



This report is produced by the United Nations in collaboration with humanitarian partners in Dominica. It covers the period from 8 to 11 October 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 14 October 2017.

## Highlights

- The Government has announced plans to re-open 29 schools on 16 October. Of these, 18 are being used as collective centres where some 778 people are currently residing. A plan to prepare the schools and assist the people residing in them is under preparation.
- The Government has identified at least three points where the sewage system suffered extensive damage and requires urgent repair to mitigate public health risks.
- Distribution and installation of emergency roofing supplies such as tarpaulins is ongoing.
- At least 150 metric tons (MT) of food have been delivered as of 10 October, to meet the needs of about 50,000 people in 80 out of 100 locations/villages of the country. This amount is only an average of 3kg per person in various localities.
- Delivery of potable water to communities, health care facilities, shelters and schools continues and is required until the remaining water networks are repaired.
- 2,911 people are currently residing in 108 collective centres visited by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The total number of displaced people is unclear as some collective centres have not yet been reached and an unknown number of people may be staying with friends or family.
- High demand and limited supply of trucks for delivery are constraining the delivery of assistance.



Distributing relief supplies in Dublanc on 7 October 2017  
Photo by IOM

<b>\$31 million</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>90 per cent</b>
needed for relief and recovery efforts in Dominica	affected people	people targeted for aid	buildings damaged or destroyed
Source: UN Flash Appeal	Source: UN Flash Appeal	Source: UN Flash Appeal	Source: Aerial estimate by Pacific Disaster Centre

## Situation Overview

Three weeks after category 5 Hurricane Maria devastated Dominica, sustained humanitarian assistance is required to meet basic needs throughout the country. Water and electricity services are returning in the main urban centres; however, leakage from the network and periodic breakages continue to hinder regular availability of safe water. According to the Government, immediate relief has reached 100 per cent of communities via helicopter and road deliveries since the hurricane. A significant portion of the assistance provided in the first two weeks was delivered via helicopter to village committees and there is a lack of detailed information of deliveries

at the household level. International organizations are working with government counterparts to identify gaps in coverage and targeting criteria for further assistance.

Food and safe water distribution remains a priority to ensure equitable access throughout the country. Major supermarkets in urban centres are reestablishing operations; however, a significant quantity of commercial businesses remain closed. As of 10 October, the Government, with the assistance of WFP and its partners, had dispatched 150 metric tons (MT) of food aid reaching approximately 50,000 people in over 80 of the 100 locations/villages of the country. This amounts to a rough average of 3 kilograms per person assuming equal distribution. Of the 150 MT, 17 MT were High Energy Biscuits provided by WFP.

As of 10 October, the Dominican Water and Sewage Company (DOWASCO) had restored water supply to 14 out of 44 water networks and a large majority of the remaining networks remain under repair. Authorities have warned residents that the water of Roseau city water network, although treated, is not safe to drink as there are breaks in pipes that could lead to contamination.

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 destroyed. (<http://www.pdc.org/event-products/preview/?id=1651>). Extrapolating these figures to the 26,085 houses in Dominica based on Government census data, damage figures are estimated at 7,255 moderately damaged, 10,272 highly damaged and 5,961 destroyed houses. A housing assessment is planned to have a clearer picture of the total housing needs and to inform housing repair and reconstruction programmes.

At least 2,900 people are currently residing in collective centres throughout the country, including in 32 primary and secondary schools. The Government has prioritized assistance to people in collective centres to support the quick return to their homes; however, equitable assistance should be provided to vulnerable families outside the collective centres to mitigate the risk of attracting people to the centres.

On 9 October, the Government informed the international community that 29 primary schools will be reopened on 16 October. According to IOM, 18 of these are functioning as collective centres with some 778 people currently residing in them. The number of people residing in the schools ranges from 7 to 140 per site. A critical priority this week will be to work with the Government to find alternative temporary shelter options for the people in the 18 schools and to ensure that all 29 schools are prepared to reopen and teachers receive training in psychosocial support. Organizations working in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector are carrying out rapid assessments in the schools to identify repairs and materials required before the start of classes.

Restoring health systems, including rehabilitation of damaged health centres, wellbeing of health staff and surveillance remains a priority in the country. As per 10 October, 19 health centres out of the 49 in country remain non-operational. As such, six international emergency medical teams (EMT), coordinated by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), remain in country to provide emergency care and to attend to people with chronic illnesses until health services are restored. PAHO is also providing water supplies to health centres, community centres; supporting the MoH with transport for surveillance and facilitating the recovery of health centres structures, medical supply and vector control, including fogging.

## Funding

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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. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund announced \$3 million to jumpstart activities prioritized in the Flash Appeal. Of this, \$1.7 million has been approved to date for food assistance (\$400,210 to WFP), health (\$100,003 to UN Population Fund), shelter and camp management and coordination (\$355,615 to IOM), agriculture (\$299,249 to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization-FAO), water, sanitation and hygiene (\$201,215 to the UN Children's Fund-UNICEF), and early recovery activities (\$200,007 to the UN Development Programme-UNDP). As of 11 October, the appeal had received nearly 3 per cent of funding required, excluding the CERF funding.

On 9 October, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) issued a revised emergency appeal, increasing the requirements from CHF 1.6 million (\$1.65 million) to CHF 5.5 million (\$5.7 million). IFRC will support the Dominica Red Cross Society to assist 15,000 people with multi-sectoral assistance for 12 months. As of 11 October, the appeal was 25 per cent covered through financial and in-kind contributions.

# Humanitarian Response

The Government's Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) remains active with regular meetings with national response committees and international organizations. The EOC activated a hotline for people to call seeking assistance and register concerns and uses the feedback to target areas believed be underserved.

## Hotlines

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

International assistance was quickly mobilized from within the Caribbean region and from other parts of the world. Military assets from several countries deployed to support the Government with logistics and delivery of relief supplies. Multiple countries have provided in-kind contributions of food, water, tarpaulins and other relief supplies, as well as technical expertise.

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) remains in country supporting the Government with coordination efforts and relief tracking. A CDEMA Recovery Advisor arrived during the reporting period.

There are currently seven UN agencies, at least 13 non-governmental organizations and IFRC providing humanitarian assistance in Dominica. On 8 October, the UN Secretary-General visited the country meeting with the Prime Minister, President and Cabinet members and humanitarian actors on the ground. He travelled to Salybia in the east to meet people severely affected by the storm and view the provision of relief assistance.

Humanitarian partners are conducting emergency market assessments and discussions with government counterparts to determine the feasibility of cash transfer programming (CTP) in Dominica. On 11 October, WFP visited six locations and more assessments are planned this week. Additionally, IFRC continues to map functioning and non-functioning stores, markets and financial institutions. The map is available at: <https://americanredcross.github.io/dominica-market-survey/>.

The Cash Working Group (CWG), co-lead by WFP and UNDP, started working with the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs on targeting criteria for potential CTP activities. The Inter-Sector Coordination Group agreed to collaborate on harmonized vulnerability and targeting criteria by expanding the analysis and work of the CWG for a multi-sectoral approach.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Needs:

- 18 schools currently used as collective centres housing some 778 people are scheduled to reopen on 16 October. Together with UNICEF and other actors, IOM is urgently liaising with relevant government authorities to devise durable solutions for the people housed in these collective centres.
- The status verification of 35 additional centres is currently pending.
- 32 collective centres are in primary and secondary schools, hosting 1,242 people.
- An as yet unknown number of people are temporarily sheltering with host families.

2,911

people residing in 108  
collective centres as  
reported by IOM

### Response:

- As at 10 October, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team had gathered information from 108 collective centres that are hosting 2,911 displaced individuals. IOM identified an additional further 38 collective centres that were non-functioning predominantly due to damage sustained during the hurricane.
- The next phase of DTM is the rapid site assessment, collecting more in-depth information at each location. Collective centres in schools scheduled to reopen will be prioritized to be assessed starting 11 October to inform planning and response.
- The kmz file with the location, status and occupancy of the sites can be downloaded and viewed with Google Earth, maps.me or any other compatible app:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BzAvk4U2ubd9SU1WdU9iZkNDNFk>

Contact person at IOM in Dominica: Fernando Novoa; [fnovoa@iom.int](mailto:fnovoa@iom.int); +1-767-245-0644



## Early Recovery

### Needs:

- Provide immediate assistance to debris removal and waste management.
- Waste separation for debris management.
- Develop a shelter to housing plan to promote quick action towards early recovery.
- Meet the current safe roofing demand.
- Rapid establishment of livelihood and emergency employment opportunities.

57,000

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

### Response:

- Four debris management specialists previously deployed through UNDP and OCHA/UNEP continue to support debris management and engage national partners in assessments, planning and implementation. This includes advising on a collection, sorting and management plan; supporting national programmes including cash-for-work modalities; and reviewing and advising on reuse, recycling and disposal. A debris assessment is ongoing and will inform the strategy and approach of the government agencies.
- UNDP plans to restore roofing on 600 buildings through funding by the Government of the People's Republic of China. Discussions with IOM are ongoing related to transitioning from temporary to permanent roofing. UNDP, IOM and shelter sector partners are designing a training programme and public messaging related to disaster resilient roofing.
- UNDP is supporting the full functioning of the main government agencies through technical advice and supervision of the clearance of the flooded sub-basement of the Financial Centre Building housing several ministries including the Office of the Prime Minister.
- UNDP is also advising DOWASCO on the clearance of blocked sewage pipes including on the ground use of high capacity pumps.
- A Post Disaster Needs Assessment is scheduled to commence on 16 October coordinated by UNDP, the World Bank and the European Union. Multiple partners such as the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, other UN agencies and partners will participate. The intention is to develop a comprehensive multi-sectoral assessment of impacts and a recovery strategy.

### Operational constraints:

- There remain challenges regarding available resources for early recovery activities, including for cash-for-work support. However, concrete options exist, including working with the National Employment Programme to establish a labour force to complete work on the ground.

Contact person at UNDP in Dominica: Ian King; [ian.king@undp.org](mailto:ian.king@undp.org); +507-6404-4154



## Education

### Needs:

- The Ministry of Education announced plans to reopen 29 schools on Monday 16, including 18 currently used as collective centres. An urgent priority is to find alternative shelter options for 778 people residing in the schools.
- A rapid assessment of the 29 schools is critical to identify where the temporary learning spaces and water and sanitation support is needed. According to the Ministry of Education, 3,755 children and 226 teachers were active in the 29 schools prior to the hurricane.
- Psychosocial support for teachers and Ministry of Education staff before the reopening of schools is an urgent need. Additionally, the Chief of Education requested continued support for teachers and children after schools are open.
- Psychosocial support for children, adolescents and teachers, and the provision of essential education and recreational materials is needed across the country.

18,251

children and adolescents  
(100 per cent) without  
access to school

42 per cent

of primary and secondary  
schools currently used as  
collective centres

**Response:**

- Ministry of Education staff, with UNICEF support, are carrying out an infrastructural school assessment including WASH needs. UNICEF and partners will be working on the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools based on the assessment results.
- Ministry of Education staff are visiting the schools that are being used as collective centres to assess the main needs and identify alternative spaces to move the people from the schools. IOM will join the officers that are visiting them to support the identification of possible temporary housing solutions for the people.
- IsraAID will conduct two psychosocial support trainings for education officers and teachers on 12-13 October. The counsellors and partners trained will conduct additional trainings for teachers early next week.
- In the Kalinago Territory, Digicel will support the rehabilitation of seven schools while UNICEF will provide the temporary learning spaces and education supplies based on the plan from the Ministry of Education.
- Talks are ongoing with the Ministry of Education regarding the 29 schools scheduled for reopening. On 13 October, a final list will be shared of the schools that will reopen 16 October.
- UNICEF will distribute education and recreational supplies later this week to ensure the schools that are opening on Monday have the necessary materials.

**Contact person at UNICEF in Dominica: Ruth Custode; [rcustode@unicef.org](mailto:rcustode@unicef.org); +1-767-225-0380**

**Contact person at Ministry of Education: Melena Fontaine; [chiefeduoff@education.gov.dm](mailto:chiefeduoff@education.gov.dm); +1-767-295-8879**



**Needs:**

- Immediate food assistance is needed to support the affected population, especially in remote and rural locations, until roads and markets open again.
- A significant quantity of small commercial businesses remain closed, particularly in rural areas, although major supermarkets are re-establishing operations in urban centres. A market assessment is essential to quantify open businesses and approximate reactivation dates.
- Clearing of farm roads and agricultural land, as well as equipment such as chainsaws and heavy machinery, are priorities to reactivate livelihoods.
- Agricultural tools and infrastructure such as pruning shears, spades, forks, mattocks, hoes, cutlasses and files, greenhouses, etc. have been reported lost, damaged or destroyed.
- Material for fencing and providing shelter to livestock is also essential before starting restocking and distribution of animal feed.
- New boats and engines are required to resume fishery activities together with fishing gears, cooling equipment and generators.
- Nurseries need to be quickly reestablished to favor the re-planting of forest in many areas of the country.
- Definition of targeting criteria considering information on livelihoods and damages to prioritize food assistance interventions and support livelihood recovery.

<b>100 per cent</b> of population targeted for one-month food assistance by Government and WFP	<b>150</b> metric tons of food assistance delivered
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**Response:**

- As of 10 October, the Government, with the assistance of its partners and WFP has dispatched enough food assistance to cover the food security needs of around 50,000 people in over 80 locations/villages of the country (out of 100) during a short period. Over 150 MT of food have been delivered so far, out of which 17 MT were High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) provided by WFP.
- Under the leadership of the Government, WFP is providing technical assistance to ensure that distributions are as transparent and protection sensitive as possible at the local level. Distribution guidelines have been developed and a form for Beneficiary Registration and Needs assessment will be used by District Development Officers and Social Welfare Officers.
- WFP's immediate response plan consists of in-kind food distributions of 375 MT that will allow it to provide a nutritionally balanced ration to up to 30,000 people for 15 days through blanket or targeted distribution. Depending on the reactivation of markets, WFP could follow with a cash-based transfers intervention to meet immediate needs and support local economic recovery. WFP and other partners have begun to map the status of markets and food supply.

- Under Government leadership, the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector held its second meeting, co-chaired by WFP and FAO, with the objective of reviewing food security and livelihood priorities, the different actors' response strategies and distributions carried out so far, as well as immediate requirements.
- In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, FAO has identified key priority areas for the recovery of the agricultural sector including crop, livestock, fishery and forestry. As part of the immediate needs, the Government has requested short-term varieties of vegetable seeds, as well as fertilizers and hand tools.
- FAO received CERF funds for the rehabilitation of the crop and livestock production for ensuring food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable population through distribution of agricultural inputs, hand tools, fencing and wiring material as well as animal feed and restocking of poultry.
- FAO also secured internal funds (\$100,000) that will enable part of the fisherfolk population to resume their fishery activities and guarantee the conservation and storage of the fish capture through distribution of fishing gears, cooling equipment (i.e. refrigerators and ice making machines) as well as material to repair damaged boats.

**Operational constraints:**

- The lack of transport vehicles is hindering distributions.
- Clearance of farmland and roads remain imperative to restore crop production.
- Precise data on quantities, types of food and destinations covered is a challenge for all actors involved.

Contact person at WFP in Dominica: **Adrian Storbeck**; [adrian.storbeck@wfp.org](mailto:adrian.storbeck@wfp.org)

Contact person at FAO in Dominica: **Daniele Barelli**; [daniele.barelli@wfp.org](mailto:daniele.barelli@wfp.org)



**Needs:**

- Key issues in health centres include wellbeing of medical staff, including food, water and shelter; water for the health care facilities, fuel for existing generators and tanks for water and generators wherever not available. Inter-sectoral support is required to resolve these gaps.
- Generators for health centres and the new Central Medical Store (CMS) in Newtown are needed to ensure regular provision of services.
- Local health staff are overstretched and need additional support from the emergency medical teams (EMTs) currently in country.
- Reagents and fixing of chemistry laboratory are required for a fully functioning lab.
- Vector control efforts appear sub-optimal and require urgent bolstering.
- Communication between health facilities and the Ministry of Health needs strengthening. Telecommunication connectivity is urgently needed.

<p><b>65,000</b></p> <p>people targeted by the sector under the UN &amp; partners Flash Appeal</p>	<p><b>19</b></p> <p>non-operational health facilities out of 49</p>
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**Response:**

- Health sector partners, including six international EMTs from Samaritan's Purse, Team Rubicon, NYC Medics, Hands International, ITNAC, and International Medical Corps are deployed to districts and the Princess Margaret Hospital to support the response and relieve local health workers. PAHO is coordinating the six international EMTs.
- PAHO is supporting the reinstatement of syndromic surveillance system, laboratory testing of suspected leptospirosis cases and tuberculosis, and medical evacuations and repatriations.
- Health partners have delivered blood, emergency medical supplies and medicines, and PAHO and the Ministry of Health (MoH) are utilizing LSS/SUMA to catalogue donated medicines and supplies.
- Three PAHO trucks have distributed over 200,000 litres to health centres, community centres and collective centres.
- The Dutch Navy (HNLMS Zeeland) delivered about 70,000 liters of water last week through the Dutch Navy (HNLMS Zeeland) by helicopter and boats. The vessel also produced and distributed 104,000 liters of bulk water, including for life saving water for the dialysis unit in the Princess Margaret Hospital. The HNLMS Pelikaan also produced and distributed 130,000 liters of water in coordination with PAHO.

- One PAHO truck supports the fogging process for vector control while another PAHO vehicle is used to support the surveillance conducted by the MoH.
- Shortage of food remains an issue for health staff. The Dutch Navy Ship HNLMS Karel Doorman will bring in additional WFP food supplies on or about 18 October. Some food will be distributed to health facilities.
- Four cases of suspected leptospirosis were identified. The cases are being investigated and mitigating measures implemented.
- Clean up and repairs at the Princess Margaret Hospital, including morgue, oncology, dialysis, roof repairs, office area, maternity ward, etc., are ongoing.
- All medical supplies received in country should be sent to the Central Medical Store, c/o Mrs. Jasmine Lambert. The priority list of medical needs will be updated and presented on 11 October.

**Operational constraints:**

- Exhaustion of national health workers.
- Communications with health centres, particularly for surveillance and reporting.
- Health workers and their families impacted by Maria, ensuring their own family needs are covered hampers their ability to operate in their health work capacities.
- Limited capacity in the environmental health unit has limited staff for many important tasks.
- Lack of adequate accommodations in Dominica for international medical support. Incoming teams need to be fully self-sufficient when deployed.

Contact person at PAHO/WHO in Dominica: Dana Van Alphen; [vanalphd@paho.org](mailto:vanalphd@paho.org)



**Needs:**

- Social service and border control interventions for migrating children
- Psychosocial support for children
- Psychosocial support for teachers ahead of the resumption of school
- Safe spaces for recreation for children

**38,251**

women and children targeted by the sector under the UN & partners' Flash Appeal

**Response:**

- Protection partners are developing of public service messages for caregivers to reduce potential emigration of children for education purposes.
- UNICEF is rolling out of the “Return to Happiness” psychosocial programme for children in 13 collective centres.
- UNICEF and sector partners are working on a back to school strategy for the first 29 schools, including psychosocial support services for teachers.
- UNICEF and partners are establishing four dedicated safe spaces for children’s recreation.

**Operational constraints**

- Shortage of food stocks in country for children’s snacks as proposed in the Return to Happiness programme.
- Limited national partner capacity for quality assurance monitoring of Return to Happiness sites.

Contact persons at UNICEF in Dominica: Heather Stewart; [hstewart@unicef.org](mailto:hstewart@unicef.org); +1-767-225-0322; and Ainga Razafy; [arazafy@unicef.org](mailto:arazafy@unicef.org);



## Shelter

### Needs:

- Vulnerable households may need support (labor, training, tools) to install tarpaulins for emergency roofing.
- Information gaps on the distribution of tarpaulins is complicating the identification of existing gaps. Shelter partners are working with Government to consolidate distribution information.

43,620

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

23,500

Houses are estimated to be moderately to highly damaged or destroyed

### Response:

- According to the CDEMA/WFP pipeline tracker over 28,000 tarpaulins have arrived in Dominica to date. Of these, some 11,000 tarpaulins or shelter grade plastic sheeting have been distributed as recorded in the self-reporting matrix maintained by international partners. As well as tarpaulins already in country, pipeline information reported to CDEMA/WFP indicates that an additional 13,075 tarpaulins are currently en route to Dominica to fill gaps.
- Shelter partners are also distributing kitchen kits, blankets, hygiene kits and other non-food items.
- On 7 October, IOM distributed 244 solar lamps to collective centres and surrounding host communities in Mahout, Canefield and Roseau. On 8 October, IOM delivered 1,100 solar lamps, 135 hygiene kits and 78 kitchen kits in Salybia and surrounding areas as part of a joint UN distribution. On 9 October, IOM delivered 150 hygiene kits to Riviere and Morne Jaune in eastern Dominica.
- IFRC is distributing timber for emergency roofing together with food and toolkits. Their teams are providing training on how to fix the tarpaulins to roofing structures to make an emergency roof.
- The Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force has engineers who could put up roofs for those not able to do it themselves. They have offered to collaborate with shelter actors to help the most vulnerable construct a roof.
- Shelter Box is providing training in collaboration with IFRC.
- IsraAid is working between Good Hope and Delices and distributing tarps, hygiene kits, kitchen kits and solar lamps.
- Samaritan's Purse has begun assessments on the east coast as they still have 3,000 tarpaulins in their pipeline.
- CRS is working in St Patrick's Parish and aims to provide 950 households with emergency shelter.

**Contact person at IOM in Dominica: Jacobo Muelas, [jmuelas@iom.int](mailto:jmuelas@iom.int); +34-625-53-99-62**



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- According to DOWASCO, approximately 38,000 people —55 per cent of the population—have access to water through the official water network following extensive repairs.
- About 30 water network systems are non-functional and require repairs.
- At least 14 water and wastewater technicians are needed to support DOWASCO's teams.
- Domestic solid waste management remains a major concern.
- The Environmental Health Department, as the national regulator for water quality control, needs supports to fulfill its mission. DOWASCO as the national operator utility also requires support to regain its capacity to control the quality of the water it provides.
- The leaking Roseau city wastewater system needs urgent assessment by qualified experts and emergency repairs until rehabilitation is complete.
- Water systems at healthcare facilities and schools need to be repaired and several of them require further water trucking until water networks are fully operational.

57,000

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

33,000

people are not receiving water through official water networks



- Collective centres need regular access to safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation. The minimum WASH package in shelters has been agreed by the WASH partners and needs to be validated by DOWASCO.
- Distribution of water to priority collective centres is needed.
- Support DOWASCO and the Environmental Health Department to repair damages to their offices to become fully operational.
- Monitor more closely the WASH response plan to better reflect the interventions of the WASH actors.

**Response:**

- A WASH sectoral response plan is under validation by the national authorities.
- 20,000 persons regained access to their former water supply thanks to 14 water networks being repaired including Roseau metropolitan area and suburbs by DOWASCO.
- Eleven mobile water treatment plants have been brought to Dominica, of which seven are installed in the west coast by Samaritan's Purse (4), IFRC (2) and B-FAST (1) and three are functioning on the east coast.
- The rapid assessment report of the damages suffered by the Roseau city sewage network is being disseminated to donors, agencies and international utilities to raise awareness and potential funds.
- DOWASCO, accompanied by international experts from USAID and UNICEF, are carrying out a detailed assessment of the water and sanitation networks that will be disseminated shortly to donors, other agencies and international water utilities.

**Contact person at UNICEF in Dominica: David Simon** [dsimon@unicef.org](mailto:dsimon@unicef.org)

**Contact persons at DOWASCO: Bernard Ettinoffe;** [b.ettinoffe@dowasco.dm](mailto:b.ettinoffe@dowasco.dm); **Eric Saintville;** [ericstville@yahoo.com](mailto:ericstville@yahoo.com)



## Logistics

**Needs:**

- The lack of commercial air flights requires ongoing humanitarian air service from Antigua.
- Repair and coordination support at port, airports and warehousing facilities.

150

metric tons of government food and non-food items dispatched

**Response:**

- WFP has organized the dispatch of some 150 MT of Government and WFP food supplies.
- UNHAS continues to provide air services for the transport of humanitarian personnel and light cargo to and from Dominica three times per week.

**Contact person at WFP: Giuseppe Linardi,** [giuseppe.linardi@wfp.org](mailto:giuseppe.linardi@wfp.org); and more information on logistics can also be found on <http://www.logcluster.org/sector/irma17>



## Emergency Telecommunications

**Needs:**

- The lack of telecommunication is leading to information gaps between the humanitarian responders and affected communities.
- A Service for Communities (S4C) assessment carried out in Marigot and Roseau revealed information gaps mainly regarding the schedule of food distribution, when and where to get tarps (Marigot), entitlement criteria to receive livelihood support, duration of stay in shelters, assessment criteria to receive rebuilding support, and how to contact aid workers.

2,346

Unique users registered on ETC networks

### Response:

- Together with its partners, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is identifying telecommunication gaps in Dominica and providing temporary services to the humanitarian community.
- More than 2,364 unique users with well over 27,000 unique devices are registered on the expanding ETC networks in Roseau and Douglas-Charles airport areas.
- Ericsson Response/Emergency.lu is providing ETC connectivity to ten locations in Roseau, and five locations at Douglas-Charles airport, Marigot and Wesley.
- Drone mapping was done for seven areas in the South and the North to register the damage, including in Roseau and Louisville, Castle Bruce, Marigot, Wesley, Woodford Hills and Calibishie. The recordings are available at <https://map.openaerialmap.org/#/-61.34765625,15.456327490043542,8/0323030023/59d4159146e19904aab0aea6?k=s7mtu9>
- Services for Communities (S4C) established connectivity for the affected communities by means of hotspots at the Wesley health centre and the Marigot community centre where approximately 250 people are connecting every day. Both locations are attracting neighboring communities to use connectivity to receive and give critical information mainly through word of mouth (through messenger chats) and social media.
- S4C is also liaising with Digicel to help aid providers send SMS to communities to receive information regarding distributions.

Contact person for WFP in Dominica: Deborah Natareno; [deborah.natareno@wfp.org](mailto:deborah.natareno@wfp.org) for ETC and Phyza Jameel, Services, Communities Adviser( S4C) [phyza.jameel@wfp.org](mailto:phyza.jameel@wfp.org); +1-268-7288-258

## General Coordination

The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) is coordinating the response, with the support of CDEMA and UNDAC/OCHA. Coordination meetings are held at the NEOC and sector specific groups are also meeting (Early Recovery; Education and Protection; 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.

Weekly coordination meetings with international partners are held at the NEOC on Fridays at 16:00 hours. Twice weekly meetings between the EOC and sector leads are held at 15:00 on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Sector meeting notes and meeting schedules will be posted on Humanitarian Response Info [www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/dominica](http://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	<a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/10F4-LI08biZt7EXopUjiBV-gnaFfXZWDen3QPPOk78s/edit#gid=1290267400">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/10F4-LI08biZt7EXopUjiBV-gnaFfXZWDen3QPPOk78s/edit#gid=1290267400</a>
Contact List	<a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1vcucPQrFhkSk-23eniyJfpfbPoSS9yBBEXEVdjke_8/edit#gid=0">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1vcucPQrFhkSk-23eniyJfpfbPoSS9yBBEXEVdjke_8/edit#gid=0</a>
Sector Leads	<a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/14ZKStID-ZDM_ZNEwYpjMoRL89RFOGFceIEZ6f1TPNjo/edit">https://docs.google.com/document/d/14ZKStID-ZDM_ZNEwYpjMoRL89RFOGFceIEZ6f1TPNjo/edit</a>

**For further information, please contact:**

**Marie Spaak, OCHA Team Leader in Dominica, [spaak@un.org](mailto:spaak@un.org) ; +1-246-832-4573**  
**Wendy Cue, Head of OCHA Regional Office in Panama, [cue@un.org](mailto:cue@un.org)**

**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.