

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was deployed to track and provide up-to-date information on sudden displacement and population movements.

Overview

This document provides a snapshot of the current situation in the area of Dominica’s capital **Roseau**, following Hurricane Maria which made landfall on the island on 19 September 2017. Before hurricane Maria, a list had been provided by the Dominican government to redirect displaced individuals to 143 shelter sites. Out of these pre-determined sites, a total of 14 shelter sites, all situated in the Roseau area, were visited and assessed on 27 and 28 September 2017. While three were closed due to damages, the remaining 11 shelters were functioning and **hosting a total of 407 people**. All of the shelters are collective centers that receive private donations, mainly churches, community centers and schools.

Highlights

- **14 shelters** in Roseau area have been visited, hosting **470** displaced people
- Assessed shelters include mainly **families**
- Shelter sites included **churches, community centers** and **schools**
- Lack of **food, water, non-food items** and **electricity**
- Shelters are **accessible**



Shelter

The assessed shelters all have shelter managers and are largely **accessible**. The access to only a few shelters requires detours due to damaged bridges. All assessed shelters seem to not be overcrowded and include mainly families, some elderly, but no unaccompanied minors.

There is a **lack of privacy** in the shelters and no special provisions for disabled persons are provided.

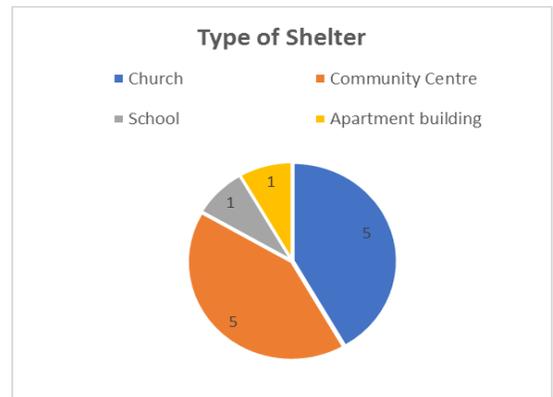


Figure 1. Number of shelters visited during this assessment, by type. *Note: Three school buildings are counted as one as they belong to the same school.*

Persons hosted, by type of shelter

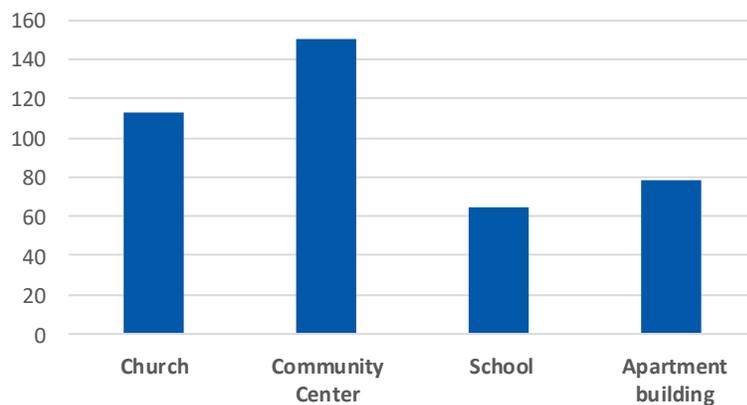


Figure 2. Number of displaced persons hosted in shelters, by type of shelter.

Health

Some displaced persons are affected by diabetes and asthma, however, **no communicable diseases** were reported. The Ministry of Health has also started to conduct health assessments in the shelters.

Education

Schools are **not expected to open** in the near future, leading to protection concerns for children in Roseau.

WASH

All visited shelters include toilets, however, buckets of water are being used for both the toilet flush and to take showers. In addition, garbage is accumulating, which presents hygiene and health concerns.

Food and water are scarce. The water taps of only one assessed shelter site are functioning. Due to the resource scarcity, one shelter reported that they have been appropriated by local businesses. All of the shelters expect that they will run out of water soon while most shelters are collecting water from nearby sources (streams and wells).

Protection

The vast majority of the shelter’s inhabitants sleep in the same area **on floor mats**. There are protection concerns as the **lack of separated areas** in most cases deprives the displaced persons of their privacy and increases insecurity.

Only the apartment building and school had individual rooms, which is a protection issue as non-family members were being placed together (in the case of the apartment building).

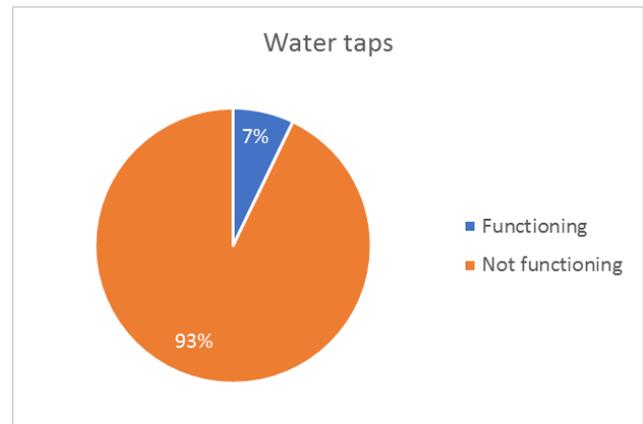


Figure 3. Proportion of functioning and not functioning water taps.

Food and NFIs

Due to **lack of food and livelihood activities**, looting of food has taken place. In addition, non-food items (NFIs), such as mosquito nets and hygiene kits, are lacking and have not been distributed in the region.

Recommendations

DTM should collect more information on the following caseloads:

- Displaced persons in the **143 official collective pre-hurricane shelters**
- People in **unofficial** (and so far unknown) collective centers
- People living in **host families**

