

2017

FLASH APPEAL

HURRICANE MARIA

SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 2017



DOMINICA

Photo: OCHA/Audrey Janvier

TOTAL POPULATION
OF DOMINICA

71K

PEOPLE
AFFECTED

71K

PEOPLE IN NEED

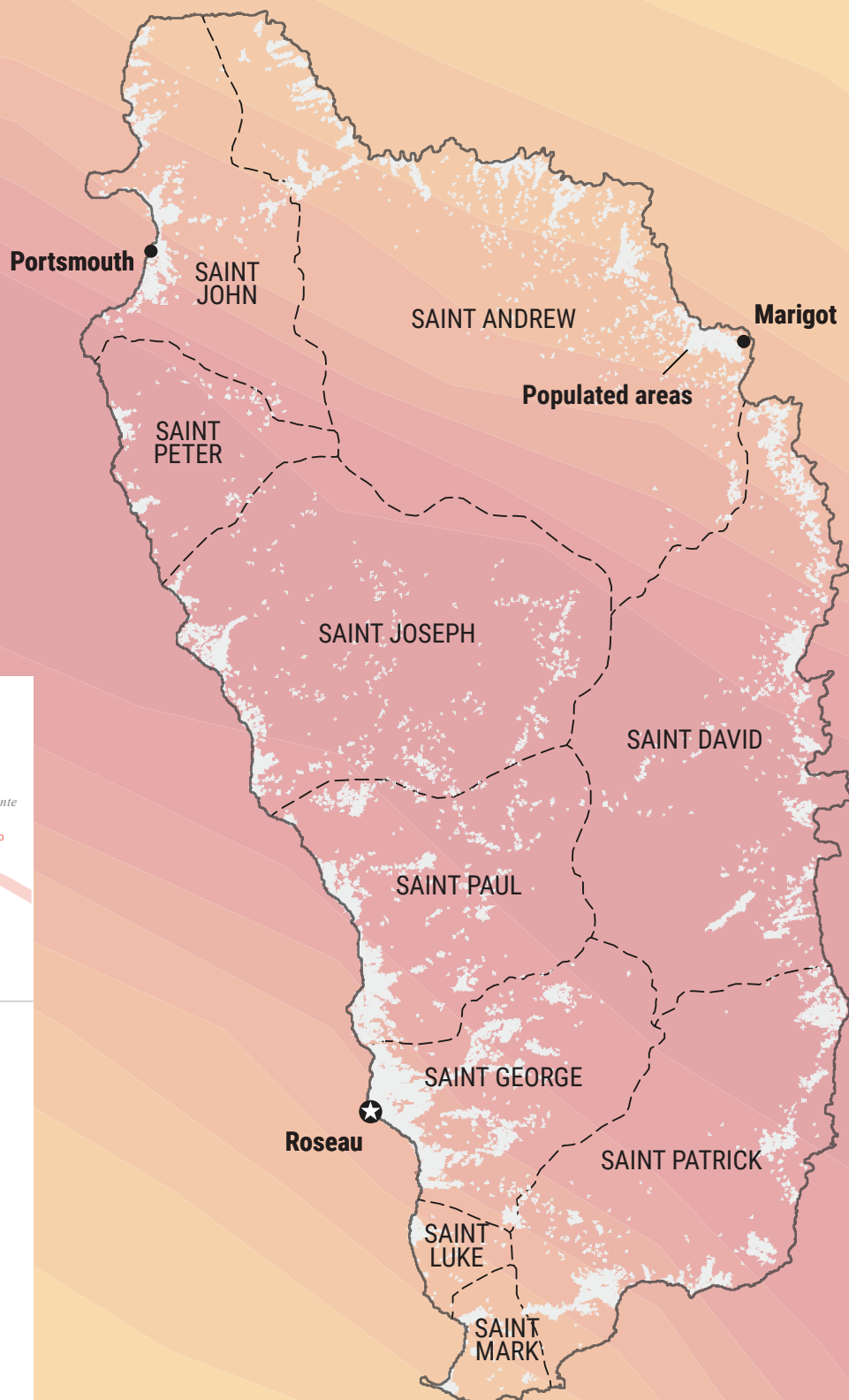
65K

PEOPLE TARGETED

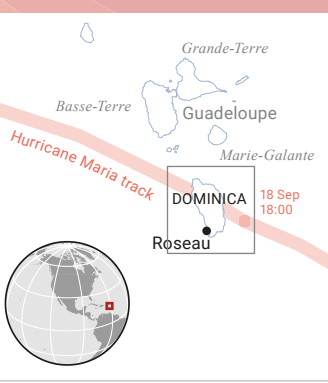
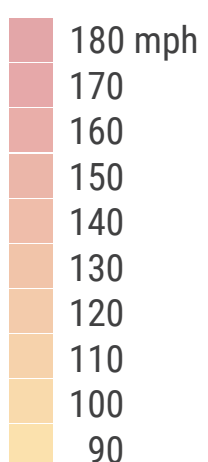
65K

REQUIREMENTS
(US\$)

31.1M



Hurricane Maria gust footprints



DOMINICA

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 18 September, Hurricane Maria evolved from a category 1 storm to a category 5 storm in less than 18 hours, just before it slammed the Caribbean island of Dominica (Source: NASA). It thrashed the country with extreme winds and rain and destroyed all in its path. At the time of landfall, sustained winds, which were reported to be 260 km/h, affected the entire population.

This is the fifth time on record that Dominica has taken a direct hit from a hurricane, but never has it faced a storm of such ferocity and strength. The hurricane brought life in Dominica to a standstill.

This three-month Flash Appeal requires USD 31.1 million to reach 65,000 people affected by Hurricane Maria in Dominica.

Scope and scale of the hurricane impact

Hurricane Maria caused widespread damage and destruction in Dominica, one of the poorest countries in the Eastern Caribbean. On 25 September, the UN estimated that the entire population suffered direct damage to housing and livelihoods.

Food and water are the most urgent needs. People lack access to fresh running water due to damaged pipes in many parts of the country. The hurricane also caused widespread damage to the power grid, leaving the entire country without electricity.

Communication towers on hilltops were snapped in two, causing an island-wide communications blackout. The cellular network has since been unreliable throughout the country. The majority of the roads are blocked with debris and many of the bridges are damaged.

Widespread destruction to housing and livelihoods

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) estimate that 98 per cent of roofs have been damaged, leaving entire communities homeless. About 50 per cent of houses have sustained damage to their frames.

The Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) estimates that damage has been sustained to 83 per cent of housing in Marigot (St. Andrew Parish,) 55 per

cent in Portsmouth (St. John Parish), 70 per cent in South Roseau (St. George Parish) and 70 per cent in Pointe Michel (St. Luke Parish). Copernicus, the European satellite-mapping system, suggests that approximately 25 per cent of buildings in St. Paul Parish (15 per cent in Roseau only) and 61 per cent in St. Patrick were destroyed.[1]

Initial reports indicate that nearly all of Dominica's crops have been destroyed. Twenty-five per cent of Dominica's workforce depends on agriculture, the main exports being root crops, followed by bay oil and bananas. The island's growing tourism sector, worth 16.5 per cent of the island's GDP, is also critically impacted, as the rainforests were its main attraction.

Pre-storm vulnerabilities:

Parish	Tot. Pop (Census 2011)	Pov. Rate % (Caribank 2009)	Poverty headcount
Saint Andrew	9471	38.1	3608
Saint David	6043	40.4	2441
Saint George	21241	14.5	3080
Saint John	6561	10.2	669
Saint Joseph	5637	47.2	2661
Saint Luke	1668	17.5	292
Saint Mark	1834	27.3	501
Saint Patrick	7622	42.7	3255
Saint Paul	9786	32.6	3190
Saint Peter	1430	23.7	339
ALL	71,293	28.8	20,532

Dominica's poverty rate is estimated at 28.9 per cent (Caribank, 2009), amounting to approximately 21,000 people. Some of the hardest-hit parishes on the north-east coast are among the poorest communities.

Most affected areas

CDEMA estimates that vulnerable communities worst affected by Tropical Storm Erika in 2015 have probably faced the brunt of Hurricane Maria. Dominica is still recovering from Erika, which left 30 people dead, 20 injured and more

[1] Remote imagery analysis is limited by cloud cover

than 500 homeless. Sixty per cent of roads were made inaccessible. The total damage and loss were estimated at EC\$1.3 billion (US\$483 million), equivalent to approximately 90 per cent of Dominica's 2015 GDP.

The most-affected communities are those along Dominica's east coast around Good Hope, San Sauveur and Petite Soufriere; on the south-east coast, such as Petite Savanne and Dubique; on the southern interior Pichelin; Bath Estate (Paradise Valley) and Campbell on the west coast; and Coulibistrie on the north-west coast.

Most vulnerable groups

The Kalinago (the communities indigenous to Dominica who live along the east coast) are the most vulnerable to natural hazards, according to CDEMA. Reports indicate that several communities in the western and southern parts of the country remain cut off and are still awaiting assistance following Hurricane Maria. CDEMA is particularly concerned about access to some communities in the southern parts of Dominica that were cut off following the passage of Tropical Storm Erika. The fishing communities dotted along the coast are also of concern: they depend on the sea for their income and their boats and fishing gear were destroyed.

Most urgent humanitarian needs

Food, water, electricity, tarpaulins and building repair materials are the most urgent needs until markets and basic services are restored. According to FAO, based on Governmental findings, the annual and perennial crops on the island have been destroyed, threatening food security.

In addition, most water pipelines were affected by flooding and landslides, depriving several communities of running water. The lack of electricity has affected every aspect of life on the island, including emergency services and health care, including in hospitals and for those suffering from chronic conditions. Almost all homes and some buildings that housed essential services, such as hospitals, have been damaged and urgently need repair to cater to the most urgent health-care needs.

Hurricane Maria has cut telecommunications, hence affecting the ability of the Government and aid workers to access remote areas. Restoration of power and communications is a particularly urgent priority in order to reach communities in the island's interior.

Ongoing assessments

The lack of access to the interior and coastal communities beyond the capital, Roseau and Melville (on the east coast), has hampered assessments and remains a concern, particularly for Portsmouth (north-west coast), the second largest city, and communities in the interior and on the eastern coast.

However, despite the problems, CDEMA's Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNAT) has conducted initial assessments with UN partners and the Dominican Government.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management lead and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in close coordination with the Government focal point for shelter, are conducting in-land shelter assessments with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in coastal areas.

IOM and PAHO are conducting Displacement Tracking Matrix site assessments by boat and road, based on the previously published lists of evacuation centres.

WFP is conducting food needs assessments with the authorities. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will work with CDEMA to assess the hurricane's impact on agriculture.

Response efforts of the host Government

The Dominican Government has developed a strategy to ensure equity, transparency and accountability in the distribution of relief goods. The strategy outlines details of the ports of entry, warehouses for aid storage, distribution centres, transport logistics and Government officials responsible for coordinating the delivery of aid to people including vulnerable communities. The Government intends to issue aid vouchers to affected people to ensure there is transparency and accountability.

In the spirit of transparency, Prime Minister Skerrit has been addressing the media and communities via Facebook everyday to keep them abreast of the humanitarian response and recovery efforts.

The Government and public servants have been actively involved in the ongoing response and recovery efforts. Authorities have managed to restore the supply of running water in some of the communities.

The Prime Minister announced that the Government had procured 350 tons of relief supplies and 165 tons of food in Barbados, expected to arrive in Dominica this week[ND1]. One of the shiploads will head towards Woodbridge Bay port in the capital, Roseau, to cover communities in the south-west and south-east; another shipload will make its way to Portsmouth, destined for communities in the north and north-east of the island.

The Prime Minister said credit lines have been opened with suppliers in Barbados to ensure a continuous flow of food into the country, and that impoverished communities will be prioritized in food distributions.

The Government has rallied the private sector to restore telecommunications throughout the island. Government workers have been involved in debris clearing to open some of the major roadways blocked by landslides on the island.

Support already received and delivered by partners

Despite the enormous difficulties faced by the humanitarian community and movement restrictions in place because of the lack of power (which presented a security challenge), aid organizations have swung into action.

Countries from the region and beyond, such as Barbados, Cuba, France, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela, have responded. Morocco, The Palestinian International Cooperation Agency, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States have rallied behind Dominica with relief supplies including food, medicines and much-needed generators.

Military personnel from various countries have arrived in the country and are providing support to the Government and humanitarian community in distributing relief supplies. Such assistance is temporary in nature and as such agencies are working to ensure their own logistical capacity is in place.

The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team is supporting the coordination of aid. On 27 September, UNDAC announced that the UN and partners had distributed 58,000 high-energy biscuits, 67,000 litres of bulk and bottled water, three tons of dry food, and essential water relief supplies.

CDEMA led the initial response with supplies of food and non-food items. Spontaneous donations from private citizens have also begun arriving in shipments.

Prime Minister Skerrit announced that the country had received 14 containers of food from various countries and partners.

British and Dutch ships with facilities to produce water have arrived in Dominica. The Dutch have restored water supply in the main hospital in Roseau. A Belgian water-purification unit arrived on 27 September capable of producing 80,000 litres of water a day and is based on the northeast coast.

Maria affected all of the island's 51 hospital and health centres. Eight of them were operational by 27 September.

Members of the private sector, such as Ericsson, with support from the Luxembourg Government, have stepped in to help WFP set up emergency telecommunications networks in critical centres. The country's telecommunications system was badly affected, making coordination of the relief effort and communication with affected communities difficult.

To support the Dominica Red Cross Society to deliver urgent assistance to 5,000 people for a year, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent launched an appeal for \$1.6 million on 21 September.

International telecommunication support also came in the first wave of response with 16 Iridium satellite Phones and five Broadband Global Area Networks (BGANs) and accessories deployed for the coordination of recovery and reconstruction activities by key sector responders for a period of three months.

DOMINICA

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. PROVIDE TIMELY LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HURRICANE MARIA

Provide immediate life-saving assistance to those most affected by the hurricane in the areas of food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, shelter, protection, and education supported by the necessary logistics capacity to ensure an effective and timely distribution of relief assistance.

2. SUPPORT THE RESTORATION OF BASIC SERVICES AND LIVELIHOODS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

- Through rapid interventions consistent with the New Way of Working among humanitarian and development partners, support the immediate restoration of primary and reproductive health services, the most urgently needed water distribution infrastructure, and essential repairs of school infrastructure.
- Provide immediate livelihoods assistance, as well as short-term sources of income for affected women and men through emergency removal and safe disposal of debris.



DOMINICA

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In consultation with the Government of Dominica, CDEMA and other in-country actors, the appealing agencies are focusing on the most immediate life-saving needs of the affected population. Provisions have been made for a limited contribution to early recovery, taking into account the immediate challenges faced by national and local partners to restore basic services and the need to bridge the gap in the areas most difficult to reach. In line with the New Way of Working, the partners appealing through this Flash Appeal are working closely with Governmental authorities and actors with longer-term mandates to ensure a smooth transition to recovery as soon as possible. Early recovery activities, such as restoration of basic health services and debris-removal programmes, serve the main purpose of ensuring that the conditions are created for recovery partners to become operational at the earliest possible juncture.

An important priority for the response is to overcome the many logistical constraints to distribute aid by land due to the widespread damage to roads and related infrastructure. Bolstering the capacity of the country's ports and opening markets and distribution networks is essential. Military contingents have been assigned geographic areas of coverage to ensure that the hardest-hit areas all receive support.

The CDEMA Rapid Needs Assessment carried out immediately after the hurricane passage, focusing on infrastructure and housing damage, has provided an important basis for humanitarian partners' joint planning. More household-level sector assessments are now underway to ensure assistance is targeted to those most in need. At the Prime Minister's request, the UN will organize additional assessments to identify the most vulnerable groups, establish protocols for the distribution of assistance, support coordination of incoming assistance, and phase in cash and voucher assistance.

Aid agencies will coordinate closely regarding planning cash based assistance as part of either the immediate response or early recovery to avoid duplication and ensure common approaches. Through a market/traders/supply chain assessment it will be established if any in-kind food assistance would need to be brought into the country for the initial period before a cash-based intervention through the local market could be brought to scale.

Response efforts of the host Government

CDEMA is supporting the Government of Dominica in leading the international response. CDEMA has deployed several personnel and specialists as part of regional

response teams to Dominica since 19 September. The Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) remains active. CDEMA Rapid Needs Assessment Teams (RNAT) and CARICOM Disaster and Assessment Coordination (CDAC) teams have finished their assessments in Dominica. UNDAC/OCHA personnel are currently in Dominica to support the Government and CDEMA in coordinating aid from international actors and strengthen assistance in parts of the island where access remains challenging. At the national level, the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) in Dominica is coordinating response, with the support of CDEMA and UNDAC/OCHA.

Coordination Structure

CDEMA is supporting the Government of Dominica in leading the international response. The Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) remains active. CDEMA Rapid Needs Assessment Teams (RNAT) and CARICOM Disaster and Assessment Coordination (CDAC) teams have finished their assessments in Dominica. UNDAC/OCHA personnel are currently in Dominica to support the Government and CDEMA in coordinating aid from international actors and strengthen assistance in parts of the island where access remains challenging. At the national level, the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) in Dominica is coordinating response, with the support of CDEMA and UNDAC/OCHA.

At the Prime Minister's request, UNDP and OCHA are establishing a Crisis Management Unit (CMU). Through the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the CMU will report to the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the United Nations Development Group Chair. The CMU will be located in the Prime Minister's Office with Senior Minister and CARICOM officials. The CMU will liaise closely with CDEMA. This joint effort by OCHA and UNDP will foster humanitarian and development linkages and be a practical articulation of the New Way of Working. The CMU will support the Government of Dominica to drive relief efforts and implement recovery initiatives that 'build back better' and promote resilience. The CMU will remain in place for three to six months.

PEOPLE TARGETED



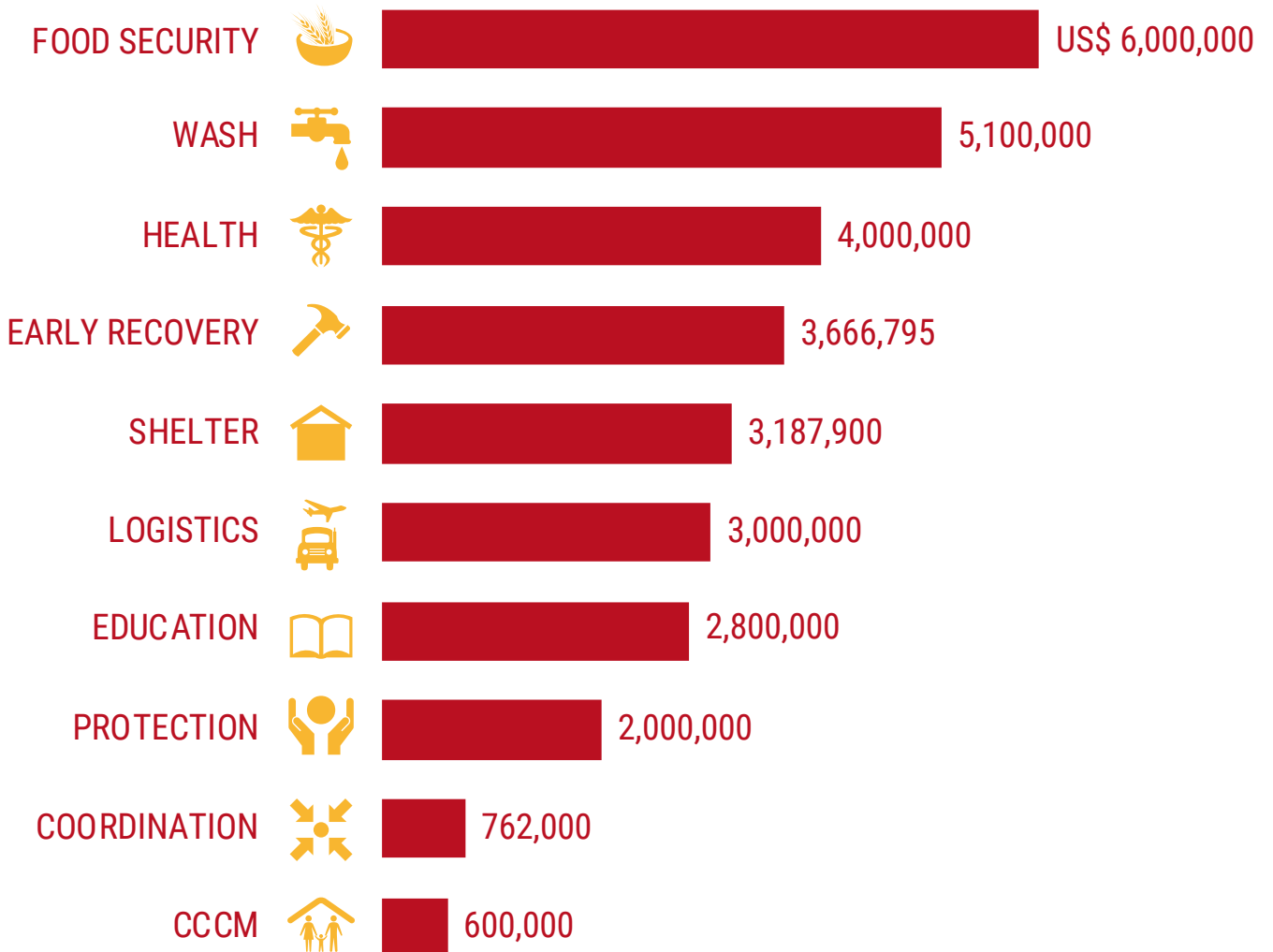
65,000
PEOPLE TARGETED

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



\$31.1M
FUNDING REQUIRED

REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR



DOMINICA

SECTOR PLANS

**\$3.19
MILLION**Required
to reach
43,620
people

SHELTER



Contact Information

Takuya Ono, IOM (tono@iom.int)

PEOPLE TARGETED:

1. Of a total 26,085 houses, an estimated **23,488 houses** are moderately, highly or completely destroyed.
2. Shelter actors aim to assist **43,620** of the most vulnerable individuals (**14,450 households**) in urgent need of emergency shelter assistance
3. **7,500 people (2,500 families)** are being targeted by IFRC in partnership with the Dominican Red Cross, outside of this appeal.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: \$ 3,187,900 million

09

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:

- Support vulnerable households through the provision of emergency shelter items including shelter grade plastic sheeting with appropriate ropes and fixings and non food items including kitchen sets, blankets and solar lamps, or their cash equivalent, supported by appropriate training, community mobilization and IEC materials.
- Support rapid return through provision of emergency roofing kits including shelter grade plastic sheeting, framing materials and fixings and community tool kits for roof repair and emergency shelter construction.
- Provide technical support, education, information and communication on safer construction principles, community-based hazard awareness, preparedness and disaster risk reduction in all phases of the response.

Displaced/Non-displaced	Response category	Activities (emergency)	Activities (Recovery)
Displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective centres • Host families • Temporary shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarpaulins with fixing and framing materials • NFIs • Multi-purpose cash or cash for shelter (if appropriate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement • Housing support • DRR • BBS
Non-displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair • Reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarpaulins with fixing and framing materials • Multi-purpose cash or cash for shelter (if appropriate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter repair kits • Model house construction • DRR • BBS

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The latest information from the Pacific Disaster Centre using satellite imagery estimates that of 6,770 houses aially surveyed to date 10 per cent are slightly damaged, 28 per cent moderately damaged, 39 per cent highly damaged and 23 per cent destroyed. Extrapolating these figures to the total 26,085 houses in Dominica (Government census data), estimated shelter caseloads are therefore 7,255 moderately damaged houses, 10,272 highly damaged houses and 5,961 totally damaged houses. Shelter actors will target the most vulnerable, targeting 14,540 households. The average family size in Dominica is around three people per household.

Areas that experienced storm surges or landslides have in many cases experienced total shelter destruction, as houses slid off foundations or collapsed. However, in other areas, much of the damage was caused by hurricane winds ripping off the roof or part of the roof. The Government has begun the registration of people who are homeless in Roseau.

In the immediate term, as per a strategy endorsed by the Government of Dominica, shelter activities should be geared towards relieving the overcrowding in the collective centres and host family houses (see more under CCCM section). A package of support should be provided to enable those households whose homes have not suffered structural damage to the frame or foundations to return to their homes and begin repair. This support includes providing emergency shelter kits so that households can construct an emergency shelter near their home, critical NFIs (kitchen kits, blankets and solar lamps) and roofing repair kits to construct a temporary roof on their home. Basic toolkits (either household or per neighbourhood) are required to enable repair work and construction of emergency shelters. Emergency shelter items will provide the immediate basis of early recovery, using an owner-driven approach. Displaced families, such as those still living in evacuation centres, will receive NFIs that could include clothes, blankets and kitchen sets.

¹ <http://www.pdc.org/event-products/preview/?id=1651>

² Shelter coordination meeting, Roseau, 26 September 2017



**\$0.6
MILLION**

Required
to reach
15,000
people

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Contact Information

Jean-Philippe Antolin (jantolin@iom.int)

PEOPLE TARGETED:

15,000 people (approximately 5,000 families) with destroyed homes will require support in collective centres

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: \$ 600,000

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES:

- Rapid identification and assessment of displaced people in collective centres, host communities and any other displacement locations, including their priority needs.
- Provide a shelter solution to collective centre residents by assisting return (including the provision of shelter, WASH and food assistance) wherever possible.
- Consolidate and upgrade remaining collective centres to house the residual displaced population.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

There were 143 hurricane shelter collective centres in Dominica before the disaster. An unknown number are now housing many people in very congested conditions and an unknown number were destroyed. From initial information from Roseau and its immediate surroundings 20 collective centres are known to have been damaged, mainly with roof issues. However, there is no information about shelters in most of the country as access issues have prevented assessments so far, though this situation is changing daily with assessments ongoing. There are 1,955 people in collective centres in Roseau and its surroundings, and many people are staying with host families.

As per a strategy endorsed by the Government of Dominica, the sector's priority is to improve the living conditions within the collective centres and host family homes and to avoid the formation of displacement camps if possible. In order to achieve this, Displacement Tracking Matrix assessments will rapidly identify the location, population numbers, conditions and priority needs in collective centres, as well as the possibility for return. The return of as many people as possible will be supported with rapid food, WASH and shelter support (including emergency shelter and roofing kits) to reduce the congestion in the collective centres and the strain on host families. For the residual displaced population whose homes are too damaged for roofing kit support, the strategy is to host them in upgraded and consolidated collective centres. Collective centres will be identified that can be upgraded, improvement works conducted (e.g. solar panel installation, WASH repairs and upgrades, installation of privacy screens) and unsuitable collective centres closed. Upgraded collective centres will be a disaster preparedness resources for future events, providing a more suitable shelter in the event of an emergency.

³www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/hurricane-irma-response/document/caribbean-collective-centers-decongestion-plan

⁴www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/hurricane-irma-response/document/dominica-emergency-shelters-overview-20170921

⁵www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/hurricane-irma-response/document/caribbean-collective-centers-decongestion-plan



**\$6
MILLION**

Required
to reach
10,000
households

FOOD SECURITY

(FAO/WFP)

Contact Information

Daniele Barelli, FAO Emergency Focal Point and DRM Specialist, Daniele.Barelli@fao.org, Telephone: +1 246 263 8968

Regis Chapman, WFP Regional Senior Programme Policy Adviser, regis.chapman@wfp.org

PEOPLE TARGETED: 10,000 HOUSEHOLDS

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (US\$): \$ 6 MILLION

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR

- Immediate food assistance in the form of High Energy Biscuits to cater for the initial urgently food needs of affected communities for 20,000 people.
- Immediate food assistance for two months to cater for the needs of vulnerable populations in the worst affected communities in the relief and early recovery period, target population 25,000.
- Protect, rehabilitate and support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population by sustainably restoring and maintaining their agricultural, livestock and fishery production capacity through:
 1. Distributing short-cycle and high value vegetable seeds, fertilizers, and hand tools.
 2. Restocking small livestock, distributing vaccines, and providing animal feed in order to avoid further livestock losses.
 3. Repairing damaged vessels and providing fishing gear to fisher folk having lost their productive assets.
 4. Rehabilitating rural assets (e.g. farm road and agricultural land) and minor irrigation infrastructure.

RESPONSE STRATEGY BY SECTOR

Hurricane Maria decimated Dominica's agricultural sector, including fishery, directly impacting income, food and the nutrition security of a large percentage of the island's population. Immediate food assistance in the form of High Energy Biscuits and food relief will be distributed through national government systems, humanitarian partners and where appropriate other actors in the initial days. The sector lead(s) will coordinate with the government, CDEMA and humanitarian food security actors to identify areas and vulnerable groups in need of food assistance for an extended period. Cash Based Transfer modalities will be rapidly developed with government and partners based on the assessed situation on the island to cater for 25,000 people.

The agricultural sector is a significant contributor to socio-economic development in Dominica. Over the past five years the sector contributed on average 15 per cent of the country's GDP and is a major source of jobs in the country. Of the estimated 32,000 persons actively seeking employment, an estimated 8,000 small-holder farmers are actively engaged in agriculture in addition to larger farmers. This represents 25 per cent of the active work force. Whilst the sector is male dominated, females account for just under 20 per cent of the participants (CDB, 2014). Additionally, approximately 2,074 people rely on fishing for their livelihood. Dominica's crop production system is largely rainfed. Thus the rainy season, which coincides with the Hurricane season, is the main

period for annual farmer earnings. Hurricane Maria caused severe damage to farm housing, irrigation infrastructure, feeder roads, as well as crop and livestock production in addition to forests reserves and coastal fishery. To date, many feeder and farm roads are impassible resulting in loss of available food for both consumption and marketing which will not only affected Dominica but also the neighboring countries and economies.

Timely, effective and coordinated emergency response is therefore vital to restore the agricultural and fishery sub-sector. FAO aims to implement this response in close collaboration with the national and local government, the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as with WFP and other UN agencies, organizations and NGOs working in the same sector of interest. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism should be put in place to ensure timely, efficient and cost-effective implementation of the response interventions.

The main monitoring indicators will be:

- N° of households that have restored their livelihoods
- N° of people benefitting from agricultural inputs (e.g. seed, fertilizers and tools)
- N° of people receiving small livestock, vaccines and feed;
- N° of fishing vessels repaired and fishing material distributed;
- N° of acres of agricultural land and irrigation system as well as km of farm road rehabilitated.



**\$4
MILLION**

Required
to reach
65,000
people

HEALTH

(PAHO/WHO and UNFPA)

Contact Information

Dr. Ciro Ugarte, PAHO (ugarteci@paho.org)

PEOPLE TARGETED: 65,000

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: \$ 4 MILLION

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR

- Repair and restore the functioning of damaged health facilities.
- Procure critical health sector items and ensure the provision of essential medicines and supplies.
- Deploy rapid response teams, including for psychosocial support.
- Strengthen activities related to disease surveillance and event monitoring in the affected areas.
- Procure essential epidemiological surveillance supplies and equipment.
- Increase access to lifesaving information, including about sexual and reproductive health and on behaviours to prevent disease infection.
- Coordinate relief efforts, including through the use of humanitarian supply management systems.
- Provide life-saving Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) interventions through Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP), including procurement and distribution of SRH Kits for Emergency Obstetric Care (EMOC), Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), STI/HIV prevention, and medical supplies to targeted health facilities.
- Train health service providers in the MISP and Clinical Management of Rape (CMR).

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The passing of this hurricane led to major destruction of many of the country's 51 health facilities, including its primary health centre, Princess Margaret Hospital. Health interventions and the delivery of supplies must be coordinated closely with national authorities. Urgent repairs and the delivery of emergency medicines and supplies have helped 11 of these to become operational once more. However, technical expertise, repairs, and further deliveries of medicines and supplies will be needed to support the rapid recovery of health services and healthcare delivery capacity. During this time, measures must be taken to strengthen the country's epidemiological surveillance and disease control capacity to reduce the risk of transmission of communicable diseases including diarrheal diseases, respiratory infections, skin diseases, vector-borne diseases and prevent outbreaks.



**\$2
MILLION**

Required
to reach
20,000
women
and
18,521
children

PROTECTION

(UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, Child Fund)

Contact Information

Ms. Alison Drayton, UNFPA Director, Sub Regional Office for the Caribbean. Email: drayton@unfpa.org

PEOPLE TARGETED: 20,000 WOMEN; 18,521 CHILDREN (9,127 GIRLS AND 9,394 BOYS)

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: \$ 2,000,000

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR

- Conduct rapid assessments in formal and informal shelters to identify factors that increase women and girls' vulnerability to violence, gaps in services, and obstacles to Gender based Violence (GBV) survivors' access to services.
- Establish standard operating procedures (SoPs) and referral pathways to ensure survivors of GBV have safe access to life-saving and survivor-centred health care, basic psychosocial support and safety/security.
- Support existing service providers to provide temporary/mobile Safe Spaces where GBV survivors can access psychosocial support, accurate information about care services and referrals.
- Train frontline service providers including shelter managers, health and psychosocial support personnel and community-led protection mechanisms on preventing, mitigating and timely response to GBV incidents.
- Procure and deliver dignity kits to women and adolescent girls.
- Provide life-saving information to women, girls and GBV at-risk groups on protecting themselves from violence, abuse and exploitation and how and where to access care services for survivors of GBV.
- Psychosocial activities for affected children and adolescents including group support sessions and the establishment of child friendly recreational and learning spaces.
- Provision of case management and psychological support for children with special protection needs.
- Capacity development for key frontline actors who work with children to integrate PSS in their work.
- Supporting shelters to comply with child protection standards to avoid and manage cases of abuse, exploitation and neglect in shelters.
- Ensure adequate alternative care of children when necessary through extended family and community based care when necessary, to avoid institutionalization of children.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The protection sector will coordinate its response with national authorities, mainly the Bureau of Gender Affairs and the Social Welfare Division under the Ministry of Social Services, Family and Gender Affairs, to ensure that women and children are protected from violence, abuse, exploitation; that they can safely access health care, psychosocial support and community-based protection services; and that family separation is prevented. In addition, UNFPA and UN Women will coordinate their GBV interventions to avoid duplication.



**\$2.8
MILLION**

Required
to reach
18,521
children

EDUCATION

Contact Information

Unai Sacona, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area office, usacona@unicef.org

PEOPLE TARGETED: 18,521

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: \$ 2,800,000

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR

- Provide technical assistance to the Government to conduct a comprehensive assessment of schools to determine damage, designate them safe or unsafe and identify options for each school/classroom.
- Establish safe and secure temporary learning spaces, including educational and WASH supplies, inclusive access, gender-sensitive that promote the protection and well-being of learners.
- Re-start the education system in a smooth transition process.
- Train teachers and volunteers/ community on psychosocial support and life-saving activities/ conducts related to protection, sanitation and hygiene promotion, nutrition and health and disaster preparedness.
- Provide psychosocial services for children and adolescents affected by the hurricane through the education to provide skills/competencies to cope with the post-traumatic stress of Hurricane Maria.
- Provision of essential educational and recreational materials to support teaching and learning activities, recreational opportunities to ensure the education continuity and the stress recovery.
- Rehabilitation of water and sanitation services in educational spaces of the affected schools.
- Conduct awareness-raising- activities related to promoting health and hygiene, vector control, disasters and nutrition readiness.
- Follow-up and monitor the implementation of projects activities, including the distribution of goods.
- Contribute to the effective coordination of humanitarian response within the Education sector, and other key sectors such as WASH and protection, shelters and others while in close collaboration with the Government.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Immediate Response

Based on the immediate needs assessment conducted by CDEMA and partners, a significant portion of the education infrastructure is affected and most of the school equipment and education supplies are lost.

The estimated children targeted for the intervention include 15,011 of whom 7,308 are girls, 7,703 are boys and 938 are teachers.

UNICEF priority is to guarantee the right to education, ensuring:

1. All children and adolescents have access to temporary teaching and learning activities in safe and protective spaces.
2. The availability of educational and recreational materials for the implementation of learning activities and psycho-emotional support.
3. Teachers and volunteers have been trained in psychosocial support and participate in raising awareness activities related to WASH, Nutrition, health and disaster risk reduction.

Early Recovery

Rehabilitation of water systems in affected schools to guarantee the continuity of education and to improve the conditions to develop teaching-learning activities.

**\$5.1
MILLION**

Required
to reach
54,000
people

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



Appealing agency: (PAHO/WHO and UNICEF)

Contact information in PAHO/WHO:

Ton Vlugman - PAHO/WHO vlugmana@paho.org in Dominica

Contact information in UNICEF:

Unai Sacona, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, usacona@unicef.org

Partners: WHO, UNICEF, CRS, Child Fund

PEOPLE TARGETED: 54,000

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR

- Restore safe water services in affected areas. Ensure access to safe water (7.5l-15 l/day/pers) supply in shelters, schools, temporary learning spaces and households.
- Procure and support the implementation of water treatment, storage and transportation solutions.
- Implement intensified vector-control interventions.
- Raise awareness of hygiene and ensure access to hygiene facilities.
- Support gender-segregated sanitation and bath facilities and cleaning and hygiene kits.
- Provide SPHERE WASH-compliant material and technical support to Ministries of Education.
- Ensure access to sanitation and adequate solid and excreta management and elimination in shelters and schools.
- Coordination of sector-wide efforts by partners, in close collaboration with national authorities.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

It is critical to ensure that the population has access to safe water, and that vector control and emergency sanitation measures are implemented to prevent the outbreak of water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Close coordination between national authorities and partners on the ground is critical to prevent duplication of efforts and achieve a sustainable impact. The water supply is gradually being restored to key facilities in and around Roseau, but it will take several weeks for repairs to be made allowing the water supply system to reach the rest of Dominica. It is of utmost priority that support be provided to the national water supply system to make the necessary repairs. Emergency supplies and equipment must be procured and utilized for water treatment and to test the quality of water used while the regular system is restored. Simultaneously, intensified vector control interventions must be taken anticipating the possibility that vector-borne diseases may arise.



**\$3
MILLION**

LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Contact Information

Alan Brown, WFP Regional Partnership Officer, alan.brown@wfp.org +507 6670 6411

1. LOGISTICS

Major needs:

The magnitude of the damage caused by Hurricane Maria calls for a coordinated and efficient response from the international community proportionate to the scope of the disaster to avoid bottlenecks and possible overlaps. Road access constraints are significantly impairing humanitarian responders' ability to transport relief items to otherwise inaccessible areas. Meanwhile, some areas are completely cut-off. This calls for the urgent provision of chartered vessels as well as possible air service support (cargo and passengers), to facilitate the delivery of vital humanitarian cargo to isolated locations.

Response priorities:

- Logistics sector coordination, CivMil coordination and information management to enhance the logistics response and support CDEMA and local government.
- Logistics augmentation including: setup of coordination and three logistic hubs in Dominica, two at the airports and one at the port for additional storage and cargo reception/dispatch facilities.
- Strategic airlift operation to facilitate initial assessments, including logistics assessments on roads, bridges and other crucial infrastructure, and support access to the affected population.
- Service provision from UNHRD Panama and deployment of Rapid Response Team (RRT).

2. EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Major needs:

The fundamental information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure in the area of operations has been severely damaged. The disruption to the telecommunications infrastructure and services, particularly in remote rural areas, makes communications difficult and potentially impacts the safety, security and operational capability of a coordinated humanitarian response. In view of the scale of the disaster, WFP urgently needs to augment its supply chain and emergency telecommunications capacity to ensure sufficient assets and staff are in place to support the Government of Dominica, CDEMA, the UN agencies and the humanitarian community.

Response priorities:

- Existing capacities regarding technical and human resources deployment will be augmented to ensure the full operational status of the staging areas, as well as support the increase of connectivity and bandwidth requirements, including provision of support where required.
- Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community and key infrastructure such as the airport and port.
- Enhanced coordination and provision of IT/ETC related Information management, public information and communications activities and deliverables.
- Provide leadership to the ICT in order to better strategically coordinate the continuous identification of ICT problems and solutions adequate to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance.



**\$0.76
MILLION**

COORDINATION

OCHA and UNDP

Contact information:

Wendy Cue, Head of OCHA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
cue@un.org ; Ugo Blanco, Regional Advisor - UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery,
ugo.blanco@undp.org

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: \$ 762,000

PRIORITY ACTIONS

1. Establish humanitarian and recovery coordination mechanisms in support of national counterparts to provide timely, effective and efficient response to emergency needs and to restore basic services and livelihoods.
2. Provide information management services to facilitate the programming and delivery of humanitarian assistance and proper recovery planning and implementation.
3. Support resource mobilization and track contributions.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) leads the coordination of the United Nations in responding to hurricanes Irma and Maria which struck the region.

At the request of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), OCHA mobilised an UNDAC team in the early days of the emergency to support coordination, information management and civil-military coordination. The UNDAC team has worked closely with the national authorities and CDEMA to coordinate and facilitate the influx of international relief assistance.

A Crisis Management Unit (CMU) is being established at the request of the Prime Minister to help the Government coordinate the humanitarian response and recovery. The CMU will be located in the Prime Minister's Office and will liaise very closely with CDEMA. The team will be composed of OCHA and UNDP staff.

Sectoral coordination mechanisms co-led by line ministries and UN lead agencies are being established. Inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms will be developed in the coming days.

OCHA will support the authorities to provide a principled and effective humanitarian response and to incorporate early recovery and livelihood planning, programming and implementation into the response at an early stage.

OCHA will facilitate humanitarian coordination on the ground, ensuring linkages with the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), CDEMA, and sectoral coordination, organise and facilitate needs assessments as necessary, facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance according to agreed international disaster standards and foster linkages between humanitarian and development actors and programmes to support a rapid transition to recovery-oriented activities.

UNDP will provide technical assistance to national institutions and support sectoral coordination to strengthen service delivery and other strategic actions to foster long term transformative development as envisioned by the Prime Minister, promoting Building Back Better in the recovery process.

The CMU will contribute to fostering linkages between humanitarian and development actors and programmes to support a rapid transition to recovery-oriented activities.

OCHA and UNDP will support the establishment of two-way communication with affected communities.

OCHA and UNDP will support resource mobilization efforts and tracking of in-kind and financial donations.



**\$3.66
MILLION**

Required
to reach
57,000
people

EARLY RECOVERY

(UNDP/UN ENVIRONMENT)

Contact information:

Chisa.mikami@undp.org; dan.stothart@pnuma.org

PEOPLE TARGETED: 57,000 people

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: \$ 3,666,795

Priority activities:

- Provide temporary facilities and roofing or basic living conditions for the most vulnerable identified population.
- Provide immediate assistance to debris management.
- Support the immediate restoration of basic services.
- Meet the current safe roofing demand.
- Disaster waste management.

Response strategy:

Initial rapid assessments indicate that the number of damaged and/or destroyed buildings on the island is around 17,000-20,000 units with 54,000 people (about 80 per cent of the total population). Information on livelihoods, community infrastructure or impact on core government functions is still being collected.

The UNDP's response strategy which will target 54,000 people intends to focus on families that have lost their homes and livelihoods and communities trying to initiate recovery activities such as restoration of basic services, rehabilitation of public infrastructure and the local economy. National authorities and institutions that require support on early recovery, build back better and disaster risk reduction to face the impact of natural hazards and climate change.

The response strategy will focus on debris management of damaged houses and community infrastructure (removal, reuse and recycling of construction materials). Management for correct handling, recycling or disposal of the waste left by the strong winds, will receive attention under the strategy. Prevention of contamination of clean water sources, soil and others and adequate management of disposal sites will be prioritised. There is an acute need for clearing of roads and management of debris, sediments and disaster waste. Approximately 75 per cent of trees are reported blown down or having foliage and branches stripped.

Agricultural assets have been lost, and crop and livestock production, coastal fishery and forests have been severely affected, producing further waste, including potentially agrochemical pollution. There are reports of loss of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs and other livestock, which suggests that appropriate management of these wastes will be required to avoid public health risks.

Disaster waste places an additional burden on a nation or community already struggling to cope, and it often overwhelms existing waste management services and infrastructure. Experiences from past disasters show that wrong handling of waste in the immediate aftermath of a disaster may cause future environmental problems. Disaster waste management is an integrated approach where early interventions may lead to more effective response and recovery operations with less impact on the environment and better use of natural resources. There is a very real risk of increased

morbidity and mortality due to the contamination of water, exposure to hazardous waste, exposure to chemical pollution and long-term exposure to environmental legacies as a result of poor management of hazardous wastes.

UN Environment states that disaster waste management is a life saving activity and will target 36,772.

Two experts from UN Environment will support the Government to reactivate and improve its waste management systems, and work with local responders and coordination structures to ensure appropriate waste management (notably with the WASH, health and early recovery clusters), and the appropriate management of hazardous waste and to ensure that future environmental legacies are avoided. They will work through local authorities, national Government, CDEMA and the coordination mechanisms put in place as a support service. This project supports multiple sectors, notably health, WASH, shelter and early recovery.

UNDP recovery partners will assess structural damage using a nationally standardized methodology that will tag each building according to the level of damage sustained. This will establish the basis for house repairs and reconstruction for Dominica.

Community centres will be established to provide construction materials, tools and light equipment, training on construction techniques, information on recovery plans and resources available as well as technical assistance by masons and/or architects and engineers to build back better.

The strategy aims to provide short-term employment opportunities for affected families. This approach will help to ensure that affected families become direct recovery agents while serving to inject cash into the communities and facilitate the procurement and distribution of tools, building supplies, equipment, training and technical capacity (engineers, architects).

Additionally, the UNDP will focus on rehabilitation of basic services and community infrastructure such as electricity, water supplies, security or others; support to key economic sectors, including markets and micro and small enterprises to revive economic activities and support to core government functions and coordination at local, regional and national level, depending upon request.

UNDP will provide technical assistance and implementing capacity in areas related to damage and needs assessments and support to authorities in the formulation of recovery strategies focusing on resilience, building back better and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

As agreed during the World Humanitarian Summit, the partners commit to implementing a New Way of Working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability. Building back better and reducing vulnerability should guide our response together with recovery and development actors given the growing trend of repeated disasters in the Caribbean.

The planned partners will be the national Government, local authorities, CDEMA, regional institutions, UN entities; and relevant international and local NGOs present in Dominica.

DOMINICA**PROJECT LIST****SHELTER**

APPEALING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency shelter, NFI and roofing kit distribution
OBJECTIVE	<p>Meet basic emergency shelter and non food item needs of disaster affected households, ensuring protection, safety, dignity and privacy and reducing mortality and morbidity among the affected population.</p> <p>Enable return and the start of housing repair through distribution of emergency roofing kits and toolkits to displaced households, supported by technical training for tradespeople and construction workers, and information campaigns promoting disaster resilience and mutual support for people engaged in self-recovery, including through diaspora outreach and radio stations.</p> <p>Provision of shelter/NFI support to families hosting displaced people to relieve burdens on host families and ensure adequate living conditions.</p>
BENEFICIARIES	14,220 people (4,740 households)
PROJECT DURATION	3 months
BUDGET	\$1,492,400
CONTACT PERSON	Takuya Ono, tono@iom.int, +41 79 701 20 55

APPEALING AGENCY	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES/CARITAS
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency shelter solutions for hurricane affected families
OBJECTIVE	Hurricane- affected families live in safe temporary shelters until they are able to transition into more durable structures.
BENEFICIARIES	6,000 people (2,000 households)
PROJECT DURATION	3 months
BUDGET	\$500,000
CONTACT PERSON	Anna Hrybyk, anna.hrybyk@crs.org, +1-504-919-4656

APPEALING AGENCY	SAMARITAN'S PURSE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF
PROJECT TITLE	Dominica Shelter Response
OBJECTIVE	Provide individual emergency cover fixing kits and community tool kits along with training to households most affected by Hurricane Maria
BENEFICIARIES	9,000 individuals (3,000 households)
PROJECT DURATION	3 months
BUDGET	\$690,417.50
CONTACT PERSON	Asher Bray, abray@samaritan.org, (+1) 828-719-7231

APPEALING AGENCY	CHILD FUND
PROJECT TITLE	Children and their families in Dominica negatively impacted by Hurricane Maria are protected through the provision of basic items and shelter assistance
OBJECTIVE	Basic needs are assured through activities and supplies that contribute to emergency response, shelter and early recovery. Distribution of non food items (NFI) key supplies based on the needs assessments for primary needs and shelter materials (plastic sheeting/tarps, shelter repair kits, etc) Initially support children and their families that are living in temporary settlements - with the provision of life-saving NFIs including tarps, rope, mattresses, mosquito nets and torches, or through cash/voucher programming if appropriate.
BENEFICIARIES	3,900 individuals (1,300 households)
PROJECT DURATION	3 months
BUDGET	\$325,000
CONTACT PERSON	Roberto Martinez Sastre, martinezr@childfund.org +507 67 81 5240

APPEALING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
PROJECT TITLE	Early recovery support to the most vulnerable households
OBJECTIVE	Provision of material support (galvanised steel sheeting, framing, tools) and technical support to provide the most vulnerable households with a long term durable shelter solution
BENEFICIARIES	600 people (200 households)
PROJECT DURATION	3 months
BUDGET	\$120,000
CONTACT PERSON	Takuya Ono, tonono@iom.int, +41 79 701 20 55

APPEALING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
PROJECT TITLE	Support to shelter coordination
OBJECTIVE	Coordination, information management and capacity building support to the relevant Government authorities and humanitarian actors to ensure that shelter pipelines, target populations, beneficiary targeting criteria, technical specifications are well coordinated.
BENEFICIARIES	14,220 people (4,740 households)
PROJECT DURATION	3 months
BUDGET	\$60,000
CONTACT PERSON	Takuya Ono, tono@iom.int, +41 79 701 20 55

CCCM

APPEALING AGENCY	IOM
PROJECT TITLE	Collective centre support and displacement needs tracking
OBJECTIVE	Rapid identification and dissemination of information regarding displaced individuals and their priority needs through the Displacement Tracking Matrix Upgrade collective centres and train shelter managers in order to provide adequate and safe living conditions for the residual displaced population
BENEFICIARIES	4,000 people living in 40 collective centres
PROJECT DURATION	3 months
BUDGET	\$600,000

PROTECTION

AGENCY	UNFPA
PROJECT TITLE	Respond to life-saving needs of affected women and adolescent girls by preventing, mitigating and responding to gender-based violence (GBV).
OBJECTIVE	Affected women and adolescent girls have access to survivor-centred, multi-sectoral services and life-saving information to prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV.
PEOPLE TARGETED	20,000 women and adolescent girls
REQUIREMENTS	\$400,000
CONTACT	Ms. Alison Drayton, Director, Sub Regional Office for the Caribbean. Email: drayton@unfpa.org

AGENCY	UN WOMEN
PROJECT TITLE	Lifesaving GBV prevention, protection and response
OBJECTIVE	As above
PEOPLE TARGETED	20,000 women and adolescent girls
REQUIREMENTS	\$300,000
CONTACT	Alison McLean

AGENCY	UNICEF - UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
PROJECT TITLE	Psychosocial support for children and adolescents, including child friendly spaces
OBJECTIVE(S)	Provide emotional and social support to affected children and adolescents
PEOPLE TARGET	18, 521 children
BUDGET	\$500,000
CONTACT	Heather Stewart hstewart@unicef.org

AGENCY	UNICEF - UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
PROJECT TITLE	Individual case management for children in need of special protection or alternative care
OBJECTIVE(S)	To ensure that children with special protection needs receive psychological support and case management
PEOPLE TARGET	# of children with special protection needs as identified
BUDGET	\$ 500,000
CONTACT	Heather Stewart hstewart@unicef.org

AGENCY	CHILD FUND
PROJECT TITLE	CHILD FUND Children’s psychosocial protection are met through community based mechanisms and actions.
OBJECTIVE(S)	<p>Child Center Spaces (CCS) are safe and accessible and provide age-appropriate activities.</p> <p>Emotional needs of children fulfilled.</p> <p>Percentage of parents and caregivers are knowledgeable on symptoms of psychosocial stress and how to deal with this in a non-violent way.</p> <p>CCS will be set up in the temporary shelters in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment, the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Social Services, Community Development and Gender Affairs.</p> <p>Deploy trained people to critical areas, evacuation shelters to set up CCS and conduct Return to Happiness activities including recreational and cultural activities and life skills, to help recreate a routine and help children to build resilience through child protection in emergencies, stress management, self- advocacy and emergency preparedness</p>
PEOPLE TARGET	14,050
BUDGET	\$300,000
CONTACT	Roberto Martínez Sastre, martinezr@ChildFund.org

EDUCATION

AGENCY	UNICEF
PROJECT TITLE	Safe temporary learning spaces with adequate WASH facilities
OBJECTIVE(S)	Girls and boys access early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe and protective learning spaces
PEOPLE TARGET	1,000 children and adolescents; 75 teachers
BUDGET	\$1,000,000
CONTACT	Unai Sacona, Education programme manager, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, usacona@unicef.org

AGENCY	UNICEF
PROJECT TITLE	Psychosocial support for the most affected children and adolescents of Dominica
OBJECTIVE(S)	Children and adolescents received psychosocial support and development life-saving and disaster preparedness skills to restore well-being and build resilience.
PEOPLE TARGET	15,011 children and adolescents; 938 teachers
BUDGET	\$500,000
CONTACT	Unai Sacona, Education programme manager, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, usacona@unicef.org

AGENCY	UNICEF
PROJECT TITLE	Improve teaching and learning activities
OBJECTIVE(S)	Provide educational and recreational materials to facilitate early childhood development, educational, and psychosocial supporting activities for the return to protective learning spaces.
PEOPLE TARGET	15,011 children and adolescents 938 teachers
BUDGET	\$1,000,000
CONTACT	Unai Sacona, Education programme manager, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, usacona@unicef.org

AGENCY	CHILD FUND
PROJECT TITLE	Children's education needs are met through community- based mechanisms and actions.
OBJECTIVE(S)	<p>Deploy trained people to critical areas, evacuation shelters and conduct Return to Happiness activities including recreational and cultural activities and life skills, to help recreate a routine and help children to build resilience through child protection in emergencies, stress management, self- advocacy and emergency preparedness</p> <p>EiE assessment and rehabilitation of school buildings. Psychosocial support to students and teachers</p> <p>Stage 1: Emotional support and recreational activities Stage 2: Emotional Education Stage 3: Formal Education</p>

PEOPLE TARGET	Girls				Boys			
	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-24 years	Sub-total by gender	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-24 years	Sub-total by gender
	676	3167	3875	7718	619	2717	2996	6332
	Total: 14,050							
BUDGET	\$300,000							
CONTACT	Roberto Martínez Sastre; martinezr@childfund.org							

FOOD SECURITY

AGENCY	FAO
PROJECT TITLE	Rehabilitation of farm roads, agricultural land and small irrigation system in "MARIA" most impacted provinces.
OBJECTIVE(S)	To enable farmers to re-start their agricultural production as well as access market points and receive emergency support in order to support their livelihoods, food and nutrition security
HOUSEHOLDS TARGET:	8,000
REQUIREMENTS	\$500,000
CONTACT	Daniele Barelli Daniele.Barelli@fao.org (+1 246 263 8968)

AGENCY	FAO
PROJECT TITLE	Distribution of short-cycle and high value vegetables seeds, fertilizers and hand tools to the most vulnerable households in Maria- affected provinces.

OBJECTIVE(S) To support vegetable production and consumption for the most vulnerable population affected by Maria, avoid further deterioration of food security and allow income generation by selling surplus.

HOUSEHOLDS TARGET: 8,000

REQUIREMENTS \$500,000

CONTACT Daniele Barelli Daniele.Barelli@fao.org (+1 246 263 8968)

AGENCY	FAO
--------	-----

PROJECT TITLE	Distribution of vaccines, animal feed and restocking of poultry to affected households who have lost their animals due to the effects of "MARIA" and other recurrent animal diseases
----------------------	--

OBJECTIVE(S) To support the poultry and small ruminant's production for the "MARIA" affected most vulnerable population who have lost their animals in order to restock or maintain their flocks and to strengthen the health condition and ensuring their survival. To enable the affected households to restock their flocks and reduce their mortality rate due to prevailing diseases thus ensuring adequate animal protein intake (i.e. eggs and meat) as well as income generation through selling of surplus.

HOUSEHOLDS TARGET: 3,000

REQUIREMENTS \$500,000

CONTACT Daniele Barelli Daniele.Barelli@fao.org (+1 246 263 8968)

AGENCY	FAO
--------	-----

PROJECT TITLE	Provision of fishing gears and other required equipment to fishermen who have lost their productive assets due to Hurricane Maria and reparation of fishery vessels damaged.
----------------------	--

OBJECTIVE(S) To support the continuation of fishery activities for the most vulnerable and affected fishermen in order to support their livelihood and food security.

HOUSEHOLDS TARGET: 2,000

REQUIREMENTS \$500,000

CONTACT Daniele Barelli Daniele.Barelli@fao.org (+1 246 263 8968)

AGENCY	WFP
PROJECT TITLE	Emergency Operation (EMOP) Assistance to Victims of Hurricane Maria.
OBJECTIVE(S)	Immediate food assistance for two months' to cater for the food need of vulnerable populations in the worst affected community in the relief and early recovery period, target population. Cash-based intervention aims coordinated with other partners and through a market/traders/supply chain assessment
HOUSEHOLDS TARGET:	25,000
REQUIREMENTS	\$4,000,000
CONTACT	Regis Chapman, WFP Regional Senior Programme Policy Adviser, regis.chapman@wfp.org

HEALTH

AGENCY	UNFPA
PROJECT TITLE	Respond to life-saving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs of women and adolescent girls affected by Hurricane Maria.
OBJECTIVE	Affected women and adolescent girls have access to SRH services, supplies, and information through the implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP).
PEOPLE TARGETED	17,823 women of reproductive age (15-49)
REQUIREMENTS	\$400,000
CONTACT	Ms. Alison Drayton, Director, Sub Regional Office for the Caribbean. Email: drayton@unfpa.org

AGENCY	PAHO
PROJECT TITLE	Response to essential public health needs caused by the impact of Hurricane Maria in Dominica
OBJECTIVE	Ensure quality and continuity of health services and reduce public health consequences following the passage of Hurricane Maria affecting the Caribbean region
PEOPLE TARGETED	50,000
REQUIREMENTS	\$3,600,000
CONTACT	Dr. Ciro Ugarte, PAHO, ugarteci@paho.org

EARLY RECOVERY

AGENCY	UN ENVIRONMENT AND OCHA
PROJECT	Disaster waste management to save lives in Dominica
OBJECTIVES	<p>i) To minimize risks to human life and health from disaster waste and pollution;</p> <p>ii) To support the work of other sectors to minimize the impacts of disaster waste on their sectoral response;</p> <p>iii) To ensure that any value in waste materials is realized, to the benefit of affected communities, without undue risks to human health and safety.</p>
PEOPLE TARGETED	36,772 (half of the population, 2016 estimate based on total 73,543. Replace if alternative total population figure being used).
CONTACT	Dan Stothart, UN Environment (dan.stothart@pnuma.org) +507 305 3174

WASH

AGENCY	PAHO - PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
PROJECT	Safe water services, vector control, sanitation and hygiene
OBJECTIVES	Ensure access to safe water countrywide, and vector control and emergency sanitation prevent the outbreak of water and vector borne diseases
PEOPLE TARGETED	65,000 people

REQUIREMENTS \$ 1.35 million

CONTACT Dr. Ciro Ugarte, PAHO, ugarteci@paho.org

AGENCY UNICEF - UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

PROJECT Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services for 37,500 individuals in Dominica.

OBJECTIVES Reduce the spread of diseases ensuring access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services (considering the privacy, dignity and security of women, children and people with disabilities) in shelters, schools, and communities.

PEOPLE TARGETED 37,500 people including 10,700 children

REQUIREMENTS \$ 1,500,000

CONTACT Unai Sacona, Education programme manager, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, usacona@unicef.org

AGENCY UNICEF - UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

PROJECT Provision of adequate solid waste management of households and communities for 20,000 individuals in Dominica.

OBJECTIVES Reduce the spread of diseases ensuring safe management, disposal and elimination of solid wastes (including excreta).

PEOPLE TARGETED 20,000 people including 5,700 children

REQUIREMENTS \$ 500,000

CONTACT Unai Sacona, Education programme manager, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, usacona@unicef.org

AGENCY	UNICEF - UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
PROJECT	Drinking water systems Resilience.
OBJECTIVES	Improve the drinking water supply systems in the country including risk management and safe water management needs.
PEOPLE TARGETED	37,500 people including 15,700 children
REQUIREMENTS	\$ 700,000
CONTACT	Unai Sacona, Education programme manager, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area Office, usacona@unicef.org

AGENCY	CHILD FUND
PROJECT	CHILD FUND Children's health is assured through practical approaches that can guarantee safe drinking water, and schools, and child-centered spaces with child-appropriate WASH facilities
OBJECTIVES	Support education and child protection programming through provision of adequate WASH facilities/services in schools and CCSs. Working in partnership with government as best to identify appropriate measures to improve water supply and access to drinking water Identifying culturally appropriate hygiene materials and distribution of family hygiene kits to improve personal hygiene of children and their families.
PEOPLE TARGETED	14,050
REQUIREMENTS	\$ 300,000
CONTACT	Roberto Martínez Sastre, martinezr@ChildFund.org

AGENCY	CRS - CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
PROJECT	Emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion for hurricane affected families
OBJECTIVES	Hurricane affected families live in a safe, sanitary environment
PEOPLE TARGETED	15,000 people
REQUIREMENTS	\$ 750,000
CONTACT	Anna Hrybyk, anna.hrybyk@crs.org , +1-504-919-4656