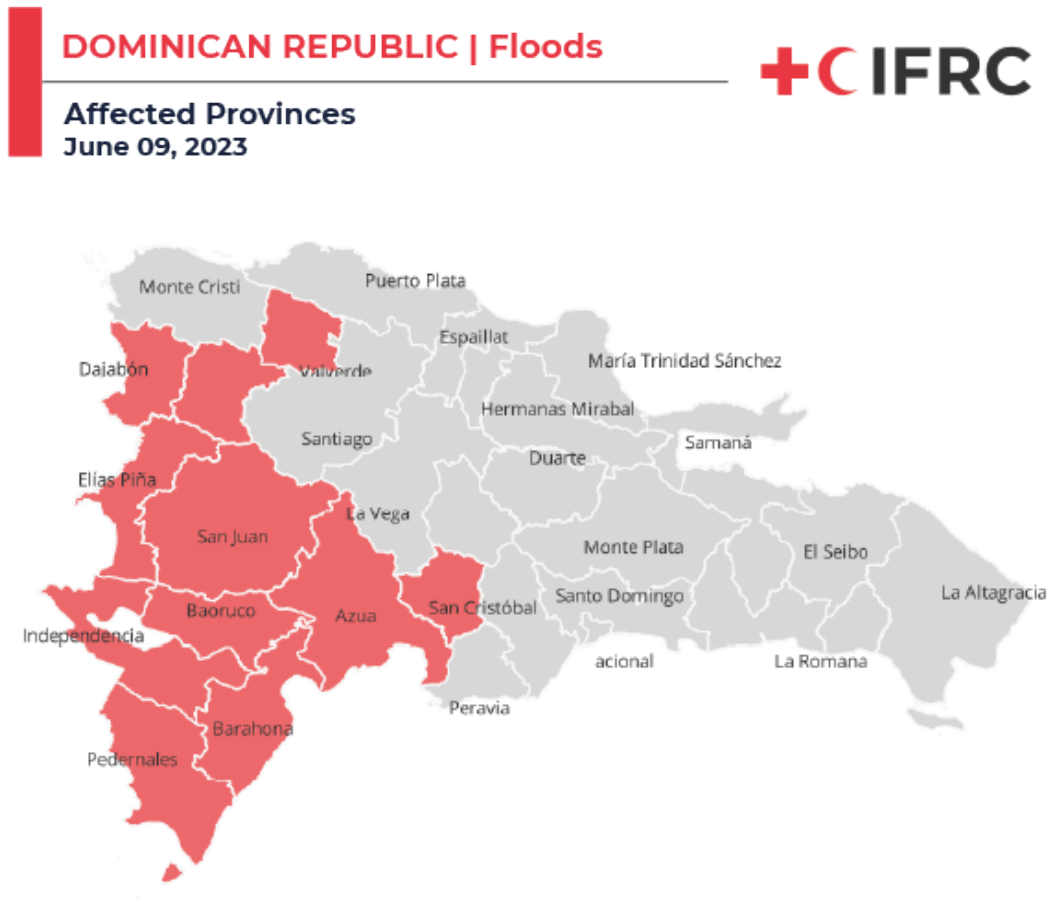




DRC volunteers conduct initial damage and needs assessment. Source: DRC.

Appeal: MDRDO015	Country: Dominican Republic	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 281,760	
Glide Number:	People Affected: 95,107 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-06-19	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2023-09-30	DREF Published: 2023-06-19
Targeted Areas:	Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Dajabon, Elias Pina, Independencia		

Description of the Event



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.
Sources: Dominican Republic Red Cross
Produced by IFRC Americas, HDCC, IM Team.



Map of areas most affected by floods in Dominican Republic. Source: DRC.

What happened, where and when?

Between 2 and 4 June 2023, the Dominican Republic experienced numerous incidents of urban and rural flooding, river overflowing, and landslides. The National Meteorological Office (ONAMET) attributed these events to the presence of a trough at various levels of the troposphere, along with the passage of a tropical wave over the Caribbean Sea. These weather phenomena led to increased humidity and instability, resulting in heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, and strong wind gusts. The affected areas spanned several provinces, including Azua, Barahona, Bahoruco, Dajabón, Elías Piña, Espailat, Independencia, La Vega, Pedernales, Santiago, and Santiago Rodríguez. The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) issued nationwide alerts based on this information.

On 3 June, the EOC of the Dominican Republic issued Situation Report #3, raising the alert level for 21 provinces out of the total 31 in the country. Of this, 2 provinces were declared on red alert (Azua and Independencia), 10 provinces on yellow alert (Barahona, Bahoruco, Distrito Nacional, Elías Piña, Pedernales, Peravia, Prov. Santo Domingo, San Juan, San José de Ocoa, and San Cristóbal) and 9 on green alert (Santiago Rodríguez, Dajabón, Montecristi, La Vega, Puerto Plata, Santiago, Monte Plata, Valverde, Monseñor Nouel). This action was taken in response to the potential risks of flooding and the overflow of rivers, streams, and ravines, as well as the possibility of landslides occurring (1).

On 6 June, the EOC announced that 15 provinces remained on alert due to the potential risk of flooding. Of this, 6



provinces were declared on yellow alert (Dajabon, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Santiago, Santiago Rodriguez, Valverde) and 10 on green alert (Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Elias Piña, Independencia, La Vega, Pedernales, San Jose de Ocoa) (2).

By 9 June, the EOC informed that the tropical wave affecting the Dominican Republic had moved away from the country and was currently positioned southwest of Haiti. However, the National Meteorological Office (Onamet) cautioned that localized rainfall could still occur in certain areas of the country due to the prevailing instability. In light of the potential rainfall, the EOC maintained a green alert for 10 provinces (Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Dajabón, Distrito Nacional, Independencia, Montecristi, Pedernales, Santiago, Santo Domingo).

Initial reports from branches of the Dominican Red Cross located in both the northern and southern provinces indicated varying degrees of damage to residential homes, businesses, crops, and livestock. Additionally, as a precautionary measure, essential services such as water, telecommunications, and electricity were temporarily suspended.

Sources:

(1)

<https://www.coe.gob.do/phocadownload/2023/JUNIO/informe%20de%20situacion%20No%203%20por%20Vaguada%203620235%20pm.pdf>

(2)

<https://www.coe.gob.do/phocadownload/2023/JUNIO/Informe%20Preliminar%20No.8%20Sobre%20Vaguada%206.6.23.pdf>



Initial damage and needs assessments. Source: DRC.

Main access road destroyed in Azua province. Source: DRC.

Scope and Scale

According to the situation reports released by the Emergency Operations Center (COE) since the onset of the emergency, multiple sectors have been adversely affected by the situation.

Situation Report #8, issued on 6 June by the Emergency Operations Center (COE), highlighted the impact of the emergency on the water supply. According to the Operations Directorate of the National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewerage (INAPA), a total of 10 aqueducts were affected and are currently out of service. As a result, a population of 95,107 individuals residing in the provinces of Bahoruco, Barahona, Azua, and San José de Ocoa are experiencing a disruption in their access to water (1).

Furthermore, as per initial damage and needs assessment conducted by the National Society, among the provinces, the ones experiencing the greatest impact include:



Valverde:

Partial damage to approximately 835 homes and urban flooding have been reported in the communities of María Auxiliadora, El Sanon, las 300, las 40, play Pericles motocross, Villa Olímpica, Las Eneas, Don Bosco.

San José de Ocoa:

Flooding of the La Ciénega river caused landslides that cut off communication roads between several communities as well as damage to 150 homes and collapse of the electricity system in the communities of Arroyo Palmar, Lagunitas and the head of the municipality.

Independencia:

In the municipality of Jimani, a total of 183 houses were reported to have suffered damage. In addition, approximately 329 hectares of crops were completely destroyed, and grazing animals such as cows and pigs were significantly impacted.

Azua:

The province of Azua, especially in the municipality of Padre las Casas, reported that the overflowing of rivers and ravines left approximately 20,000 people without water services; the aqueduct has not established a date for resuming operation. In coordination with other key actors, the need to install a water treatment plant and the system required to supply the affected communities has been initially identified, however, these systems are currently resuming normal operation.

Dajabón:

According to public health report from 7 June, an increase in diarrhetic diseases and confirmed cases of cholera have been reported, for which case isolation rooms were installed in the hospital and support is being provided in health, water and sanitation assessments in affected communities and in the installation of provisional water supply and hygiene systems at strategic points and in the case isolation room.

In addition to this, it is worth mentioning the increased migratory flow as a result of an increase in the number of detentions in recent weeks. Therefore the number of people passing through the migrant detention centers are increasing, including the centre of Elías Piña and Dajabón, whose conditions are more precarious after the floods.

Finally, part of the damage reported also includes the Radio Communication repeater in the Southern Region, which was struck by lightning, leaving the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) branches in Azua, Barahona, Bahoruco, Independencia, Pedernales, Elías Piña and San Juan without radio communications.

Source:

(1)

<https://www.coe.gob.do/phocadownload/2023/JUNIO/Informe%20Preliminar%20No.8%20Sobre%20Vagueda%206.6.23.pdf>

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No



Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	-

Lessons learned

The DREF operation for Hurricane Fiona (MDRDO014) left a series of lessons learned at various levels that have been considered during the development of this Plan of Action and will continue to be taken into account during the implementation of the DREF Operation.

At the level of policies, strategies and standards, the aim is to strengthen the protection mechanisms, PSEA and CEA from the planning to the closure of the operation. This will include minimum standards for the protection of the most vulnerable groups. Similarly, the delivery of household items will be based on special needs and household composition, and customs facilities will be sought for the expeditious entry of special humanitarian assistance, such as hygiene kits, which took longer than expected to be during the response to Fiona.

In terms of analysis and planning, in the last few months, the IFRC and the National Society have developed spaces for exchange in order to disseminate updates on the DREF evolution and related tools. This has allowed the formation of an interdisciplinary team within the National Society for the formulation of action plans and budgets associated with emergency operations supported by the IFRC. Likewise, the branches have been taken into account for each of the stages of the formulation of the DREF as a primary source of information.

In terms of operational capacity, volunteers deployed for the initial flood assessment have been instructed on the importance of expanding their capacity to report beyond damage and focus on prioritizing needs. They have also been instructed to create debriefing spaces at the end of their activity.

With regard to operational support, the communications department will be constantly involved in order to make the National Society's actions visible and to link efforts with CEA's activities for a better reception and response in the affected communities.

Finally, in the last DREF operation, the implementation of climate-smart micro-projects for livelihood restoration was tested. This experience allowed the National Society to implement environmental diagnostic tools such as NEAT+ in order to complement the specialized livelihood assessment. For the replication of this type of intervention, it is necessary to carry out a specialized livelihoods assessment to identify trends and complexities in the impacts and at the same time to implement solutions that will really stimulate the local economy and put in place effective mechanisms for the recovery of family and community livelihoods. Consideration will be given to the time needed to implement activities as many of these solutions exceed the timeframe for the implementation of a DREF operation. The NEAT+ tool should be run only in the locations identified by the specialized assessment in order to strengthen the intervention arguments and provide specific recommendations and considerations on environmental aspects.

Current National Society Actions

Migration

The Dominican Red Cross branches in Dajabón and Elías Pina have been receiving requests from IOM and the Government to support the attention of Haitian migrants at the Migrant Detention centers. The Dominican Red Cross is supporting with hygiene promotion and the distribution of personal hygiene kits prepositioned in these branches. 250 personal hygiene kits were distributed but the number of persons is increasing day by day. Also, the RFL team is supporting them in re-establishing contacts between families,



	<p>assistance with telephone calls and return tickets to their cities of origin in case they are deported or released.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>On 5 June, a rainfall flood report was published on the IFRC's GO Platform.</p> <p>The Dominican Red Cross (DRC) activated its Crisis Management Room to monitor the actions of the branches in the affected areas. The different heads of strategic areas and focal points are in permanent session while monitoring and developing the necessary coordination and supporting the immediate response activities of the branches.</p> <p>As an auxiliary of the State's public authorities and in line with its ongoing efforts in the communities affected by hydro-meteorological events, the Dominican Red Cross, through its branches and volunteer network, has proposed various response actions. These actions are carried out within the framework of Rapid Health Assessment, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Rapid Assessment (WASH), health and hygiene promotion, disease prevention, psychological first aid, and basic first aid for evacuees and those rescued during the evacuation process from homes or establishments.</p> <p>Branch volunteers continue to support their communities by working closely with civil protection authorities in evacuations, search and rescue, as well as other assessment and intervention actions.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>The National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) activated national response mechanisms, including sectoral coordination.</p> <p>The Dominican Red Cross, as part of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System (SN-PMR) was invited to participate from the onset of the emergency in all EOC coordination meetings. Early warnings and alerts were declared for the entire country based on information provided by the National Meteorological Office (ONAMET) and national authorities.</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>At the technical level, DRC guarantees the participation of representatives in the different spaces generated by the National Government. As an integral part of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System, and also of the National 911 System, it ensures that the actions of the National Society are coordinated and reported to the competent authorities. It is also part of the sectoral health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion roundtables, and coordinates with the UNICEF and PAHO/WHO representations.</p> <p>The National Society has emergency funds which were activated for the first response and damage assessment in the affected areas.</p>
	<p>The National Society has a data collection and information management team working on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis, as well as census for Humanitarian Aid Distribution.</p> <p>Additionally, two Multidisciplinary response teams of 4 members were deployed in order to conduct an initial Damage and Needs Assessment in the following provinces and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azua: Padre las casas, monte bonito, independencia, santa ana, madre Emilio pan y agua, las monjas, las yayas (laya arriba, sector Mexico y Sector



<p>Assessment</p>	<p>Vietnam).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barahona: Meminsos, jaquimeyes and Vicente Noble - Bahoruco: Los Guayacanes, El Cerro, El otro lado, el meseron, la madre - Independencia: Jimaní, El Limon, Nuevo Amanecer <p>At the same time, one team from the Health department was deployed in order to make rapid health assessments, psychosocial support and water quality assessment/monitoring in the following provinces and communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dajabon: Los miches, La mara, Km. 4 de brisas, vellero - Elias Piña: La meseta, Galindo, La Gallera and El Guayabo.
<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>The mechanisms of the National Emergency and Disaster Response Plan have been activated, as well as the contingency plan for hydrometeorological phenomena, coordinating actions with the different technical and support areas of Headquarters.</p>
<p>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</p>	<p>Initial reports indicate that the greatest affectation is in terms of shelter. The results of the damage assessments showed, for example, that the affected families suffered partial and total damage to kitchen appliances.</p> <p>The Dominican Red Cross is conducting Damage and Needs Assessments to identify gaps and the most pressing needs and support the affected population.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>Based on an official request for assistance from the Dominican Government, the National Society has provided support in some detention centres at border points and has distributed items for water treatment and chlorination, training and awareness-raising on safe water and the distribution of mosquito nets.</p> <p>As per the official government request, 300 mosquito nets, 200 chlorine tablets and 200 jars of disinfectant were delivered in the municipality of Dajabon and 275 chlorine tablets in the Dajabon penitentiary centre. Likewise, two workshops were held on the management of artisanal chlorine and 600 additional chlorine tablets were delivered to be pre-positioned in immigration detention centers (CESFRONT).</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>Rapid health assessments and interventions are carried out in the provinces of Elias Piña and Dajabon. These assessments included health and hygiene promotion activities, prevention of acute communicable diseases and psychosocial support.</p> <p>Support is provided for the installation of temporary water supply and hygiene systems at strategic points and in the isolation room for cholera and EDA cases in Dajabón.</p> <p>Community-based epidemiological surveillance activities and disease prevention and control actions are carried out, including the distribution of cholera prevention kits in the province of Elias Piña. 220 Oral Rehydration Salts kits were distributed in the communities of Guayabo, Galindo, La meseta and La Gallera.</p>



Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has an office in Santo Domingo. This Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) supports and assists the Latin Caribbean countries (Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic). The CCD team is in contact and coordination with the Dominican Red Cross. In addition, the Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis Department of the IFRC Americas regional office in Panama is also in constant communication with the CCD and providing technical support to the DRC.
ICRC	
Participating National Societies	The Italian Red Cross Caribbean delegation is funding projects in the affected area and is in constant communication with the National Society.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The Ministry of Public Works (MOPC) reports that it has gone to the south to repair the damage, some of which has had to wait until "the waters recede".</p> <p>The MOPC brigades are continuing to clean up debris and clear roads, and to clear alternative routes while the main roads in the municipality of Las Yayas de Viajama (Azua province) are being repaired.</p> <p>The President of the Dominican Republic Luis Abinader has toured the affected areas and instructed his ministers to take all possible measures to assist the affected families.</p> <p>The Dominican Republic's Presidential Social Plan is working to support the affected populations by distributing food, blankets, mosquito nets and household utensils in the affected areas.</p> <p>The National Institute of Drinking Water and Sewerage (INAPA) is working on the evaluation and rehabilitation of aqueducts.</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance has activated and deployed its rapid response teams for assessments and interventions and has issued flood and epidemiological alerts.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>Other actors such as UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, IOM and other UN organizations support actions on the ground.</p> <p>Work has been carried out on the preparation of the first health and WASH assessments and interventions together with UNICEF Humanitarian Assistance in Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Migrants in Dajabon, Elias Piña and Independencia.</p>



Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectoral Group (WASH) was activated at national and local levels to facilitate the exchange of information, identification of needs and joint actions. Information is exchanged and joint actions are carried out with the Directorates of Risk Management, Health Promotion and Education, Epidemiology and the Environmental Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP).



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Health

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MISPAS), through the General Directorate of Epidemiology (DIGEPI), issued an epidemiological alert for floods on 7 June, due to the risk of an increase in diseases in the populations affected by the rains, with the aim of ensuring the care of the affected population at the local level and those displaced in the homes of family and friends; in addition to strengthening the surveillance system for notifiable diseases (ENO) and establishing response and control measures for possible outbreaks or spread of diseases such as dengue, malaria, leptospirosis, cholera and other gastrointestinal, COVID-19 and other respiratory, and other infectious-contagious diseases (1).

Although detailed assessments are being carried out by both the National Society and local government, rapid assessments have demonstrated the need to strengthen the promotion and prevention of emerging diseases typical of floods of this nature, as well as the early identification of health situations that may arise for rapid containment. Among the main concerns are those associated with gastrointestinal diseases, vector-borne diseases and acute respiratory infections, skin diseases, tetanus and conjunctivitis.

The Ministry of Health has also instructed the Provincial Health Directorates and Health Area Directorates (DPS/DAS), together with the National Health Service, to provide a timely response and activate local rapid response mechanisms including health and WASH sectoral groups, of which DRC is a member.

The analysis of surveillance data so far this year shows that approximately 15,000 episodes / attentions of febrile illnesses have been reported (3.1% more than in the same period last year), while 85,618 episodes / attentions have been reported for intestinal and parasitic diseases, including acute diarrheic disease (ADD) and foodborne illness (FBD), and 85,618 episodes / attentions for these causes.

In relation to vector-borne diseases, for epidemiological week 12 of 2023, the incidence rate of dengue is 53.43 with a percentage variation of 31% compared to the previous year. The cumulative incidence (AI) of malaria for this week is 2.65 per 100,000 inhabitants, with a percentage variation of 24% compared to the previous year.

Regarding leptospirosis, the AI is 4.01 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, which shows a significant increase compared to the same period last year 2022 (107%). The provinces with the highest cumulative incidence are: Santiago Rodríguez (98.8), Peravia (21.5), Azua (11.6), La Romana (10.8) and Monseñol Nouel (9.8).

(1)

<https://presidencia.gob.do/noticias/mispas-mantiene-intervencion-y-vigilancia-epidemiologica-en-zona-sur-del-pais-aplica>



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture carried out an assessment and survey of the damage caused to agriculture and livestock as a result of the floods caused by the downpours of the last few hours in the provinces of the south and southwest of the country.

Preliminarily, the most affected agricultural area is Padre Las Casas and many of its communities, and Las Yayas, both located in the province of Azua, where local roads were semi-destroyed, as well as some plantations of



various crops. There was also total loss of bean crops in Padre Las Casas and tomato plantations.

In Fondo Negro, Barahona, some banana plantations were affected, while in Jimaní, the flooding of the Blanco river also destroyed several crops.

Bearing in mind that the information available to date is not conclusive and does not allow the National Society to define an intervention strategy for this sector, priority is given to carrying out a specialized sectoral assessment in order to determine the most affected areas, the most vulnerable population and the possible scope of an intervention based on either (i) Cash distribution for economic reactivation and re-establishment of livelihoods or (ii) implementation of climate-smart micro-projects.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Initial reports from DRC assessments indicate that 84 houses have been completely destroyed, while 256 houses have suffered partial destruction. Additionally, 1,078 houses have been damaged and are currently inaccessible due to the flooding.

The flooding event additionally presents a potential threat to the stability of the impacted houses' foundations. As a result, conducting vulnerability assessments on these structures becomes crucial, as well as, workshops to communities on home reinforcement. This will also require the distribution of Shelter Tool Kits in order to strengthen the structure of the partially damaged houses. It is important to consider factors such as the geographic location, construction type, quality of materials, dwelling structure, and resilience against flooding during the assessment process.

Reports from the branches in the affected provinces and the assessment teams deployed say that most of the people affected by the floods also lost their basic household and kitchen items.

Furthermore, assessing the potential impacts of flooding on dwellings and their occupants is essential. This evaluation should encompass structural damage, loss of belongings, disruption of basic services, health and safety risks to residents, as well as emotional and social impacts.

Given these circumstances, shelter assessments will be carried out to understand the situation and inform the planned intervention of the National Society to better assist the most vulnerable populations affected by this emergency.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In addition to the implications of the emergency, the existing contamination of streams and communities exacerbates the potential epidemiological risks associated with the event. It is important to note that exposure to floodwater can lead to skin infections, wounds, as well as the transmission of diseases such as leptospirosis, gastrointestinal illnesses, cholera, dengue fever, and malaria. Considering the current state of water-related diseases and basic sanitation, and in response to the alert issued by the Ministry of Public Health, it is imperative to strengthen measures to safeguard water quality. These measures include proper handwashing with soap and water, adequate disinfection of drinking water, comprehensive vector control, and the implementation of other protective and preventive measures.



Furthermore, it is imperative to support the affected population with the provision of hygiene elements such as hygiene kits, water buckets for the consumption of safe water and try to cover special needs such as menstrual Hygiene kits.

Based on the report provided by INAPA regarding the impact on 11 aqueducts in the provinces of Dajabón, Santiago Rodríguez, Elías Piña, Bahoruco, Independencia, Pedernales, and Azua, sector-specific assessments and coordination meetings have been conducted to formulate an appropriate response. Currently, there is no need to activate water purification plants; however, there is a recognized necessity to establish handwashing stations and temporary water access infrastructure in communities and strategic locations within Dajabón.

To ensure effective response operations, the mobilized teams are equipped with sector-specific training. It is crucial to have specialized training and essential resources to deliver the necessary and timely assistance required in this situation.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The migration crisis in the region is an increasingly worrying situation. The opening of new reception centres for Haitian migrants has provoked an unaccustomed flow of people in this area, not to mention the sanitary and overcrowded conditions in which these people remain for several days, even weeks, making it necessary to evaluate the situation in context. As this is an on-going situation, this DREF will help the Dominican Red Cross to compile information about the migrant fluxes and the humanitarian needs after the floods of these specific vulnerable groups of people.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Application, the Dominican Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to families affected by the floods in the provinces of Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Dajabón, Elías Piña and Independencia. The National Society aims to assist a total of 10,000 people (2,000 families) through the implementation of actions under Shelter, Health, and WASH as well as dissemination of key messages with a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach.

Operation strategy rationale

The development of this DREF Plan of Action has relied on the Initial Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (EDAN) conducted by the National Society in 6 provinces of the southern region of the Dominican Republic. In addition, information provided by branches, secondary data from government reports, and alerts and reports issued by the Emergency Operations Centre, the Ministry of Public Health, the Directorate of Epidemiology, and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectoral Group (GASH) have been utilized. Considering that there has not been an official number released with the total number of people affected, the one included in this proposal is provided by the Operations Directorate of INAPA, which considers only the number of individuals without access to water in the departments of Bahoruco, Barahona, Azua and San José de Ocoa. In light of this, it is important to highlight that comprehensive multi-sectoral needs assessments have been incorporated into this intervention. These assessments aim to complement the existing information and inform the planned actions of the National Society in order to provide better assistance to the most vulnerable population affected by the emergency.

Summary of the intervention:



Shelter:

As per preliminary damage reports, the greatest impact of the floods have been in the housing sector. Given the total and partial damage to homes, as well as the loss of personal belongings, the National Society aims to reach 800 families (4,000 people) through the implementation of shelter-related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 800 kitchen sets. It is worth highlighting 300 sets available in the humanitarian warehouse in Santo Domingo will be replenished through this DREF, while the remaining 500 will be donated by the Dominican Red Cross without requesting its replenishment.
- Procurement and distribution of 800 shelter tool kits along with community training for the reinforcement of affected homes.

Livelihoods:

A specialized livelihoods assessment will be carried out in the 6 provinces prioritized for intervention in order to consolidate the impact data and prioritize some actions for the restoration of livelihoods. During the first month of the intervention, the assessment will be carried out, intervention sites and mechanisms will be identified and an implementation strategy will be developed and presented through an Operations Update, if necessary.

Multi-purpose cash:

Taking into account the impact on the livelihood and agriculture sector, and considering cash distribution as an action that will allow the reestablishment of the local economy, a feasibility study will be carried out to evaluate the options available in the area, financial providers and the definitive factors to initiate an intervention of this type in the provinces affected by the floods. Based on the results of the study, an Operations Update will be presented. A Surge CVA Coordinator will provide support to the National Society to conduct the CVA feasibility study.

Health:

The National Society aims to reach a total of 2,000 families (10,000 people) with health related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 prevention and control kits for acute communicable diseases (water-borne diseases and vector borne diseases) reaching 2,000 families (10,000 people).
- Health assessments, including mental health and psychosocial support, promotion, education and communication actions to promote health and prevent diseases with epidemic potential (cholera, dengue, leptospirosis, others).
- Community surveillance will be implemented in selected provinces and communities. Volunteers attached to the branches in the 6 identified provinces will be deployed to identify suspected cases in the communities and refer them to the nearest primary health care centre, if necessary. The Dominican Red Cross community surveillance protocol has been activated in the selected provinces.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):

The National Society aims to reach a total of 2,000 families (10,000 people) with WaSH-related activities, including:

- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 6-litre buckets for the storage of safe water.
- Procurement and distribution of 2,000 family hygiene kits.
- Procurement and distribution 2,000 personal menstrual hygiene kits for women of childbearing age.
- WaSH assessments, implementation of provisional systems for access to water and hygiene (installation and/or improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure) at strategic points, according to the findings of the assessments and identified needs.

CEA:



The National Society prioritizes the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach in all its activities. This approach is implemented by all work areas and is continuously monitored and advised by the National Society's National Communication Department. Among the activities prioritized in the early response and recovery strategy are those associated with community participation in the different stages of the processes, the dissemination of information and key messages and the establishment of feedback mechanisms at the community level. Communities participated in interviews during rapid assessments, and during the distribution of relief items will be permanently consulted on the usefulness and proposals for improvement, with feedback mechanisms and satisfaction surveys will be carried out to strengthen National Society interventions in the future.

PGI:

As a cross-cutting sector, the National Society seeks to strengthen its staff and volunteers in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in order to implement the minimum requirements at the operational level. Awareness-raising campaigns will also be conducted at the community level and finally an analysis of the needs of the migrant population identified in the areas of intervention will be carried out.

The operation will guarantee an adequate response to meet the needs of the target groups. To ensure that this operation meets the standards of quality and dignity, a programme of communications and accountability to the community will be implemented, thus guaranteeing the involvement of beneficiaries in the quality of the assistance provided.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Through this DREF operation, the Dominican Red Cross aims to provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by the floods in 6 provinces initially prioritized by the National Society (Azua, Bahoruco, Barahona, Dajabón, Elías Piña and Independencia). The provinces to be assisted are still under assessments both by state institutions and the corresponding teams of the National Society.

Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as women, migrants, children and the elderly. The national society has networks at the community level that allow it to identify these groups and also collaborates with migrant care institutions that facilitate the identification of this specific population.

The logic behind targeting these particular groups is to ensure that assistance reaches those who are most at risk and least able to recover from the disaster on their own. By prioritizing vulnerable households, marginalized communities, migrants and individuals with specific needs, the National Society aims to provide targeted and tailored support, maximizing the impact of the DREF operation and promoting equitable relief efforts.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To reach the 2,000 families (10,000 people) directly targeted by this DREF effectively, the National Society will collaborate with local authorities, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders who have knowledge of the affected areas and populations. Assessments will be conducted to identify households and communities that require immediate assistance.

The selection criteria to be taken into account for the selection of persons to be assisted are as follows:

- Families whose homes have suffered considerable damage or destruction of personal belongings.
- Families with at least one member who has a pre-existing health condition and that the conditions generated by the floods are unfavorable to their health.
- Families with at least one member under 5 years of age, or persons over 60 years of age, pregnant women and/or persons with disabilities.
- Families who have been directly affected by the floods.



- Families in communities with possible outbreaks of acute communicable diseases.
- Affected migrants.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	4,100	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	1,786	32.00 %	67.00 %
Men:	2,820	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	1,294	0.50 %	
Total targeted population:	10,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Cholera	- Provide comprehensive training to staff and volunteers on cholera prevention, including proper hygiene practices, safe water handling, and sanitation measures.
Burnout syndrome	- Implement a rotating schedule to distribute workload evenly and prevent volunteers from becoming overwhelmed. - Offer psychological support services, including counseling or debriefing sessions, to help volunteers cope with stress and emotional challenges.
Limited access to the areas with affected population due to the deterioration of the security situation	- NS with the support of IFRC will update its Security Plan and will constantly assess the situation to implement additional security mitigation measures. - Constant coordination with information sources to avoid danger areas. - Coordination with other Members of the movement in the area of security and Duty of Care.
New rains or storms hamper operational logistics.	Follow-up activities by identifying possible immediate actions to be taken.
Difficulty in coordination	Strengthen liaison with government agencies by establishing effective communication channels. Cross-checking information collected with data from secondary sources.
Delays in receiving humanitarian aid items	Immediate involvement of Logistics in the procurement/supply movement strategy to meet established operational deadlines.
Health risks	Ensure that staff and volunteers deployed to areas where there are acute disease outbreaks are protected




according to basic health protocols (PPE) and conduct internal surveillance to identify possible positive cases.


Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation


In terms of the main safety issues that may occur during the operation, it is worth mentioning possible injuries while assisting in the affected areas. To this end, volunteers will be provided with insurance and the necessary safety equipment to carry out the activities.




Planned Intervention

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 63,996
		Targeted Persons	4000
Indicators		Target	
# of families receiving kitchen sets		800	
# of families receiving technical support for housing strengthening		800	
# families receiving shelter tool kits		800	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of 800 shelter tool kits - replenishment of 800 shelter tool kits - Distribution of 800 Kitchen sets - Replenishment of 300 kitchen sets - Safe housing workshop for the community 	


	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 6,390
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
# of livelihood assessments conducted		6	
Priority Actions:		- Livelihoods impact assessment in 6 provinces	

	Health	Budget	CHF 21,513
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
# of people receiving disease and epidemic prevention and control kits		2000	
# of people reached by mental health and psychosocial support in the community		2000	
		10000	

# people reached with health and hygiene promotion activities	
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialised health assessments in 6 provinces. - Procurement and distribution of 2,000 kits for the prevention and control of acute communicable diseases (supplies and materials) for 2,000 people, - Health and hygiene promotion campaigns on the prevention and control of acute communicable diseases: dengue, leptospirosis, malaria, cholera, acute diarrheic diseases, acute respiratory diseases and others. - Replicate and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials in the framework of health and hygiene promotion and disease prevention campaigns, with the support of young people as agents of behavioral change (YABC) and optimization of social networks and other media (radio, public address, TV, others). - Strengthening of community-based surveillance system in affected communities. - Psychological first aid and socio-educational activities for the prevention of violence in the context of emergencies. - Procurement of PPE for volunteers

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 88,395
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target		
# of families reached with hygiene kits	2000		
# of families reached with water buckets for safe water consumption	2000		
# of strategic points reached with installation/reinforcement of provisional systems for access to water and sanitation services (water tanks, sinks, etc.)	30		
# of people reached with menstrual hygiene kits	2000		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement and distribution of 2,000 6lts. water buckets. - Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits for 2,000 families - Procurement and distribution of menstrual hygiene kits for 2,000 people. - Installation/reinforcement of temporary systems for access to water and hygiene services (water tanks, sinks, etc.) at strategic points. 		




	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 3,195
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators		Target	
# of people receiving information on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PEAS)		2000	
# of branches strengthening their capacities in PEAS (Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse)		24	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop for staff and volunteers on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse - Awareness-rising campaign on sexual exploitation and abuse (printing materials) - Assesment on migrant population affected by the floods 	

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 40,044
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
# vehicles rented for the operation		3	
# of rapid response personnel deployments		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of surge personnel: 1x Operations Manager for 3 month. - Deployment of surge personnel: 1x CVA Coordinator for 1 month. - 3 Vehicle rental x 3 months - Maintenance for 3 vehicles 	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 52,902
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
# of insured volunteers		250	
# of volunteers receiving uniforms and personal protective equipment		250	

	Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ops. coordinator x 3 months - WASH technician for 3 months - Health technician for 3 months - Admin assistance for 3 months - 3 drivers - Visibility, per diem and insurance for 250 volunteers
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	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 1,065
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
# of CVA feasibility study		1	
Priority Actions:		- Feasibility study on CVA distribution in the targeted provinces with support from Surge CVA Coordinator.	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 4,260
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
Percentage of people satisfied with receiving distributions in good quality and with dignity		90	
# of people reached through dissemination of key information and messages		10000	
# of lessons learned workshops		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-distribution monitoring surveys. - Dissemination of key information and messages. - Lessons learned workshop - Design and printing of materials. 	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

250 volunteers will be mobilised in the field for the different activities, in addition to staff from national technical areas to support operations. According to operational needs and the contextual situation, human resources will be mobilised for early recovery.

In addition, volunteer technicians from the National Intervention Team (NIT) will be deployed to support the



branches.

To ensure the effectiveness of the operation and the fulfilment of the indicators, the following profiles need to be recruited for 3 months:

- 1 x Coordinator for the operation
- 1 x Health technical coordinator
- 1 x WASH technical coordinator
- 1 x Admin assistant
- 3 x Drivers

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Surge support is required for this operation, profiles include:

- 1x Operations Manager for 3 months
- 1x CVA Coordinator for 1 month

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The National Society has the Humanitarian Logistics Corridor for Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic; this corridor has the purpose of supplying relief items for the 3 countries. The Logistics unit has the capacity to purchase locally available supplies. In addition, this area of the Dominican Red Cross is in permanent contact with the IFRC Logistics Unit and all repositioning of NFI will be done through the Regional Logistics Unit.

The main logistical resources available are as follows:

- 15 4x4 vehicles.
- 3 passenger transport units.
- 3 cargo trucks for cargo transport.
- 3 Drone units.

How will this operation be monitored?

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be carried out by the overall operation coordinator and under the leadership of the Directorate of Relief and Risk Management, with technical support from health, protection and logistics.

The field coordinator will oversee activities on behalf of the IFRC with frequent field visits.

The National Society has staff with PMER skills who can support in monitoring indicators, as well as the IFRC field office has a focal point who provides assistance to national societies.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The National Society has a communications department, which will be responsible for communicating the actions carried out by the National Society within the operation.

In this sense, and with the purpose of disseminating the National Society's humanitarian action and in order to strengthen the processes of community participation and accountability to the community, different activities will be carried out, among them:

- Audiovisual recording of the main activities of the DREF operation.
- Review and eventual design and printing of graphic pieces for workshops and activities related to health promotion.
- Production and editing of testimonial and accountability audiovisual pieces.
- Design of a final accountability of the operation to be presented to the community and strategic partners.
- Creation of a virtual resource (virtual folder) with an audiovisual record of the operation.
- Review and development of key messages for volunteers in the field and references for the implementation of the



response strategy.

- Press actions to accurately disseminate the activity to different audiences and subsequent news clippings (subject to situation analysis).



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRDO015 - Dominican Red Cross Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	188,814
Shelter and Basic Household Items	63,996
Livelihoods	6,390
Multi-purpose Cash	1,065
Health	21,513
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	88,395
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,195
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,260
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	92,946
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	40,044
National Society Strengthening	52,902
TOTAL BUDGET	281,760

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

