scale and more specific rehabilitation to regain their status before the hurricane, and to ensure the resilience through the “build back better” approach. Specialized staff to evaluate, design and reinforce initial repairs are required.
- Continuous water distribution to collective centres, including improved hygiene and sanitation is needed.
- Water systems at healthcare facilities and schools need repairs and several will require continued water trucking until water networks are fully operational.
- Domestic solid waste management remains a major concern.
- Roseau's wastewater treatment plant is not functional. Specialized staff is required to evaluate and design a plan to make it functional again.

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| <p>51,860</p> <p>people have regained access to water following rapid repairs of water networks</p> | <p>19</p> <p>water network systems require repairs</p> |
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Response:

- 51,860 people regained access to their former water supply thanks to quick repairs of the water networks by DOWASCO; however, regularity of water services remains fragile. DOWASCO has prepared a list of materials and staff needed to improve its capacity to deliver and requested support from WASH donors and partners.
- Water trucking by DOWASCO, Samaritan’s Purse and UNICEF continues in areas where networks remain non-operational, providing drinking water to more than 1,600 people per day.

- DOWASCO, the Dominica Red Cross Society/IFRC and Samaritan's Purse are operating seven mobile treatment plants in strategic areas throughout Dominica.
- The Ministry of Education and DOWASCO, in partnership with UNICEF and IsraAID, have implemented the first phase of the reopening of schools. Twenty-three of these 26 schools already have access to water through DOWASCO or water trucking.

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Logistics

Needs:

- The arrival of humanitarian cargo needs to be notified 48 hours before to prepare handling and reception at the main entry points in Dominica: Canefield Airport, Douglas-Charles/Melville Hall Airport and Roseau seaport. Dispatch of humanitarian cargo from Roseau seaport requires 24 hours' prior notification to enable the preparation of cargo.
- The UNHAS humanitarian air service from Antigua is still needed due to the lack of regular commercial flights.

522 MT

of relief cargo dispatched from Roseau sea port

Response:

- WFP coordinated the dispatching of 522MT of relief cargo from the Roseau seaport, which includes both in-kind food and NFIs.
- WFP continues to coordinate logistics in support of the Government at the Roseau seaport.
- A second mobile storage unit was installed near Portsmouth and will be managed by the Government. The new Unit adds to the two already in place at the Roseau seaport and Douglas-Charles/Melville Hall airport.
- UNHAS continues to provide air services for humanitarian personnel and light cargo to and from Dominica three times per week and for special missions from Anguilla, Antigua to Barbuda and Sint Marteen.

More information on logistics can also be found: <http://www.logcluster.org/sector/irma17>

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Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- The lack of telecommunication has resulted in information gaps between the humanitarian responders and affected communities.

Response:

- 125 new registered users with well over 250 unique devices are registered on the expanded emergency telecommunications (ETC) networks in Good Hope (East Coast) and Saint Sauveur.

6

locations provided with ETC connectivity

(4 Roseau, 1 Good Hope, 1 Saint Sauveur)

- Ericsson Response/Emergency.lu provided ETC connectivity to 18 locations in Marigot and Roseau. The equipment in Marigot has been moved to Saint Sauveur providing WiFi service in Grand Hope and Saint Sauveur towns.
- Services for Communities (S4C) is providing connectivity for affected communities by means of hotspots at the Good Hope collective centre and Saint Sauveur Health Centre.
- ETC partners, Ericsson Response and WFP supported a technical assessment to evaluate the communication and connectivity status to provide coordinated connectivity coverage with the Ministry of Telecommunications in Boetica, Castle Bruce, Delices, Grand Fond, Good Hope, La Plaine, Riviere Cyrique, Rosalie, Salybia and Saint Sauveur.
- ETC partners, Ericsson Response and WFP will support a technical assessment of the communication and connectivity status in Scotts Heads and Soufriere to provide information to the Ministry of Telecommunications for the coordination of connectivity coverage.



A satellite balloon provides WiFi connection to Saint Sauveur and Good Hope from the Saint Sauveur Health Centre. Photo: WFP

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General Coordination

The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) is coordinating the response, with the support of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and OCHA. Coordination meetings are held at the NEOC and sector groups are meeting (Early Recovery, Education and Protection, Emergency Telecommunications, Food Security and Livelihoods, Health, Logistics, Shelter/CCCM and WASH).

Upon request of the Prime Minister, the UN established a Crisis Management Unit led by UNDP and OCHA to support the Government coordination efforts from relief to recovery. Members of the unit include: Mr. Luca Renda of UNDP (luca.renda@undp.org); Team Leader: Ms. Marie Spaak of OCHA (spaak@un.org) and Mr. Ian King of UNDP (ian.king@undp.org).

Weekly coordination meetings with international partners are held at the NEOC on Fridays.

Sector meeting notes and meeting schedules are posted on Humanitarian Response Info www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/dominica

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/>

You can also find, and share, reports and infographics on ReliefWeb at <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/tc-2017-000136-atg>

| OPERATIONS AND REPORTING | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Distribution Tracking List | https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/10F4-LI08biZt7EXopUjiBV-gnaFfXZWDDeN3QPPOk78s/edit#gid=1290267400 |
| Contact List | https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1vcucPQrFhkSk-23eniyJfpfbPoSS9yBBEXEVdjkfe_8/edit#gid=0 |
| Sector Leads | https://docs.google.com/document/d/14ZKStID-ZDM_ZNEwYpjMoRL89RfOGFceIEZ6f1TPNjo/edit |

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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 centers 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.