



HOMES DEVASTATED BY HURRICANE MARIA IN MAHAUT, DOMINICA
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SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hurricane Maria made landfall on Dominica on 18 September 2017 as a category 5 hurricane with wind speeds of 155 mph. According to initial reports from the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)¹, the entire country with a population of over 71,000 individuals has been significantly affected. To date, 27 fatalities have been confirmed by CDEMA. Flyover imaging and on-the-ground assessments have confirmed significant damages to housing infrastructures. The roofs of a significant proportion of buildings (up to 90% in many areas) have been partially or completely destroyed. Other buildings have completely collapsed and/or slid off their foundations, particularly in coastal/fishing villages where storm surges and flooding occurred.

Although the clusters have not been activated, IOM is providing support to the Government of Dominica by coordinating the shelter and the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) response in Dominica. Regular meetings are convened by the Deputy Local Government Commissioner in the capital Roseau on shelter strategy, technical guidelines, pipeline and response to date.

An aerial survey conducted by the Pacific Disaster Center of 6,770 structures resulted in the following estimates: 10 per cent of structures slightly damaged, 28 per cent moderately damaged, 39 per cent highly damaged, and 23 per cent completely destroyed (please refer to the table on the next page).

71,000

PEOPLE AFFECTED IN THE COUNTRY

65,000

PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

IOM APPEAL (USD) (September - December 2017)



Camp Coordination
and Camp Man-
agement (CCCM)

600 K



Shelter and
Non-Food Items

1.67 M

TOTAL

2.27 million

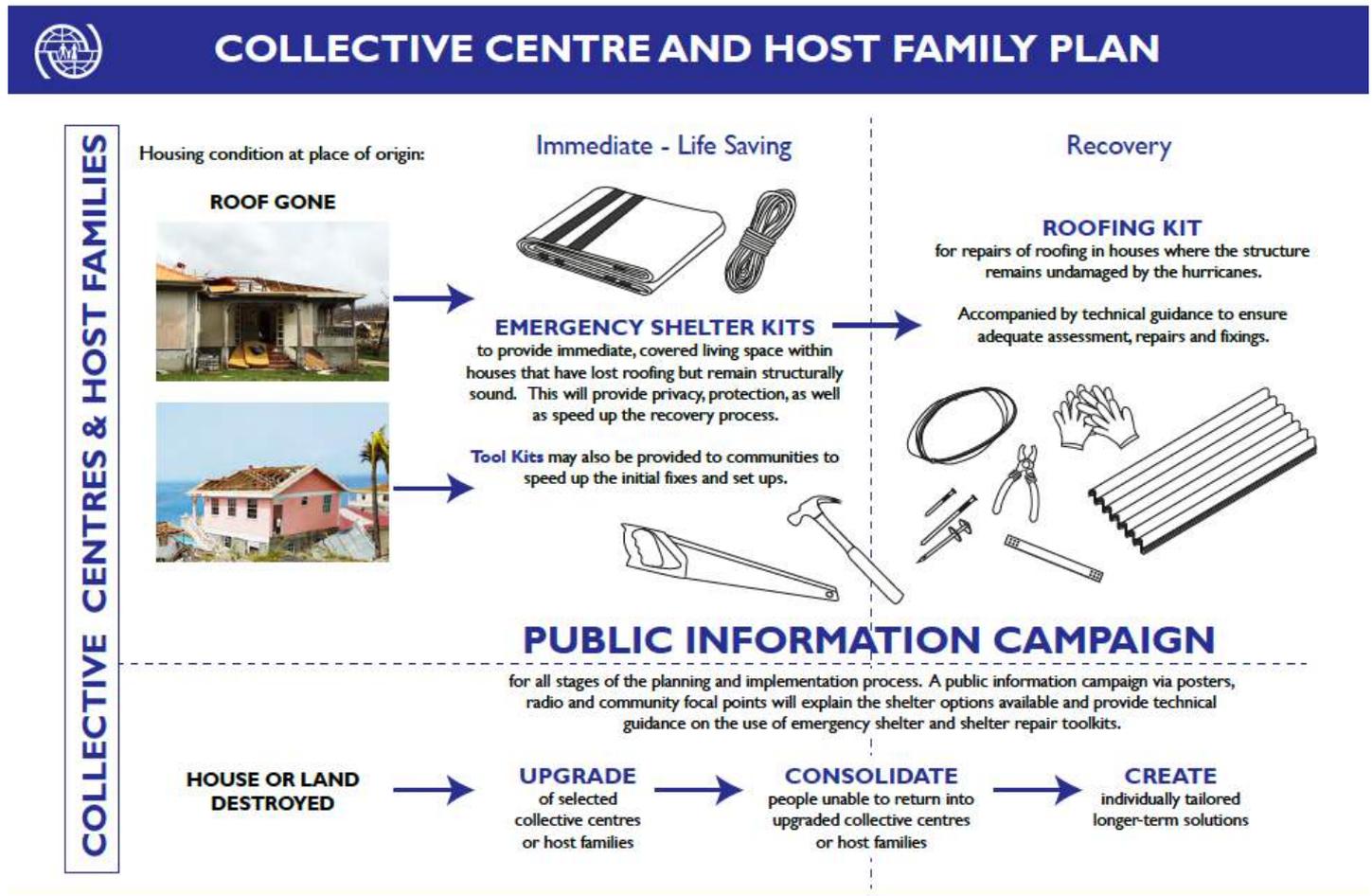
¹ http://cdema.org/cdema_sitrep_1_hurricane_maria.pdf

Table: Aerial survey conducted by the Pacific Disaster Center of 6,770 structures resulted in the following:

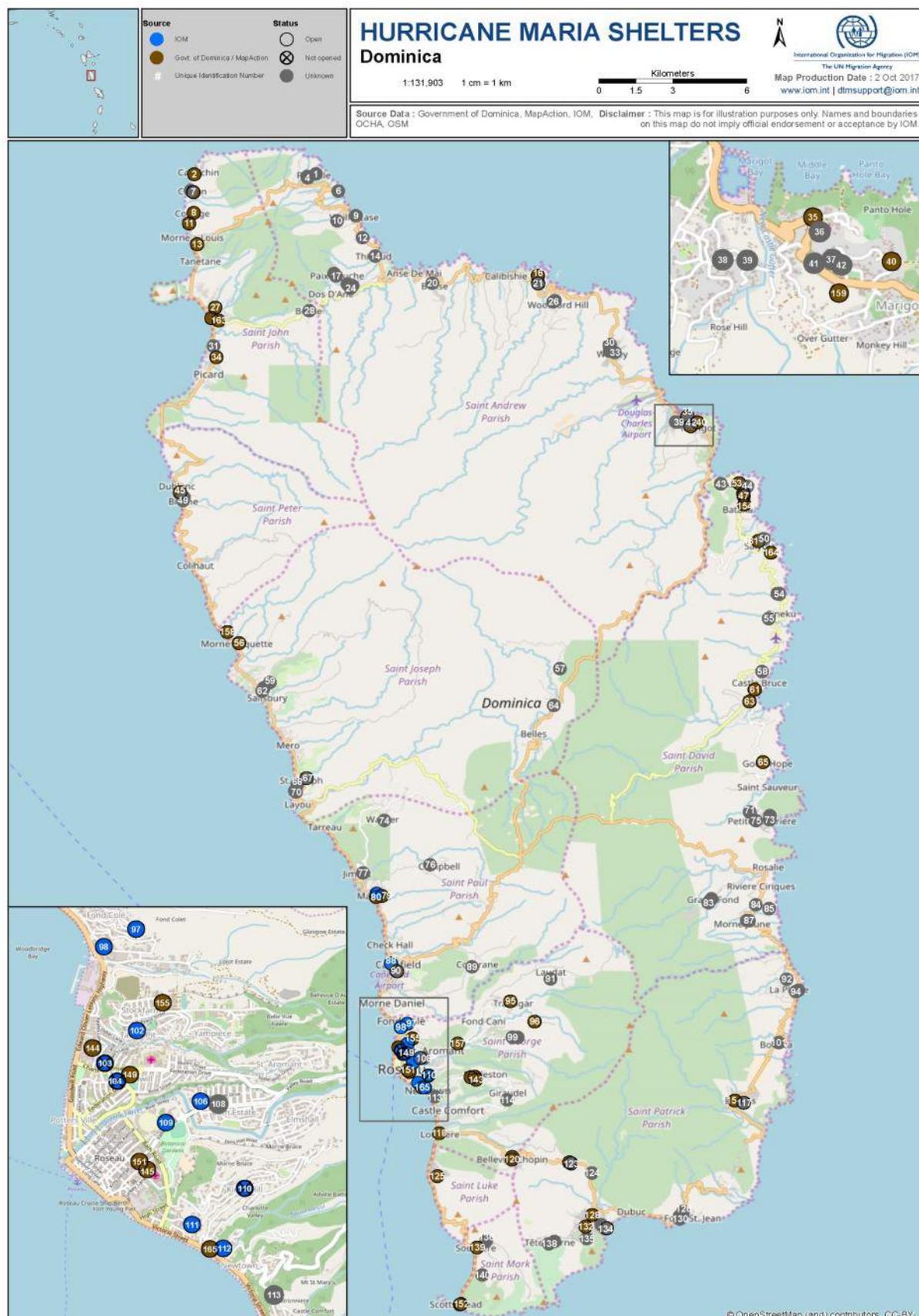
# of homes	Per cent	Status	Extrapolated to 26,085 homes in Dominica (Govt. census)	Assume will self-cover without assistance		Remaining requiring assistance
2	<1%	No damage	8	100%	8	0
672	10%	Slightly damaged	2,589	100%	2,589	0
1,883	28%	Moderately damaged	7,255	60%	4,353	2,902
2,666	39%	Highly damaged	10,272	10%	1,027	9,245
1,547	23%	Completely destroyed	5,961	0%	0	5,961
6,770	Total		26,085			18,108

According to latest information tracked by WFP and IOM, there are currently 10,406 tarpaulins and 210 tents either planned, en route to or arrived in Dominica, brought by various shelter organisations and donors. In terms of non-food items (NFI), 3,680 blankets and 9,072 mosquito nets have been ordered by shelter actors.

The government has endorsed the Collective Centre and Host Family Support Plan, which was developed with assistance from IOM and other shelter actors. The document prioritises helping households to leave the collective centres and host families, return to their homes, and begin the repair and rebuilding process. Below is an illustration of the support plan:



Before the impact of Hurricane Maria, 143 buildings were designated as hurricane shelters (hereafter referred to as collective centres). To date, IOM and the Government of Dominica have gathered information regarding 78 of these collective centres. As of 30 September 2017, initial indications are that the 78 collective centres contacted to date are housing 3,044 individuals. The status and occupancy of the remaining 65 collective centres is not yet known; assessment of these centres is the priority activity for DTM assessments. Twenty of these centres are confirmed as damaged, but the assessment of damages is not yet complete. Additionally, unofficial collective centres and host family locations are being used by those displaced due to housing damage or destruction.



From 27—28 September, IOM conducted displacement tracking matrix (DTM) assessments in 14 collective centres in Roseau and the surrounding areas. The DTM is a system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. Major issues reported at the collective centres included the lack of food and water, lack of mosquito nets and hygiene kits, absence of separated areas and privacy measures, and hygiene and solid waste issues. Most collective centres are schools, churches and community centres, and there is growing pressure for displaced people to find durable shelter solutions to enable services to restart. Most centres are not suitable for hosting displacement for an extended period, and many require significant repair work.

IOM RESPONSE PLAN



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

As per the strategy endorsed by the Government of Dominica, the CCCM sector's priority is to 1) improve the living conditions within the collective centres and host family homes and, 2) to avoid the formation of displacement camps if possible. In order to achieve this, DTM assessments are rapidly identifying the location, population numbers, conditions and priority needs in collective centres, as well as the possibility for return. The return of as many people as possible will be reinforced through the emergency support from other sectors.

For the remaining displaced population whose homes are too damaged for roofing kit support, the strategy is to host them in upgraded and consolidated collective centres. Collective centres will be identified so that they can be upgraded and provided with improvement works (e.g. solar panel installation, WASH repairs and upgrades, installation of privacy screens) and unsuitable collective centres will be closed. Upgraded collective centres will remain a disaster preparedness resource for future events, providing more suitable shelter in the event of an emergency.

IOM activities will include:

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

Funding required

\$600,000

Target no. of individuals

4,000



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

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

Funding required

\$1,672,400

Target no. of individuals

5,940

IOM activities, based on the Build Back Safer principle, will include:

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

IOM CAPACITY IN COUNTRY

IOM deployed a surge team with capacity in emergency response management, logistics, shelter, camp coordination and camp management, displacement tracking and program development to support the government and humanitarian response in Dominica. As of 2 October 2017 there are five international staff members present in Dominica. The response in Dominica is being supported by the IOM regional office in San Jose, Costa Rica and global procurement and supply unit (GPSU) in Panama, country office in IOM Guyana, regional office in Washington DC and emergency specialists in IOM's headquarters in Geneva.



IOM STAFF, ALONG WITH OTHER MEMEBERS OF THE SHELTER COORDINATION GROUP, SPEAKING WITH A SHELTER MANAGER OF THE MAHAUT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL COLLECTIVE CENTRE. © IOM 2017

SUMMARY OF IOM PROJECTS WITHIN THE APPEAL*

SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	TOTAL REQUESTED AMOUNT (USD)
CCCM	Collective centre support and displacement needs tracking	\$600,000
Shelter/NFIs	Emergency shelter, NFI and roofing kit distribution	\$1,492,400
Shelter/NFIs	Early recovery support to the most vulnerable households	\$120,000
Shelter and NFIs	Support to shelter coordination	\$60,000
TOTAL APPEAL		\$2,272,400

*All interventions proposed in this appeal are in line with the Dominica Flash Appeal



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