

# SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Dominican Republic | Heavy rains associated with tropical cyclones



Assistance for those affected by Hurricane Fiona. Dominican Red Cross, 2023.

sEAP №: <b>SEAP2025DO01</b>	Operation №: <b>MDRDO020</b>	Total Budget: <b>CHF 219,901</b>		Readiness: <b>CHF 76,025</b>
				Prepositioning: <b>CHF 61,268</b>
				Early Action: <b>CHF 82,608</b>
People targeted: <b>2,000 People</b>	sEAP approved: <b>05/02/2026</b>	sEAP timeframe: <b>2 years</b>	sEAP lead time: <b>2 days</b>	Operational timeframe: <b>3 months</b>
Prioritized geographical areas: Provinces of Duarte, Barahona, Santo Domingo, National District, and La Altagracia.				

# RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

## Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

The territory of the Dominican Republic exhibits notable climatic characteristics due to its location within the latitude zone where tropical cyclones commonly develop <sup>[1]</sup>. Analysing historical data on tropical cyclones from the Department of Agriculture (1851-2021), 40.29% of the records are tropical storms originating in the Caribbean and directly affecting the territory. As a result, the Dominican Republic experiences an average of 1.39 tropical cyclones per year<sup>[2]</sup>. Additionally, data from DesInventar<sup>[3]</sup>, EM-DAT<sup>[4]</sup> and NOAA<sup>[5]</sup> for the years 1963 to 2023, showing a significant variation in the intensity and frequency of events in the region, highlighting high-level storms such as Hurricane Irma (2017) and Hurricane David (1979, with losses for that year of one billion dollars and 155,400 people affected) (category 5), Hurricane Georges (1998), category 3, which, upon reaching the Dominican Republic, destroyed 470,000 acres of crops with torrential rains, severely affecting agriculture and reporting 975,595 people affected and 347 deaths. Finally, Hurricane Fiona affected 1,434,802 people (7.5% of the total population of the Dominican Republic) in 2022. Overall, the analysis shows that less powerful cyclones, such as tropical storms (TS) and Category 1 hurricanes (H), occur more frequently (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Tropical cyclones in the Dominican Republic and their historical impact.**

Event	Category	Year	Areas affected	Recorded deaths	Direct and indirect people affected
San Zenón	H4	1930	Santo Domingo	2,000	12,000
Flora	H4	1963		400	
Cleo	H4	1964	Barahona, Neiba Bay	7	
Inés	H5	1966	East South Coast, Barahona	74	12,942
David	H5	1979	Entire country	1,400	1,554,000
Allen	H5	1980		7	
Emily	H3	1987	Barahona-Bari, Montecristi	3	
Hugo	H2	1989			
Hortense	H1	1996	Samaná	24	25,000
Georges	H3	1998	La Romana, La Altagracia, San Pedro de Macorís, Barahona, Bahoruco, Azua. National District	347	975,595
Iris	TT	2001	Santo Domingo	3	
Odette	TT	2003	Barahona, Pedernales, Bahoruco	8	10,000
French	H4	2004	All		250
Iván	H4	2004	All of the country	4	
Alpha	TT	2005	Puerto Plata	9	1,000
Dean	H4	2007	Azua, Barahona, National District, La Altagracia, La Romana, Pedernales, Peravia, San Cristóbal, San Pedro de Macorís, Santiago, Santo Domingo	1	1,600
Noel	TT	2007	Santo Domingo, National District, San Cristóbal, Peravia, Azua, Barahona, Pedernales, Independencia, Bahoruco, San Juan, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Espaillat, Salcedo, Duarte, La Vega, Monte Plata, Monseñor Nouel, Hato Mayor, El Seibo, Dajabón, Monte Cristi, Santiago Rodríguez, La Altagracia, San Pedro de Macorís	129	79,728

<b>Olga</b>	<b>TT</b>	2007	Bonao (Monseñor Nouel), Nagua (María Trinidad Sanches), Arenoso, Villa Rivas (Duarte), Santiago, Barahona, La Vega, Puerto Plata, Monte Plata, El Seibo	33	61,605
<b>Gustav</b>	<b>H1</b>	2008	Santo Domingo	8	6,257
<b>Hanna</b>	<b>TT</b>	2008	Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata	1	10,745
<b>Fay</b>	<b>TT</b>	2008	Whole country	4	
<b>Tomas</b>	<b>H1</b>	2010	Entire country		12,000
<b>Emily</b>	<b>TT</b>	2011	The whole country	3	7,000
<b>Irene</b>	<b>H1</b>	2011	San José de Ocoa, Peravia, San Cristóbal, Santo Domingo	4	37,000
<b>Isaac</b>	<b>TT</b>	2012	Azua, Monte Plata, Sánchez Ramírez, Barahona, San José de Ocoa	5	20,515
<b>Sandy</b>	<b>H2</b>	2012	Azua, Barahona, San Cristóbal, Santo Domingo, Duarte, Monte Plata, Peravia, San Juan, San José de Ocoa, National District	3	22,000
<b>Erika</b>	<b>TT</b>	2015	Entire country		2,133
<b>Matthew</b>	<b>H4</b>	2016	Azua, San José de Ocoa, San Juan de la Maguana, Pedernales, Barahona, Independencia, Dajabón, Monte Cristi, Bahoruco, Elías Pina, San Cristóbal, Peravia, Santiago Rodríguez, Puerto Plata, Valverde, Santo Domingo, National District, Monseñor Noel, Sánchez Ramírez, Monte Plata, La Vega	6	48
<b>Irma</b>	<b>H5</b>	2017	Verón, Higüey (La Altagracia), Samaná (Galera), La Romana, Puerto Plata (Morellano, Sabaneta de básica); San Cristóbal, Peravia, San José de Ocoa, Azua, Santiago (Santiago), Valverde (Mao, Esperanza), Monte Cristi (Montecristi), Dajabón, Espaillat (Gaspar Hernández), María Trinidad Sánchez		6,300
<b>María</b>	<b>H3</b>	2017	La Altagracia, El Seibo, Hato Mayor, Samaná, Espaillat, María Trinidad Sánchez, Puerto Plata, Santiago, Sánchez Ramírez, Monseñor Nouel, La Romana, Montecristi, Duarte, San Juan, Valverde, Dajabón, Santiago Rodríguez, San Pedro de Macorís, Hermanas Mirabal (Salcedo), La Vega	5	26,000
<b>Beryl</b>	<b>TT</b>	2018	San Cristóbal and Santo Domingo		8,000
<b>Isaías</b>	<b>H1</b>	2020	Duarte, Hato Mayor, El Seibo, Monte Plata, María Trinidad Sánchez, Samaná, San Cristóbal, and San Pedro de Macorís	2	5,595
<b>Laura</b>	<b>TT</b>	2020		4	10,000
<b>Elsa</b>	<b>H1</b>	2021	Bahoruco	2	153
<b>Fred</b>	<b>TT</b>	2021			4,025
<b>Fiona</b>	<b>H2</b>	2022	La Altagracia, La Romana, El Seibo, Samaná, Hato Mayor, María Trinidad Sánchez, Duarte, Monte Plata, La Vega, Espaillat, San Pedro de Macorís, San José de Ocoa, Puerto Plata, and Sánchez Ramírez	2	1,434,802
<b>Franklin</b>	<b>TT</b>	2023	Barahona, Azua, Bahoruco, Elías Pina, Independencia	3	289,083

Note: TT = Tropical Storm, H = Hurricane, Categories: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

Finally, in 2019, a study was published in the scientific journal *"Disaster Risk Science"* with the purpose of determining the impact of hurricanes on local economic activity in the short term, based on the analysis of satellite images in the Dominican Republic. The results suggest that, according to estimates, 19 storms (2000-2022) induced, on average, a 2.1% drop in nighttime brightness, which, translated into monetary values using quarterly GDP, means that the storms reduced GDP by approximately USD 1.1 billion <sup>(61)</sup>.

In conclusion, tropical cyclones are a recurring threat in the Dominican Republic. These phenomena generate serious economic impacts, including losses of billions of dollars and significant damage to key sectors such as health, water, agriculture, tourism, and energy. Their frequency and intensity justify their prioritization in early warning systems to mitigate their effects.

### **Priority risks that must be addressed through early actions and their relationship to the threat.**

The effects caused by tropical cyclones impact many communities in different ways, such as loss of life, destruction of livelihoods, and an increase in diseases such as gastrointestinal and skin diseases, among others.

Among the main risks associated with tropical cyclones and their main effects are:

Livelihoods: impact on small- and medium-scale livelihoods (agriculture, livestock, small businesses, tourism, etc.), as well as personal belongings and increased prices for basic goods.

Hygiene and health: People living in flood-prone areas are affected by gastrointestinal diseases (such as cholera), vector-borne diseases, and skin diseases, among others.

Access to safe water: Limited access to water in sufficient quantity and quality for human consumption.

Among the territories most exposed to tropical cyclones are the municipalities located in the provinces of Duarte, Barahona, Santo Domingo, the National District, and La Altagracia, with the coast and the banks of the main bodies of water in these territories being the areas most exposed to the impacts of heavy rains.


## **EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION**


<b>Overall objective of the intervention</b>	To reduce the prioritized impacts of heavy rains associated with tropical cyclones through anticipatory actions implemented by the Dominican Red Cross.
<b>Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target</b>	The potential high-risk geographical areas for extreme rainfall include the provinces of Duarte, Barahona, Santo Domingo, the National District, and La Altagracia, particularly the areas that are most vulnerable to the impacts of heavy rainfall on the coast and the banks of the main bodies of water in these territories.
<b>Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?</b>	Inclusion criteria: individuals and families are at risk due to the high exposure of their livelihoods, hygiene, health, and access to water to the threat of heavy rain, with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. dependence on small- and medium-scale livelihoods (agriculture, livestock, small businesses, tourism, others), and/or</li> <li>ii. possible impact from loss of personal items and increased prices of basic goods, and/or</li> </ul>


	<p>iii. limited access to water for human consumption due to contamination of water sources (including wells) and water supply cuts, and the risk of acute diarrhea (cholera), vector-borne diseases, and skin diseases.</p> <p>Prioritization criteria: families likely to be affected will be prioritized based on vulnerability criteria such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-parent households.</li> <li>• Households with school-age children.</li> <li>• Households with elderly people, chronic illness and/or disability, pregnant women and/or nursing mothers.</li> <li>• Households without regular income and/or low resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Trigger(s) statement</b></p>	<p>Trigger 1: A warning bulletin or communication issued by the Dominican Institute of Meteorology (INDOMET) with information on a possible cyclonic formation based on models and information from the National Hurricane Center (NHC), between 2 and 5 days.</p> <p>Trigger 2: Weather alert bulletin or communication issued by INDOMET indicating heavy rains associated with a tropical storm or hurricane, exceeding 100 mm accumulated over a 2-day period between May and November.</p> <p>Note: "Trigger 1" and "Trigger 2" are conditional, so "Trigger 1" must be met to reach "Trigger 2," which is what "activates" the EAP and triggers the Early Actions. However, it should be noted that "Trigger 1" could be reached beforehand by carrying out Early Actions that do not require any cost to the EAP.</p> <p>The source of the forecasts is INDOMET, which is the official body responsible for issuing forecasts and reporting on extreme weather events in the country.</p> <p>The forecasts are disseminated by INDOMET and the Emergency Operations Center (COE) via email. Some forecast products for rain warnings and forecasts are available from INDOMET and COE at the following link:</p> <p><a href="https://onamet.gob.do/index.php/pronosticos/boletin-ciclonico">https://onamet.gob.do/index.php/pronosticos/boletin-ciclonico</a>  <a href="http://186.149.199.247/sispi.php">http://186.149.199.247/sispi.php</a>  <a href="https://www.coe.gob.do/index.php/alertas/emision-de-alertas">https://www.coe.gob.do/index.php/alertas/emision-de-alertas</a></p> <p>The Crisis Management Room of the Dominican Red Cross (CRD) will be responsible for monitoring INDOMET forecast information and communications 24 hours a day. Information from the Crisis Management Room will be forwarded to the Relief and Risk Management Directorate, which is responsible for making the decision to activate the EAP, according to the triggers.</p> <p>Note: INDOMET, COE, and the DRC Crisis Management Room must be in constant contact and communication through access to the Technical Discussion (daily), email, among others.</p>
<p><b>Next steps - For National</b></p>	

<b>Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional)</b>	In the coming months, technical assistance will continue to be provided to INDOMET to enable more thorough verification of its forecasts. Advocacy work will also continue with the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INDHRI) to analyse the use of the GEOGLOWS hydrological models, in which they have included their historical flow rates. This would provide a second, more robust trigger to focus on flooding.
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## PLANNED OPERATIONS

	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 79,889</b>	
		<b>Target population</b>	1,850 people (370 families).	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of families receiving multipurpose cash transfers to reduce potential impacts.	<b>Target</b>	370 families.	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshop on Cash Transfer Programs (CTP) in Anticipatory Action for volunteers and staff involved in the CEA approach (year 1), for 25 people.</li> <li>2. "Course on census and beneficiary selection, and distribution of humanitarian aid" for volunteers and staff involved in the CEA and PGI approaches, as well as the WASH sector (year 1), workshop for 25 people.</li> <li>3. Feasibility study, market, and Financial Service Providers (FSP) for the MTP (year 1).</li> <li>4. Identification and signing of agreement with FSP (year 1), (no cost).</li> <li>5. Update on feasibility, market, and Financial Service Providers (FSP) for the CTP, including identification of FSP (year 2).</li> </ol>			
<b>Pre-positioning activities:</b>				
<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness-raising on the use of unconditional Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MCT) (activation), with a CEA approach (Activator 2. No cost, to be carried out as part of delivery).</li> <li>2. Delivery of 370 unconditional multipurpose cash transfers (including FSP commission on MCT), and application of satisfaction survey, with a CEA approach (Activator 2).</li> </ol>			


	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 67,765</b>	
		<b>Target population</b>	2,000 people (400 families)	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people receiving drinking water and hygiene supplies.	<b>Target</b>	2,000 people	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participatory design of campaigns, key messages, and educational materials for WASH and proper use of supplies to be delivered, involving the community in the design and adjusting to needs and information channels, with a CEA approach (Year 1).</li> <li>2. Development of an awareness workshop on the proper use of water and prevention of gastrointestinal diseases, with a CEA approach (Year 1).</li> <li>3. Maintenance of trucks for mobilization (Years 1 and 2).</li> </ol>		
<b>Pre-positioning activities:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation and/or acquisition (including layout) of educational material and/or digital and print campaign on WASH and proper use of supplies to be delivered.</li> <li>2. Purchase of supplies to produce family WASH kits, including cholera kits, ointment kits, and buckets with taps (200 units), with a two-year shelf life.</li> <li>3. Purchase of supplies to produce personal hygiene kits (400 units), with a two-year shelf life.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized Early Action:</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness and training campaigns for communities on WASH and the proper use of supplies to be delivered, including dissemination on social media with a CEA approach (Trigger 1 and Trigger 2). This will be delivered at no additional cost</li> <li>2. Distribution of WASH kits and personal hygiene kits, including community awareness (Trigger 2).</li> </ol>		


	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 6,894</b>	
		<b>Target population</b>	200 people	
<b>Indicator</b>	Number of people who have access to information and were consulted about early actions.	<b>Target</b>	200 people	

<p><b>Readiness activities:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Context analysis, identification of key actors within communities, and mapping of communication channels.</li> <li>2. Establish a mechanism for participation and accountability (feedback), which may include: focus groups, perception surveys, WhatsApp channels, telephone number, suggestion box, or others, as requested and previously identified with the community.</li> <li>3. Establish an Information Plan as an aid (and, if identified, a Communication for Behavior Change Plan), which includes messages for the Multipurpose Cash and WASH sectors, as well as Enabling Approaches adapted to different community groups, considering differences in language, format, and accessibility.</li> <li>4. Develop community meetings to socialize the intervention, considering the participatory approach, during the awareness-raising and community training sessions established in the "Multipurpose Cash" and "Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH)" sectors, included in the budget for each sector.</li> <li>5. CEA Technician.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Pre-positioning activities:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation and/or acquisition (including layout) of key messages, educational material, and/or digital campaign, in audio and print (as identified by the community) on CEA and information as aid.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dissemination of key messages and educational material (digital, audio, and print, depending on community needs) as part of an Information as Aid Plan. This includes early warning messages, tips for family preparedness (emergency backpack, etc.), safe actions (evacuation), life and health care, water, hygiene and sanitation, protection of property and belongings, among others. (Trigger 1 and Trigger 2). No cost.</li> <li>2. Validation and implementation of the feedback mechanism throughout the intervention, including community satisfaction surveys (with quantitative and qualitative questions), based on the CEA approach (<a href="#">Trigger 1 and Trigger 2</a>).</li> <li>3. Socialization and validation of experiences in the implementation of Early Actions in the field, based on the CEA approach (<a href="#">Trigger 2</a>).</li> </ol>

	4. Impact assessment of distributions, field visits to obtain feedback from families, and post-impact surveys, as well as the perceptions of volunteers and collaborators, based on the CEA approach ( <u>Trigger 2</u> ).
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## ENABLING APPROACHES

	<b>Partnership and Coordination</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 2,262</b>	
		<b>Target population</b>	40 people	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of coordination meetings with local actors	<b>Target</b>	2	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socialization and review of EAP implementation with stakeholders (national and local) and community leaders, as well as National Society staff and volunteers, with a CEA approach (Years 1 and 2).</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>			
<b>Pre-positioning activities:</b>	N/A			
<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring and follow-up meeting with local entities (<u>Trigger 2</u>).</li> <li>2. Closing meeting for report submission (<u>Trigger 2</u>).</li> </ol>			

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 43,185</b>	
		<b>Target population</b>	50 people	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of monitoring activities and lessons learned	<b>Target</b>	4 activities	
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management of office supplies, courier services, and bank fees (Years 1 and 2).</li> <li>2. Monitoring and evaluation, with a CEA approach (Year 1 and 2).</li> <li>3. EAP/AA coordinator (Year 1 and 2).</li> <li>4. Institutional workshop for dissemination and/or general review of EAP (Year 1 and 2).</li> <li>5. Anticipatory Action Course (Year 1 and 2).</li> <li>6. AA drills/simulation (Year 1 and 2).</li> </ol>			
<b>Pre-positioning activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purchase of uniforms, personal protective equipment (PPE), and visibility gear for Red Cross personnel.</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>			

<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring and evaluation, including post-distribution surveys (PDM), using the CEA approach (<a href="#">Trigger 2</a>).</li> <li>2. Fuel use and maintenance during PAT activation (<a href="#">Trigger 2</a>).</li> <li>3. Lessons learned workshop (<a href="#">Trigger 2</a>).</li> </ol>
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	<b>Secretariat services.</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>CHF 19,906</b>
		<b>Target population</b>	N/A
<b>Indicator:</b>	# Number of field monitoring visits carried out.	<b>Target</b>	3
<b>Readiness activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disaster Manager salary</li> <li>2. Finance Officer Salary</li> <li>3. Intern</li> <li>4. Monitoring visits (Year 1 and 2).</li> </ol>		
<b>Pre-positioning activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Visibility.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized Early Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring visits (<a href="#">Trigger 2</a>).</li> </ol>		

## CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

<p><b>Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions.</b></p> <p>Assumptions or minimum conditions needed to deliver early actions (including issues to be resolved)</p>	<p>The DRC has received funds from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on multiple occasions, demonstrating its ability to carry out humanitarian operations in natural disaster contexts, including:</p> <p>Floods that required mass evacuations, distribution of emergency kits, and support in temporary shelters.</p> <p>Tropical storms and hurricanes, such as Irma and Maria, 2017, Heavy rains in November 2023 and 2024, where actions were implemented in the areas of temporary shelter, WASH, and cash assistance for affected families.</p> <p>Droughts and their impact on livelihoods, particularly in rural communities, where agricultural recovery and financial support projects were developed.</p> <p>In these operations, the DRC met the established objectives in terms of scope and time, reaching the target populations in a timely manner.</p> <p><u>Results of the PER evaluation process:</u></p>
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As part of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) system, the DRC recently conducted a detailed assessment, the findings of which highlighted key strengths and areas for improvement for early action. Among the most relevant results are:

Strengths:

Established monitoring and warning systems that enable rapid responses to reliable forecasts.

Logistical capacity, including well-equipped regional warehouses and personnel trained in rapid aid distribution.

Experience in inter-agency coordination, working with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other government entities.

Areas for improvement:

More training on specific early actions for volunteers in local branches.

Strengthening of administrative processes for managing cash assistance (CVA) in large-scale emergencies.

Capacity to implement early actions within the implementation period.

The DRC has demonstrated its capacity to implement actions within the deadlines established by the FbF mechanisms, relying on:

Early warning systems: Monitored in real time through collaboration with the COE and the use of forecasts provided by institutions such as [INDOMET and the National Hurricane Center].

Trained response teams: With more than 100 volunteers trained in Forecast-Based Financing strategies and rapid activation protocols.

Network of affiliates: With national coverage that facilitates reaching remote communities in critical times.

Strategic alliances: With national and international organizations that support the deployment of technical and financial resources.

Planning based on evidence and technical expertise.

The planning of early actions included in this EAP is supported by lessons learned from previous DREF-funded operations, as well as by the results of the PER. This evidence ensures that interventions are designed realistically, taking into account the operational capacity and specific needs of the target communities.

In conclusion, the accumulated experience, established systems, and ongoing commitment to improvement position the Dominican Red Cross as a reliable entity that is prepared to successfully implement the EAP, ensuring timely and effective interventions that mitigate the impact of disasters on vulnerable populations.

Operational, Thematic, and Administrative Capacity:

The Dominican Red Cross (DRC) has a robust operational, thematic, and administrative structure that supports the efficient implementation of Early Action Protocols (EAPs). Throughout its history, the DRC has developed significant capacities in areas critical to humanitarian response, including specific early actions such as Livelihoods, Cash and Vouchers Assistance (CVA), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Food Security, and Temporary Shelter.

Operational Capacity

The National Society has:

Trained staff and active volunteers: Currently, the DRRC has more than 6,000 volunteers distributed across 156 branches throughout the country, with a core of 100 volunteers specially trained in Forecast-Based Financing (FbF) and EAP activations.

Specialized teams: National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and Local Disaster Response Teams (LDRT) have been formed in several regions of the country. These teams are trained in early response actions, including rapid assessments, cash assistance implementation, and emergency logistics operations.

Thematic expertise:

The Dominican Red Cross has significant strengths in the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector, backed by a specialized technical team and logistical resources that enable a rapid and effective response to emergencies. It currently has 36 technicians trained in safe water treatment and distribution, who can be mobilized to affected areas in coordination with institutions such as the Civil Defense.

To ensure access to drinking water in critical situations, there are nine water treatment plants and equipment for mass water supply in emergencies, all-terrain vehicles, two tanker trucks for the distribution of safe water, and camping equipment. This infrastructure has been key in previous operations, especially during rainy seasons and hurricanes.

The experience gained in the implementation of WASH projects and operations includes interventions in:

- **Water treatment** using water treatment plants and portable systems.
- **Distribution of filters and containers** for safe storage.
- **Improvement of community wells** and water supply systems.
- **Delivery of hygiene kits** and promotion of healthy practices.
- **Training and community awareness** to reduce health risks.
- In addition, the **Water and Sanitation team** has provided **international support** in emergency operations and humanitarian projects, collaborating with other National Societies such as the **Red Cross Society of Panama, Venezuelan Red Cross, Cuban Red Cross, and Haiti Red Cross Society**, thereby strengthening its technical capacity and experience in diverse contexts.

The National Society has demonstrated its operational capacity in **multiple response operations**, including:

- **Hurricane Matthew (2016)**  
People reached: 37,809  
Achievements: Installation of water purification plants in affected areas, distribution of more than 150,000 liters of safe water, and delivery of hygiene kits to isolated communities.
- **Hurricane Irma (2017)**  
People reached: 24,000  
Achievements: Rapid mobilization of WASH teams, installation of safe water distribution points, and mass hygiene promotion campaigns in shelters.
- **Hurricane Maria (2017)**  
People reached: 50,000  
Achievements: Support for the rehabilitation of community water systems, delivery of filters and jerry cans, and psychosocial assistance in coordination with local authorities.
- **Tropical Storm Irene (2011)**  
People reached: 7,000 displaced and 1,340 sheltered  
Achievements: Distribution of safe water in shelters, delivery of hygiene kits, and educational campaigns to prevent waterborne diseases.
- **Storm Noel (2007)**  
People reached: 23,000  
Achievements: Distribution of 160,000 liters of drinking water, installation of mobile plants, and logistical support in isolated areas.
- **Storm Olga (2007)**

People reached: 34,480  
Achievements: Implementation of temporary water supply systems and delivery of basic supplies for family hygiene.

- **Hurricane Fiona (2022)**

People reached: 48,294 families (about 190,000 people)  
Achievements: Installation of water treatment plants in affected communities, distribution of hygiene kits, and disease prevention campaigns.

- **Operation COVID-19 (2020)**

People reached: More than 100,000 nationwide  
Achievements: Delivery of hygiene and food kits, installation of handwashing stations in public spaces, and mass prevention campaigns.

These interventions have included actions to distribute safe water, install water treatment plants, deliver hygiene supplies, promote health, and provide logistical support in coordination with national and international authorities. The experience gained in these operations strengthens the National Society's capacity to respond effectively to complex, large-scale emergencies.

#### EMERGENCY HEALTH

The National Society has a solid structure for emergency health care, consisting of:

- **A community health team** with doctors, nurses, and volunteers trained in first aid, pre-hospital care, and health promotion.
- **A network of ambulances** equipped for transport and basic care.
- **First aid kits and medical equipment** for rapid response in shelters and affected communities.
- **Experience in outbreak prevention and control campaigns** (dengue, cholera, COVID-19), as well as in psychosocial support (PSS) in emergencies.
- Close coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and international organizations.

#### Experience in previous operations:

- **COVID-19 Operation (2020-2021):** More than **250,000 people** reached with prevention messages, delivery of hygiene kits, and psychosocial support.
- **Hurricanes Irma and Maria (2017):** Medical teams and shelters in communities, benefiting more than **15,000 people**.
- **Hurricane Fiona (2022):** Primary care and PSS for more than **10,000 people** in affected areas.

The **Dominican Red Cross (DRC)** has consolidated its capacity to implement Cash Transfer Programs (CTPs) as part of its humanitarian response strategy, ensuring the dignity and autonomy of affected people. This capacity is based on:

#### **Institutional Strengths in CTP:**

- Team specialized in CTP, trained in international standards (IFRC, Sphere) and digital tools such as RedRose for registration and monitoring.
- Clear protocols for beneficiary selection, with a focus on gender, inclusion, and protection.
- Strategic alliances with financial institutions and electronic platforms for secure transfers.
- Experience in accountability and community feedback mechanisms to ensure transparency.

#### **Experience in CTP operations**

The DRC has implemented CTP in various emergencies, benefiting thousands of families:

- **Hurricane Maria (2017):** 2,500 families received multipurpose transfers.
- **Operation COVID-19 (2020):** Thousands of vulnerable families received cash transfers to cover food and health needs.
- **MDRDO015** with cash transfers to cover basic needs.
- **DREF MDRDO016: 1,000 families benefited** from cash transfers to cover basic needs.
- **DREF MDRDO018:** Implementation of a program for **500 families** affected by emergencies.

#### **Notable achievements in CTP**

- Implementation of **multipurpose CTP** in complex emergencies.
- Integration of **technology** for real-time **registration and monitoring**.
- Coordination with **international humanitarian actors** to expand coverage and ensure standards.

The **Dominican Red Cross (DRC)** has strengthened its capacity to implement **Community Engagement (CEA)** strategies and **accountability** mechanisms, ensuring that people affected by emergencies actively participate in the response and receive clear, accessible, and reliable information.

#### **Institutional Strengths in CEA:**

- Team specialized in CEA, trained in participatory methodologies and community feedback tools.

- Protocols for information and communication management in emergencies, aligned with IFRC standards.
- Multiple communication channels: community radio, social media, SMS messages, loudspeaker announcements, and printed materials adapted to local contexts.
- Feedback and complaint mechanisms: physical mailboxes, telephone lines, digital surveys, and community spaces to ensure transparency and trust.
- Inclusive approach: messages adapted for people with disabilities, older adults, and vulnerable communities.

#### Administrative capacity

The **Dominican Red Cross** has an administrative structure that ensures **transparent, efficient, and accountable management of financial and material resources** in all its operations. This capacity is based on:

- **Internal control and audit systems** aligned with the international standards of the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)**.
- **Clear accountability processes**, including monitoring mechanisms and periodic reports for donors, partners, and communities.
- **Digital platforms for financial and logistical management**, which enable real-time traceability of funds and supplies.
- **Ongoing training of administrative staff** in accounting standards, procurement, and compliance with humanitarian policies.
- **Implementation of the Transparency Action Plan (TAP)**, which reinforces institutional integrity and partner confidence.

In addition, **monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems** that comply with international standards have been incorporated, ensuring the quality and effectiveness of programs and projects. These systems make it possible to measure results, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that assistance reaches those who need it most.

#### Capacity Building and Feasibility Studies

In 2023, a feasibility study was conducted for the implementation of FbF in the context of the Dominican Republic, identifying that the DRC has a solid operational base, although improvements in training in specific early actions are recommended. Since then, workshops and drills have been conducted in collaboration with the IFRC and other organizations, increasing the technical preparedness of staff.

#### Special Structures for EAP Activation

The DRC has established key branches with volunteers trained in AA: These branches are equipped with basic resources for rapid activation.

Specific action plan: Includes clear activation procedures, roles and responsibilities for each team, and mechanisms for continuous feedback during operations.

Strategies and Plans:

The DRC's EAP is fully aligned with the National Society's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategy, ensuring consistency and effectiveness in the proposed actions.

Integration with Contingency Plans:

The EAP is directly linked to the DRC's existing contingency plans, designed to address the main risks identified in the country, such as floods, hurricanes, droughts, and landslides. These plans include clear procedures for the mobilization of human and material resources, as well as coordination mechanisms with key actors, ensuring a comprehensive and timely response.

Contribution to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan

In line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DRR), the EAP prioritizes interventions that strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable communities, focusing on specific early actions that mitigate the impact of disasters before they occur. These actions complement the preparedness and response strategies already implemented by the DRC, generating a comprehensive approach to risk management.

Consistency with the DRC's National Strategy:

The EAP is also aligned with the DRC's strategic objectives, especially those related to:

Community preparedness: Encouraging the participation of communities at risk in the design and implementation of anticipatory measures.

Capacity building: Developing skills in volunteers and technical staff to execute early actions based on forecasts.

Inter-institutional coordination: Working jointly with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other government and humanitarian entities.

Financial capacity to advance funds

The DRC has the financial capacity to advance funds and ensure the immediate implementation of early actions during the critical period between the activation of the EAP and the arrival of DREF funds. This capacity is backed by the DRC's previous experience in managing DREF-funded operations, where it has been standard practice to advance financial

	<p>resources to cover immediate needs, ensuring a timely response. In addition, the DRC maintains a robust administrative system and financial planning that allows it to mobilize its own funds or those from Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country, if necessary. This financial preparation is a key component for the successful implementation of the EAP, especially in scenarios with short implementation deadlines, ensuring that early actions are effective and reach target communities without significant delays.</p>
<p><b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP</b></p>	<p>Dominican Institute of Meteorology (INDOMET): This is the official entity responsible for monitoring, analysing and providing information on weather conditions in the country. Its role within the EAP is to transmit weather warnings and alerts to the DRC.</p> <p>National Emergency Commission (CNE): This is the governing body with a mandate for risk management and emergency response. In association with the EAP, the CNE will guide inter-institutional coordination in technical and scientific areas for the generation of anticipatory actions, as well as promoting the policies and decisions of the National Council for Prevention, Mitigation, and Response.</p> <p>Civil Defense: Its objective is to safeguard the physical integrity of people in the event of a disaster. Associated with the EAP, the DRC shall coordinate Early Actions with Civil Defense, especially in the territory.</p> <p>National Hurricane Center (NHC): This is a division of the Tropical Prediction Center of the National Weather Service, responsible for monitoring and predicting the behavior of tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes. The NHC would be the entity that would issue warnings of the probability of a tropical storm or hurricane moving through its communication channels.</p> <p>German Red Cross: Contributes technical and methodological guidance for the development of this Simplified Early Action Protocol.</p> <p>Climate Center: Provides technical support for the selection of forecasts, definition of thresholds, and activation mechanisms in collaboration with INDOMET.</p>

# BUDGET



## Early Action Protocol Summary

MDRDO020 - Dominican Republic Red Cross  
Dominican Republic: Intense rains caused by Tropical Cyclones  
Simplified EAP - sEAP2025DO01

<u>Operating Budget</u>	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>21,483</b>	<b>56,011</b>	<b>77,054</b>	<b>154,548</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	11,711	0	68,179	79,889
Health	0	0	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,722	55,150	6,894	67,765
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	0	0	0	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,050	862	1,982	6,894
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>54,542</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>65,352</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	1,723	0	539	2,262
Secretariat Services	15,942	3,102	862	19,906
National Society Strengthening	36,877	2,154	4,153	43,185
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>76,025</b>	<b>61,268</b>	<b>82,608</b>	<b>219,901</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this simplified EAP please contact:

### In Dominican Red Cross

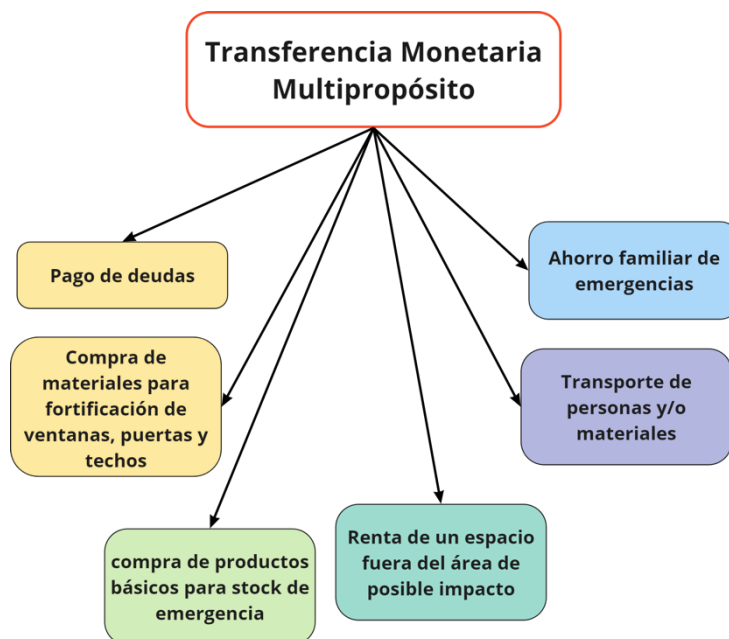
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# ANNEXES

## Annex 1. Potential use of CTP and calculation of transfer amount.



Reference for transfer amount calculation				
No.	Item	Unit	Unit price (USD)	Value (USD)
1.	Represents 74% of the minimum wage for microenterprises for 2025 ( <a href="http://tss.gob.do">tss.gob.do</a> ).	1 for a household of 5 people.	200	200
Rounded value				200
<b>Total (USD)</b>				<b>200</b>

### Justification for the multipurpose transfer amount (USD 200)

The proposed amount of 200 USD, equivalent to approximately RD\$ 11,800 according to the average exchange rate for 2025 (RD\$ 59.00 = 1 USD), is justified based on the current wage structure in the Dominican Republic and its real purchasing power within the lowest income levels.

According to Resolution CNS-01-2025 of the National Wage Committee, the minimum monthly wage for the non-sectorized private sector varies between RD\$ 15,860.32 for micro-enterprises and RD\$ 27,988.80 for large enterprises, while the Social Security Treasury (TSS) establishes a national reference minimum wage of RD\$ 21,674.80 as of April 2025 ([tss.gob.do](http://tss.gob.do)).

In this context, a transfer of RD\$ 11,800 represents:

- **74% of the minimum wage for micro-enterprises** (RD\$ 15,860.32);
- **54% of the average national minimum wage (TSS)**; and

- **42% of the minimum wage for large enterprises.**

This level of support is equivalent to between two and three weeks of net income for a worker in the lowest-wage sector, providing immediate and flexible spending power to cover priorities defined by the household itself—such as transportation, replacement of goods, payment of minor debts, or strengthening of livelihoods—without distorting local markets or creating economic dependence.

Given its proportion relative to the legal minimum income and its consistency with the real purchasing power of the average household in quintile 1, the amount of USD 200 is considered reasonable, proportional, and financially sustainable as a multipurpose transfer within the Dominican socioeconomic context.

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