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Operation Update No. 1

Dominican Republic: Hurricane Fiona

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation MDRDO014	Glide No.: TC-2022-000314-DOM
Operation Update No. 1: 19 December 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: 26 September to 7 December 2022
Operation start date: 26 September 2022	Operation timeframe: 6 months (3-month extension) New end date: 31 March 2023
Funding Requirements (CHF): CHF 383,552	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 383,552
N° of persons to be assisted: 25,000 N° of persons assisted: 15,865	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Italian Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Dominican Red Cross articulates its response through the national authorities and National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System (SN-PMR): Centre for Emergency Operations (COE), Civil Defense, Ministry of Public Health (MSP).	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Through this Operations Update No. 1, the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) aims to request a timeframe extension of three additional months (new end date: 31 March 2023) and a reallocation between budget lines (for a total of CHF 16,000) to cover gaps that were not identified during the formulation process, without modifying the total DREF budget of CHF 383,552.

First, considering the disruption of the global supply chain, the kits requested from the Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) have taken longer than expected. Consequently, an extension of 3 months is being requested to allow time for the acquisition of the kits, transportation to the Dominican Republic and conducting the planned distributions. In addition, although the Climate-Smart Livelihoods Micro projects were launched, additional time is needed to ensure better monitoring and better community training outcomes. This will ensure the sustainability of micro projects in the long term.

Furthermore, the budget assigned to the livelihoods and DRR activities requires more funds for volunteer mobilization, trainings, and monitoring visits. Some of the budget allocated to surge deployment will be used to cover some of the expenses of the livelihood's activities such as the deployment of CREPD staff for the NEAT+ training and Climate Smart Livelihoods micro projects.

The reallocation being requested comes from the following lines which were not spent as originally planned:

- IM Rapid Response personnel (AP046) (CHF 4,000)
- Field Coordinator (AP046) (CHF 4,000)
- Shelter Rapid Response Personnel (AP046) (CHF 8,000)

It is important to mention that this saving in surge deployment was thanks to the contribution of Canadian Red Cross to mobilize the field coordinator and IM officer for the first two months of the operation. In the case of the Shelter focal point, it was not possible to identify a person who met all the requirements, and the deployment was not processed.

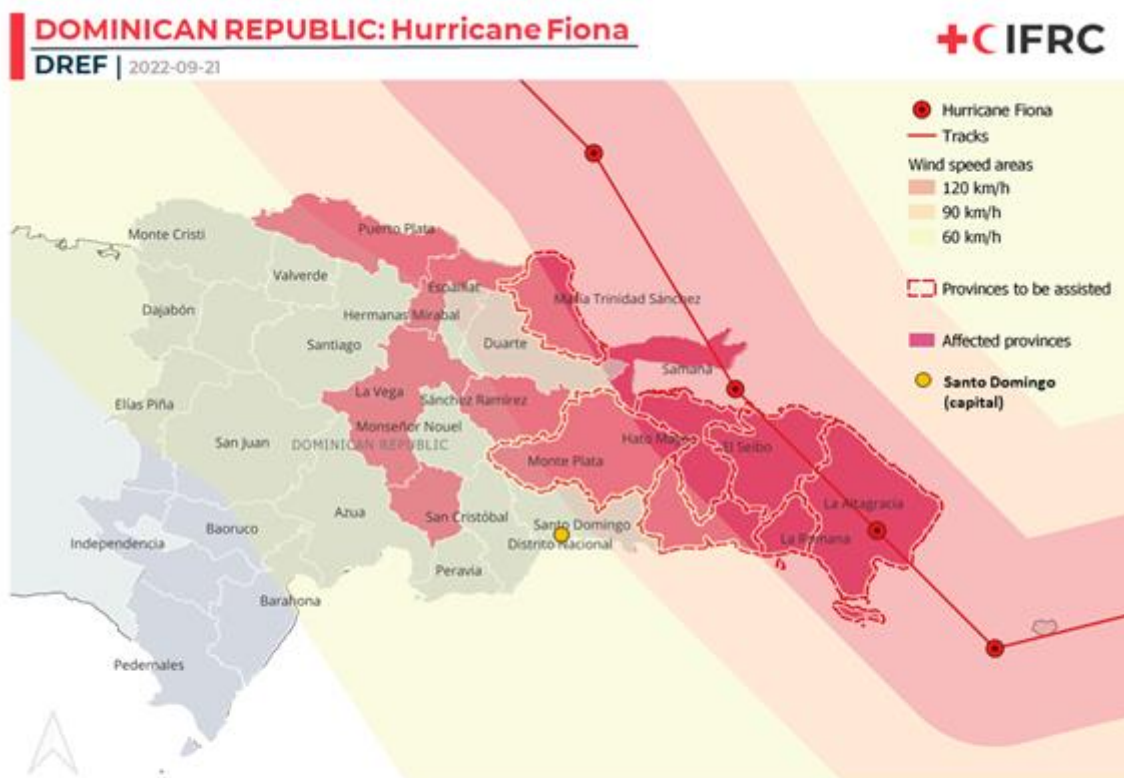
The new lines included in the revised budget are:

- AP003 Neat+ Workshop facilitators (CHF 4,000)
- AP050 Drivers (CHF 4,500)
- AP050 3 Vehicles for 3 months (CHF 6,300)
- AP050 fuel for vehicles (CHF 1,200)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Hurricane Fiona was the first hurricane to directly impact the island of Hispaniola since Hurricane Jeanne in 2004. On 19 September at 3:30 a.m., Hurricane Fiona entered the Dominican Republic as a category 1 with strong winds of up to 150 km/h and heavy rains, leading to landslides, fallen bridges, road blockages, power outages, interrupted telecommunications, and overflowing dams, among other effects. As detailed on the map below, twelve provinces suffered the most damage from Hurricane Fiona's passage through the country.



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Data source: United Nations World Food Program, ADAM Live Map, Dominican Republic Red Cross.
Produced by IM Team, DCCPRR, IFRC Americas.

Map of provinces affected by Hurricane Fiona and provinces to be assisted by the Dominican Red Cross.
Source: IFRC

Summary of current response

To date, the response actions are focused on the application of climate-smart livelihoods projects that were developed using the NEAT+ assessments carried out in the affected communities, currently targeting the

communities of Los dos ríos and Arroyo Santiago of the municipality of Miches in El Seibo Province, and the Guarapitos community of the municipality of Higüey in La Altagracia province.

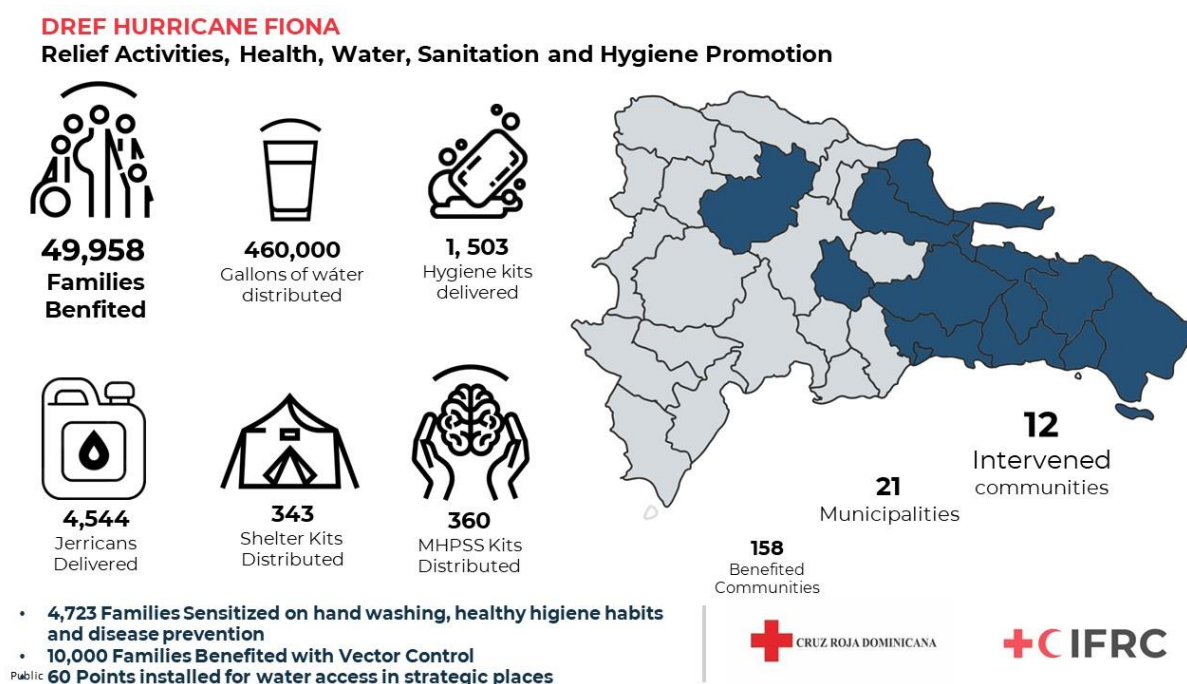
The distributions of Shelter tool kits continue in the provinces of La Romana, Samaná, and Monte Plata where, at the same time, community trainings are being done prior to the distribution in order to have a better and more efficient use of the distributed kits.

Periodic monitoring and evaluation visits of field operations are being carried out, where surveys of the current needs of the communities are conducted.

Overview of Host National Society

The Dominican Red Cross activated and deployed national teams to carry out sectoral assessments and interventions in health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support; especially in the provinces that were most impacted by Hurricane Fiona. This was in addition to the damage assessments and needs analysis that were being carried out in the different territories and the analysis of data from the National Epidemiological Surveillance System regarding acute communicable diseases and with epidemic potential in the context of emergencies and disasters.

As of November 2022, 158 communities located in 21 municipalities in 12 provinces have received support, reaching 49,958 families with health, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and psychosocial support activities.



Municipalities and provinces assisted with health, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support interventions. Source: DRC, November 2022

Prioritized actions in the context of the response to Hurricane Fiona include:

- The activation and deployment of evaluation and response teams in health (Health in Emergency), water, sanitation, and hygiene (Dominican Water and Sanitation Team, EDAS), and psychosocial support (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, MHPSS).
- Participation in multisectoral coordination spaces for the exchange of information on the health, water, and sanitation situation.
- Participation as liaison in the National Emergency Operations Centre and in the health sector group of the national and local EOC through the health coordinators of the subsidiaries, including the exchange of information, meetings, press conferences, etc.
- Evaluation of the functionality of the water treatment plants repositioned at headquarters (7), Elías Piña (1) and Santiago (2).

- Evaluation of the quality and conditions of water and sanitation infrastructures in possible shelters in Hato Mayor, San Cristóbal and La Altagracia, in coordination with key actors.
- Evaluation of people's health conditions, quality and conditions of water and sanitation infrastructures in six shelters in Hato Mayor (1), María Trinidad Sánchez (1), San Pedro de Macorís (3) and Santo Domingo Este (1). In these shelters, psychological first aid has been provided to those affected.
- Communication with the presidents and health coordinators of the branches where people were in shelters in the provinces: Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís, El Seibo, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa, Samaná, María Trinidad Sánchez, Puerto Plata, and Sánchez Ramírez to better understand the situation and give corresponding recommendations (including rapid health assessment in shelters whenever possible).
- Verification of the availability of prepositioned water tanks and pool testers (residual chlorine and pH testers) to monitor water quality.
- Provide prepaid telephone services and fuel funds to the National Society's branches in La Altagracia and Samaná.

Supply Chain

The Global Humanitarian Service and Supply Chain unit in the Americas is working to replenish the household items used during the operation, that will be directly sent to Dominican Republic to maintain the levels of the prepositioned stock, to respond to 1,500 families. Items in process to be procured and dispatched are 1,500 hygiene kits as replenishment of the kits already distributed by the National Society, as well as 3,850 jerry cans. In addition, 1,500 menstrual kits will be distributed to the targeted population as soon as they arrive to Santo Domingo.

All procurement related to this transaction will follow IFRC standard procurement procedures and sphere standards for household item purchases.

Communications

- The communication department created and transmitted a series of awareness-raising and preparedness messages to the public based on a resource mobilization plan, through social media.
- Development of infographics and informative publications for social networks.
- Coverage of actions of the crisis management room.
- It continues to cover the actions that have been implemented within the framework of the project.

Key actions

- Monitoring of risks and risk areas as hydrometeorological systems are still affecting the island.
- Permanent coordination with EOC and Civil Defense.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Country Cluster Delegation for the Latin Caribbean supports the Dominican Red Cross teams in the preparation of the response and the necessary technical support. Through the Surge mechanism, two delegates were deployed to support the operation: A field coordinator and an Information Management and Data Visualization officer.

The IFRC is in constant coordination with the ICRC and the Italian Red Cross to support the Dominican Red Cross with the operational strategy and related analysis.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Currently, according to information from the national government, more than 10,000 homes in 12 affected provinces have been repaired, and 98% of the affected communities already have drinking water and electricity services restored, in addition 400 kilometres of access roads have been rehabilitated. Cash transfers were also delivered to farmers affected by the hurricane.

Ministry of Health: The General Directorate of Epidemiology has reinforced syndromic surveillance in areas most affected, to prevent the onset of epidemic outbreaks which may occur due to conditions in affected areas

of the provinces of La Altagracia, El Seibo, Hato Mayor, Samaná and Nagua. The Government is strengthening epidemiological surveillance and environmental sanitation. Also, 3,275 fumigations have been done in homes.

United Nations: In coordination with the Dominican Red Cross and the National Institute for Potable Water and Sewerage (INAPA), the United Nations System is installing temporary water purification systems, storage and community supply systems, truck water distribution, bottled water delivery and hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene supplies. Other partners are being identified in the affected areas to extend the intervention.

The United Nations System provides technical assistance to the water, sanitation, and hygiene sector group GASH, led by the Ministry of Public Health.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The Dominican Republic was affected by Hurricane Fiona on 24 September, especially in the provinces of El Seibo, Hato Mayor, La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís, and La Altagracia. Due to this hurricane, aqueducts and water infrastructure were damaged by flooding and the overflow of rivers, streams, and ravines. Damage to water infrastructure coupled with acute diarrhoeal diseases and endemic vector diseases are exacerbating problems that could lead to outbreaks of national relevance, marking a situation of high interest in the health care of communities.

Health

In recent months, communities affected by Hurricane Fiona are experiencing an increase in health problems with symptoms that are taking the attention within the National Health System including fever and gastrointestinal diseases. Among the informants, 40% have been reported with fever and 35% with diarrhoea. These symptoms and diseases could be caused by environmental factors in communities or transient diseases related to rainy seasons. At the same time, the Dominican Republic is facing several challenges due to the cholera outbreak in Haiti. According to the Ministry of Public Health, as of 24 November, the total of confirmed cases is 924, and the total of suspected cases is 10,671.

On 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Public Health of the Dominican Republic reported the detection of the first (imported) case of cholera in the province of Altagracia. The case corresponds to a 32-year-old woman of Haitian nationality, who, on 17 October travelled to the Dominican Republic, where she resides, from Port-au-Prince. She developed symptoms on 18 October with watery diarrhoea, for which she demanded medical attention and was hospitalized. A collected stool sample was sent to the Dr. Defilló Public Health Laboratory. On 20 October, *Vibrio cholerae* serogroup O1, Ogawa serotype, was confirmed.

In this context, some of the measures implemented by the Ministry of Public Health are monitoring trends in acute diarrhoeal disease, mainly in adults; immediate notification of any suspected case in the National Epidemiological Surveillance System; investigation and sampling of suspected cases and outbreaks; Strengthening water quality surveillance and updating action protocols and diagnostic and treatment guidelines.¹

WASH

According to the recent assessment, unsafe sources of water and sanitation are recognized among the most vulnerable rural populations. Pre-existing vulnerabilities exist, including gaps in equitable access and availability of basic and essential services such as safe drinking water (40% of respondents); two out of five communities stated that they have access to water through partially damaged aqueducts or through water channelled to improvised wells; diarrhoeal diseases are widespread (64% of respondents have manifested symptoms); access to unsafe toilets (41%) and unsafe water storage (64% of respondents store drinking water in tanks and/or uncovered buckets and gallons).

¹ <https://digepe.gob.do/documentos-epidemiologicos/boletines-semanales/>

Migration

Migrants in the affected provinces have limited access to basic services. Among the migrants in the Dominican Republic, there are a considerable number who do not speak the national language, which increases their level of exposure to vulnerabilities. In this framework, most of them have access to informal and low-paid jobs that do not guarantee minimum basic benefits for workers. Through an assessment done in communities, it was identified that 65% of migrants have been socioeconomically affected by extreme weather events (including the recent hurricane Fiona).

Shelter

The shelter sector suffered significant damages caused by the passage of Hurricane Fiona in the Dominican Republic. Initial assessments by National Society rapid response teams indicate that 2,359 homes in the provinces of El Seibo, Samaná, La Altagracia and Duarte have been affected, while 1,538 have been destroyed in the same provinces. Through the response efforts by the National Society, support has been provided with Shelter tool kits in different communities that were severely affected by the weather event, However, there are still families who need support to continue with the rehabilitation of their homes. Among the most relevant affectations observed are damage to roofs, affected walls and in the worst cases the complete houses have been affected. In addition, this situation is worsened by the fact that houses from these communities are built with inadequate materials such plastics and others that do not meet the minimum conditions for adequate housing, and basic services are not available to all homes, increasing the situation of vulnerability in the different communities.

Livelihoods

Due to the strong winds that accompanied the hurricane and flooding caused by increased rainfall and water levels in the country, the livelihoods sector was also severely affected. Hundreds of hectares of land were left under water, preventing activities such as agriculture and livestock. Even fishing was affected by the high waves that accompanied the storm.

Rapid assessments of the current state of livelihoods and low-budget solutions for reviving community livelihoods were conducted.

In response to the emergency resulting from Hurricane Fiona, the Dominican Red Cross have been conducting micro projects in different areas affected by the storms, to recover and strengthen the livelihoods of the communities in which they are implemented. The intervention has been carried out in the community of Los 2 ríos, Provincia el Seibo. The intervention has been carried out with the support of the Colombian Red Cross and the IFRC Reference Centre for Disaster Preparedness (CREPD).

Disaster risk reduction

Due to the impact of the hurricane at the community level, it is necessary to strengthen communities in terms of emergency preparedness and response through the development and dissemination of key messages. Rapid assessments of the current state of ecosystems and how the environment can be used for economic recovery and recovery are essential.

Actions in response to these crises consider immediate needs and can reduce impacts on the environment and contribute to strengthening individual and community resilience. Priority is given to responses that contribute to climate change reduction and community adaptation.

An environmental sustainability approach was considered in the response, and volunteers from the National Society were trained for the use and implementation of the Neat+ tool that plays a fundamental role in orienting humanitarian aid to this sustainability approach. After the training of the volunteers, assessments were carried out with the tool in different communities that were seriously affected by the passage of Hurricane Fiona. After the collection of information with Neat+, micro projects were formulated with a focus on each community visited to have a more efficient response. In line with the needs of the community, the process of training, information collection and formulation of micro projects represents a useful approach for the communities as they can reactivate their livelihoods, strengthen the community resilience, and better prepare them to respond to other emergencies that may occur.

Protection, gender, and inclusion

During the implementation of the activities in response to the effects of Hurricane Fiona, no problem of violence, abuse or violation of rights have been identified. Despite this situation that becomes positive for the continuity of aid, a gender protection and inclusion approach is continuously considered from various points of view so that the population targeted feels included in its entirety. This approach is also necessary to mitigate these risks that could directly affect implementation.

Operation Risk Assessment

Risk identified	Potential impact	Mitigation
Continuous rains can cause flash flooding in rivers.	Flooded neighborhoods, displaced people, vectors, and communicable diseases.	Continuous risk communication efforts, preparation of temporary shelters and continuous monitoring of the evolution of the situation.
With the Christmas holidays, communities are not willing to join activities outside the holidays.	Delays in activities due to the non-integration of affected communities	Move forward with the process to avoid carrying out activities very close to the Christmas festivities.
Lack of integration of communities in the implementation of actions.	Difficulty in carrying out RCRC assessments, activities, and distributions.	Ensure community commitment, participation and proper articulation with the organization involved.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

General operational objective:

The objective of this operation remains as set in the [original Plan of Action](#), which is to contribute to the response to Hurricane Fiona with an immediate, efficient, and effective intervention to assist 25,000 people (5,000 families).

Following the assessment of affected communities, national intervention teams were deployed to ensure an effective response in communities. The Dominican Red Cross is providing support to communities affected by Hurricane Fiona by making available its network of branches in affected provinces for support to integrate their humanitarian needs taking into consideration their dignity and minimum standards of emergency relief (SPHERE).

Proposed strategy

The Dominican Red Cross teams have carried out below actions so far:

- Dominican Red Cross teams continue to assist and support communities in repairing their homes through Shelter tool Kit distribution, as well as community-based surveillance and vector control.
- Integrated programming between sectors is ensured. For the execution of the DREF, different areas of the National Society have been involved, which have worked together to comply with the proposed indicators.
- The participation of local governments is sought at all times. Coordination is maintained with the localities so that they are aware of the activities carried out in the communities and have their support if necessary.
- Communities are kept informed of activities and operational progress and training is provided on various topics for their recovery. Communities are being given opportunities to participate in the operation. Community observations and complaints are being collected and addressed.

- The selection of recipients and the distribution of aid are carried out taking into account the minimum standards for emergency relief (Sphere).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People Reached: 1,715

Male: 857

Female: 858

Outcome 1: Communities in areas affected by disasters and crises restore and strengthen their security, well-being and long-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with emergency shelter items, materials and/or tools to have a space that meets the minimum living conditions.	7,500	1,715

Output 1.1: Assistance is provided to affected families with shelter and settlements and basic household items.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of shelter kits distributed to the affected population	1,500	343

Progress towards outcomes

Although the Shelter tool kits were pre-positioned in the National Society's warehouse and ready for distribution, the Dominican Red Cross does not have a shelter focal point or trained personnel to use these items. For this reason, it was planned to deploy specialized staff to support the component. However, the applications through the SURGE mechanism did not identify a person who met all the requirements, and the deployment was not processed.

Based on this situation, together with the field coordinator, some training sessions were organised with volunteers so that the distribution could start. Thanks to this, 343 kits were delivered in some of the identified communities. However, on 4 November, severe flooding occurred in Greater Santo Domingo and some surrounding provinces, which made it difficult to access and distribute the kits in the identified locations. In view of the above, the operations team rescheduled the deliveries, making it necessary to have an extension of time for their completion.



Livelihoods and Basic Needs

People Reached: 290

Male: 145

Female: 145

Output 1.1: Assistance for basic needs for livelihood security, including food, to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people beginning to recover their livelihoods with the implementation of climate-smart livelihood activities.	1,500	290

Progress towards outcomes

Activities **carried out** include:

- Initial needs assessment of livelihoods in affected communities. Neat+ analysis was conducted to focus on solutions with environmental sustainability perspectives.
- Micro projects were formulated for the communities evaluated with the Neat+ tool.

The following activities are **in progress**:

From the needs identified in the rapid assessments, assessments with Neat+, and the formulation of the micro projects, the National Society began with the implementation of these. The first started in the community of the 2 rivers in Miches, while there are two already in planning process to be implemented in the communities Guarapito and Arroyo Santiago.



Health

People Reached: 15,865

Male: 7,932

Female: 7,933

Outcome 2: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services	1,500	1,500

Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for target populations and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of branches with first aid kits.	80	45 branches (80 first aid kits)

Progress towards outcomes

80 first aid kits were distributed to 45 National Society branches, which will improve emergency health care for the population and communities in the affected provinces.

Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases with epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by community-based health activities	25,000	15,865

Output 4.1: Community disease control and health promotion are provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community epidemic prevention and control activities	25,000	15,865

Progress towards outcomes

The Dominican Red Cross activated and deployed national teams to carry out sectoral assessments and interventions in health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support; especially in the provinces that were most impacted by Hurricane Fiona. Additionally, damage assessments were carried out in the different territories as well as analysis of data from the National Epidemiological Surveillance System regarding acute communicable diseases and with epidemic potential in the context of emergencies and disasters.

Community awareness is a key element in the change of habits and healthy lifestyles, which is why through the actions carried out to promote health, basic hygiene, and disease prevention, 15,865 people have been reached in the communities affected by the passage of the hurricane, being the province of La Altagracia where these actions have been carried out the most.

These Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities have been carried out through home visits, community forums, humanitarian aid distribution activities, vector control, temporary shelters, among others. Of the total population reached with these activities, the highest percentage (19%) corresponds to people aged between 18 and 29 years and according to sex, the highest percentage are female (51%), including 168 pregnant women. Of the total population reached with this intervention, 9% (1,487) are migrants and 1% (204) is having a disability.

Likewise, information, education, and communication (IEC) materials have been delivered on health protection, disease prevention and community-based epidemic control, complemented using social networks, especially on the topics of hand washing, how to take care of water, forms of water disinfection, COVID-19 preventive measures, prevention of dengue and other vector-borne diseases and cholera.

Vector control activities have been carried out, through the observation of containers that can become mosquito breeding sites during home visits, for the identification of positive containers and elimination of these mosquito breeding sites. 4,000 "Untadita kits" were distributed as part of the "chlorine spread, tanks properly sealed" campaign to help the adequate storage of water and prevent spread of vector related diseases among 4,000 families.

<i>"Untadita kit"</i> <i>contents</i>
One sponge
Two 120ml chlorine bottles
One zip lock bag
One information flyer

In total, 3,104 containers were observed, of which the tanks constitute 53% (1,645), as the main water storage container in the homes visited.

Sixteen percent (16%), that is 485 of these containers were positive to mosquito breeding and all of them were eliminated. Additionally, 35% (60/173) of the pools, 21% (12/57) of the rubbers and 20% (21/105) of the containers were positive.

Through basic sanitation and elimination of adult mosquitoes, 10,000 families in affected communities have been reached.

Output 4.4: Transmission is limited through early identification and referral of suspected cases through community surveillance, active case finding and/or contact tracing

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted on the basis of the IFRC standard assessment guidelines	20	39
Progress towards outcomes		

Sectoral health assessments were carried out in the provinces of Duarte, Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís, El Seibo, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa, Samaná, María Trinidad Sánchez, Puerto Plata, Santiago, Sánchez Ramírez, Monseñor Nouel and Monte Plata.

With regards to rapid health assessments in temporary shelters and communities, 39 assessments were carried out, identifying needs related to health, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, as well as psychosocial support, food, mosquito nets, medicines, materials, and basic supplies.

In terms of multisectoral coordination, coordination meetings are held with health and government authorities at the local and central levels for the implementation of interventions, which has facilitated the progress and implementation of the programmed actions.

In emergency and disaster situations, it is necessary to strengthen epidemiological surveillance, complemented by community-based surveillance actions, especially for acute communicable diseases such as vector-borne diseases, diarrheal diseases, respiratory febrile diseases, transmitted by water and food, among others. Therefore, the National Society with the support of volunteers from the branches, has incorporated community-based surveillance in 61% (97/158) of the communities intervened in the different provinces after the passage of Hurricane Fiona.

With these community-based surveillance actions, 299 febrile cases have been identified in 124 homes in communities of Hato Mayor, La Altagracia, Santo Domingo, and the National District.

Likewise, epidemiological surveillance data on acute communicable diseases, especially those transmitted by vectors and zoonoses, were analyzed, in addition to those related to water, which maintain a high incidence of cases of these diseases and that after the rains the number of cases has increased considerably, such as the National District, Santo Domingo, Santiago, La Vega, Sánchez Ramírez, Espaillat, Monte Plata, San José de Ocoa and San Cristóbal.²

The proportional distribution of affected families that have benefited from the actions implemented are from the provinces of El Seibo and La Altagracia.

Personal protection supplies were purchased, as well as supplies and materials for home vector control for use and distribution in affected communities and communities with a high incidence of dengue and other vector-borne diseases. Vector prevention and control activities have been carried out in 60 communities in the provinces of La Altagracia, El Seibo, Santiago, Santo Domingo and the National District in coordination with local authorities.


Output 4.7: Control of endemic communicable diseases during emergencies

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by STD prevention campaigns	5,000	1,600
Progress towards outcomes		

It has been contemplated to implement campaigns to prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in the context of emergencies for which the National Society has acquired 5,000 condoms, which are being distributed to the population living in vulnerable conditions, with the participation of medical intern and volunteer personnel. The National Society has reached 1,600 people with this activity.

² <https://digepi.gob.do/media/trsmjvea/boletin-semanal-40-2022.pdf>

Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached	1,500	3,390
Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as RCRC volunteers and staff		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of first responders and volunteers reached by mental health and psychosocial support	100	100
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>To provide the services of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), personnel and volunteers previously trained were identified and some deployed to deliver actions in the context of emergencies.</p> <p>The strategy developed includes several activities in the communities affected by Hurricane Fiona, which were subsequently selected based on the findings of the MHPSS needs assessments carried out by the evaluation and intervention teams of the National Society.</p> <p>37 communities have been supported in the different provinces affected by Hurricane Fiona in the eastern, northeastern, and northern areas of the country. These interventions were carried out in the communities and temporary shelters, where 3,390 people have been reached. Most of the people reached are from the province of La Altagracia. In addition, in coordination with UNICEF, 400 PSS kits were distributed as part of the development of psychoeducational activities with children and adolescents in the affected communities of El Seibo and La Altagracia.</p> <p>MHPSS services have been provided to 100 people (volunteers and technicians) of the National Society involved in the response actions.</p>		

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene People Reached: 171,915 Male: 85,957 Female: 85,958		
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in selected communities.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of evaluations carried out	100	123
Output 1.1: A continuous assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in selected communities is carried out.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of RCRC water distribution points	7	60
<p>In the context of the response to Hurricane Fiona, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion assessments have been conducted in 123 affected communities in 18 municipalities in 12 provinces. The assessments include monitoring of water quality, more frequent household treatment options, damage to water and sanitation infrastructure, among other aspects.</p>		

60 strategic water access points have been established in the communities, which have received continuous monitoring of water quality, through the installation of water tanks and the establishment of improvements in water infrastructure in the communities.

It should be noted that for the implementation of the actions of the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, meetings have been held with key actors linked to the issue both at the central and local levels, such as GASH, DPS/DAS, Firefighters, Mayor's Office, Interior, among others, to provide a coordinated and adequate response.

Likewise, participation in multisectoral coordination spaces for the exchange of information on the health, water and sanitation situation is maintained.

Output 1.2: The target population has daily access to safe drinking water that meets Sphere and WHO standards for quantity and quality.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with drinking water services that meet agreed standards according to the specific operational and programmatic context	5,000	34,383

Two water purification plants have been put into operation in El Seibo and La Altagracia to support the distribution of water to the population whose routine supply systems had been affected in the context of Hurricane Fiona, with which 681,896 gallons of water have been produced and distributed. In addition, Yescarry out a safe water supply to families, there are four National Society water distribution trucks that have supported interventions in both provinces, and wells, pipes and other infrastructure have also been rehabilitated in health centers of first level of care and affected communities. With the intervention of water, 34,383 families (homes) have been reached in 63 communities in the provinces of El Seibo, La Altagracia, Hato Mayor and María Trinidad Sánchez.

Additionally, with the support of UNICEF, 1,000 bottles of water were distributed to 500 affected families in Bateyes, province of La Altagracia.

Monitoring of water treatment, storage and use through home visits and water quality tests has been established in 4,723 homes, identifying residual chlorine levels from 0 to 3 and pH from 0 to 8.2.

Output 1.3 Hygiene promotion activities that comply with Sphere standards in terms of identification and use of hygiene items provided to the target population.

# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	1,500	4,723
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Based on the findings of the assessments and censuses carried out by the National Society teams, the target groups, key messages, and communication methods to be implemented through the different media have been selected, with emphasis on a communication plan on hygiene promotion, including volunteers and technicians previously trained in this health component. In coordination with the MSP, the review and contributions to the IEC materials and the contents of the key messages promoted with them have been completed. These actions have reached 4,723 homes through home visits.

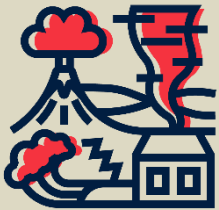
Output 1.4 Hygiene-related products that meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population and trained on how to use them

# of hygiene kits distributed to affected families	1,500	1,706
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Progress towards outcomes

Based on hygiene needs assessments, including the storage of soap, water and menstrual hygiene for each community, as well as based on health risks and user preference in the target communities and in coordination with the sectoral group (GASH) and other actors, beneficiaries of basic hygiene and menstrual hygiene kits have been identified.

So far 1,706 hygiene kits have been distributed to 1,706 families, which may be enough for 3 months, including 400 that were managed with the support of UNICEF, in addition 4,318 jerricans have been distributed for the correct storage of water at home.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People Reached: 290

Men: 145

Women: 145

Outcome 2: Communities in areas affected by disasters and crises adopt values and practices that are responsible for climate risk and the environment.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities incorporating climate-smart solutions	3	1

Output 1.1: Contributions to climate change mitigation are made through the application of green solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with climate and environmental solutions	1,500	290

Progress towards outcomes

Activities **carried out:**

- Analysis of the needs and population to be assisted.
- Neat+ analysis of livelihood needs was conducted to focus solutions with environmental sustainability perspectives.
- Micro projects were formulated for the communities evaluated with the Neat+ tool.
- By formulating micro projects that consider the recovery and strengthening of livelihoods with the Neat+ tool, an environmental sustainability approach is provided to measures to respond to the emergency and improve the resilience of communities to future climate situations.

Strengthening the National Society

Outcome 1: The capacity-building and organizational development objectives of National Societies are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the foundations, systems and structures, competencies and legal, ethical and financial capacities to plan and implement.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers with adequate visibility in the field.	100	0

Output 1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of volunteers insured	1,000	0
Output 1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems in place		
Indicators:		
# of field monitoring visits	4	2
# of workshop participants Lessons learned	50	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The safety of the volunteer in the field is of paramount importance in an operation. The volunteers involved in the operation will receive a visibility kit. These kits are still pending to be purchased.</p> <p>Two options are being explored. Local purchase or a Logistics Requisition (LR) to the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU).</p>		

International Disaster Response		
Outcome S1: An effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of rapid response personnel deployed	3	2
Output 1.1: NS's compliance with the Principles and Standards for Human Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of publications sent through official IFRC channels	15	0
Product 1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized standards of quality and accountability.		
# of volunteers mobilized in response to Operation Hurricane	100	100
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The disruption of the global supply chain has been a major challenge for the operation as manufacturing and delivery times for emergency kits have been longer than estimated.</p> <p>On the other hand, the identification of specialised shelter staff to support the National Society did not yield positive results, so the training of volunteers in the use of the kits and their subsequent distribution was affected to the point that to date the percentage of kits delivered is very low.</p>		

D. Financial Report

Please see the attached [revised budget](#).

Please see the attached [interim financial report](#).

Reference documents

Click here to access:

- [DREF Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).

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

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How we work

All IFRC assistance is aimed at adhering to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and **Minimum Standards for Humanitarian Response (Area)** in assisting the most vulnerable. The vision of the IFRC is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** of National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, thus contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

DREF OPERATION

MDRDO014 - Dominican Republic Hurricane Fiona

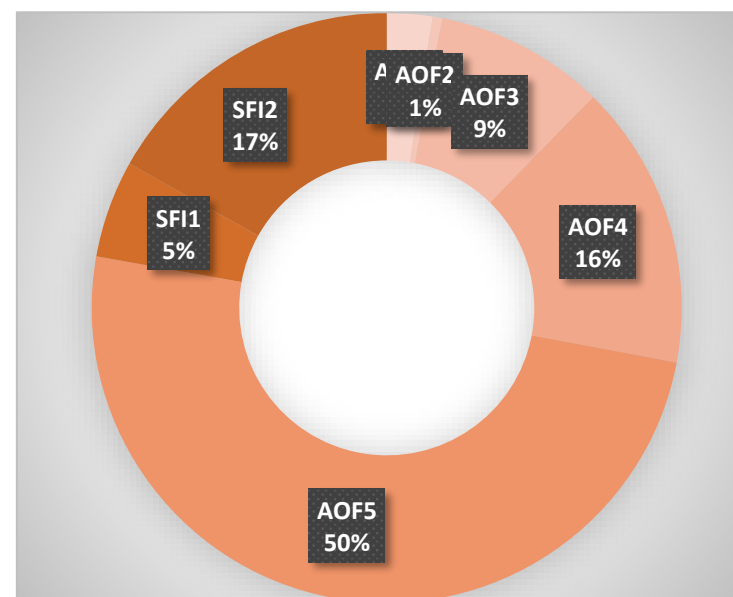
19/12/22

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Construction Materials	1,540
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,600
Medical & First Aid	36,100
Teaching Materials	9,000
Utensils & Tools	9,433
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	217,673
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	28,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	33,000
International Staff	20,000
National Society Staff	14,700
Volunteers	24,420
Personnel	59,120
Workshops & Training	38,600
Workshops & Training	38,600
Travel	7,000
Information & Public Relations	2,700
Communications	1,500
Financial Charges	550
General Expenditure	11,750
DIRECT COSTS	360,143
INDIRECT COSTS	23,409
TOTAL BUDGET	383,552

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	9,585
AOF2	Shelter	2,024
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	35,720
AOF4	Health	59,981
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	191,096
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	20,448
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	64,699
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		383,552



DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/09-2022/10	Operation	MDRDO014
Budget Timeframe	2022/09-2022/12	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 14/Dec/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRDO014 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Fiona

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	383,552
DREF Allocations	383,552
Expenditure	-113,724
Closing Balance	269,828

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	5,325	3,843	1,482
AOF2 - Shelter	2,024		2,024
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	35,720		35,720
AOF4 - Health	59,981		59,981
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	191,096		191,096
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	294,145	3,843	290,302
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	20,448		20,448
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	68,959	109,881	-40,923
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	89,407	109,881	-20,475
Grand Total	383,552	113,724	269,828

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/09-2022/10	Operation	MDRDO014
Budget Timeframe	2022/09-2022/12	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 14/Dec/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRDO014 - Dominican Republic - Hurricane Fiona

Operating Timeframe: 23 Sep 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	217,673		217,673
Construction Materials	1,540		1,540
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	147,600		147,600
Medical & First Aid	36,100		36,100
Teaching Materials	23,000		23,000
Utensils & Tools	9,433		9,433
Logistics, Transport & Storage	25,500	3,175	22,325
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000		5,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,500	3,175	17,325
Personnel	70,620		70,620
International Staff	36,000		36,000
National Society Staff	10,200		10,200
Volunteers	24,420		24,420
Workshops & Training	38,600		38,600
Workshops & Training	38,600		38,600
General Expenditure	7,750	3,608	4,142
Travel	3,000	3,594	-594
Information & Public Relations	2,700		2,700
Communications	1,500		1,500
Financial Charges	550	14	536
Operational Provisions		100,000	-100,000
Operational Provisions		100,000	-100,000
Indirect Costs	23,409	6,941	16,468
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,409	6,941	16,468
Grand Total	383,552	113,724	269,828