



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Dominica Hurricane Maria Response

Round 2 – 6 November 2017



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

The following are the findings from collective centers assessed during the second round of DTM assessments conducted from 24 October -2 November 2017.



45 collective centers house Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Dominica



These **45** centres house **239** households (**742** individuals)



36% of the displaced population reside in **schools**.



A reported **60%** of the IDPs residing in collective centers present a **vulnerability**.



All IDPs indicated the **destruction/severe damage of their house** as the main reason for remaining in shelters.



Key informants in all centers have indicated that **shelter materials** such as wood, metal sheeting, tools are needed to repair damaged homes.



Access to **sectoral services** (e.g. WASH, CCCM, Education, Health, Shelter/NFI, Food, Protection and Livelihood) **varies** between collective centers.



Distribution of mattresses in Goodwill Parish Hall

INTRODUCTION

The country of Dominica has been devastated by the passage of Hurricane Maria. The hurricane made landfall on the island on 18 September 2017 as a category 5 hurricane, causing the death of at least 26 persons and extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure. As per an aerial survey from the Pacific Disaster Centre of 6,770 of the 26,085 buildings in the country, 67% of buildings were damaged (moderately or severely) and 23% were destroyed. Many families who took refuge in pre-identified evacuation shelters (hereafter referred to as collective centers) across the country prior to and during the hurricane still reside in these centers.



To identify the existing collective centers and monitor displacement across the country, IOM established its **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** in Dominica. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an integrated set of tools used to track and monitor the movement and living conditions of displaced populations. Baseline data is collected across an affected area, processed by IOM's own DTM team, and when shared with key government and humanitarian partners, it enables timely identification of vulnerable populations and their needs, thus strengthening the coordinated efforts of all humanitarian actors. DTM captures the movement and trends of a constantly shifting population and provides ongoing and up-to-date information with increased frequency during new crises. The DTM aims to track population movement in Dominica through a set of tools including observation, cartography, key informant interviews, and physical counting.



Preliminary site verifications of collective centers were completed on 6 October, compiling data gathered by the government as well as assessments by IOM teams, starting with the 143 official centres and expanding to new, unofficial collective centres. Rapid site assessments began on 11 October 2017 with a report on the first round of assessments published on 20 October 2017.

This report presents the data collected by IOM teams during the period of 23 October to 3 November 2017.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX – MISSION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (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.

The DTM has been continuously refined and enhanced through years of operational experience in countries in both conflict and natural disaster settings. It delivers essential role in providing primary data and information on displacement, both in country and at the global level. It is comprised of four distinct components:

- **Mobility Tracking:** regularly tracks cross-sectoral needs and population movements to target assistance in locations of displacement, locations of origin or possible relocation sites to support sustainable solutions to displacement;
- **Flow Monitoring:** tracks movements of displaced populations at key transit points;
- **Registration:** individual and household level information used by site managers for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming;
- **Surveys:** gathers specific information through population sampling, in regard to return intentions, displacement solutions, community perceptions, and other thematic information related to displacement.

DTM IN DOMINICA

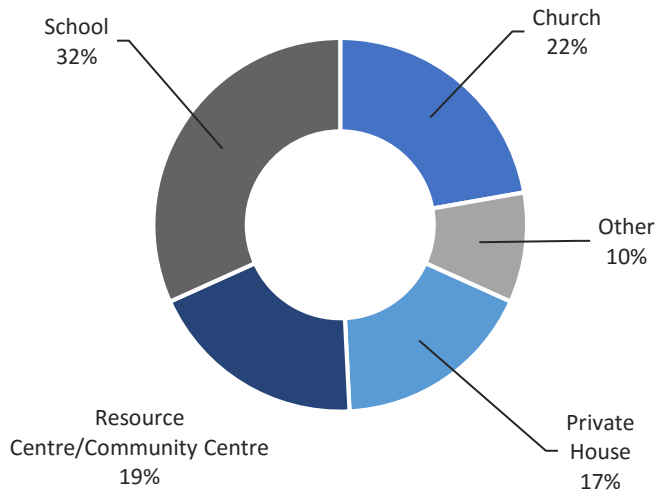
Currently, the DTM in Dominica is assessing evacuation centres (collective centres) through the **Mobility Tracking** component. Through field visits, observation, physical counts and key informant interviews, the DTM Evacuation Center/Site Assessment produces a master list with information on population movement and mobility within emergency shelters identified pre- and post-hurricane. It includes information on multi-sectoral needs and services in each evacuation center or group site, ranging from shelter and non-food item (NFI) needs, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, protection and education. Emphasis on context-appropriate GBV and Counter Trafficking risks provides an overview of specific risks encountered by affected population residing in evacuation centers/sites and thus better informs the humanitarian response, allowing for targeted assistance.

The DTM team is comprised of 2 DTM officers supported by 12 field enumerators collecting data in centres.



OCCUPIED COLLECTIVE CENTERS

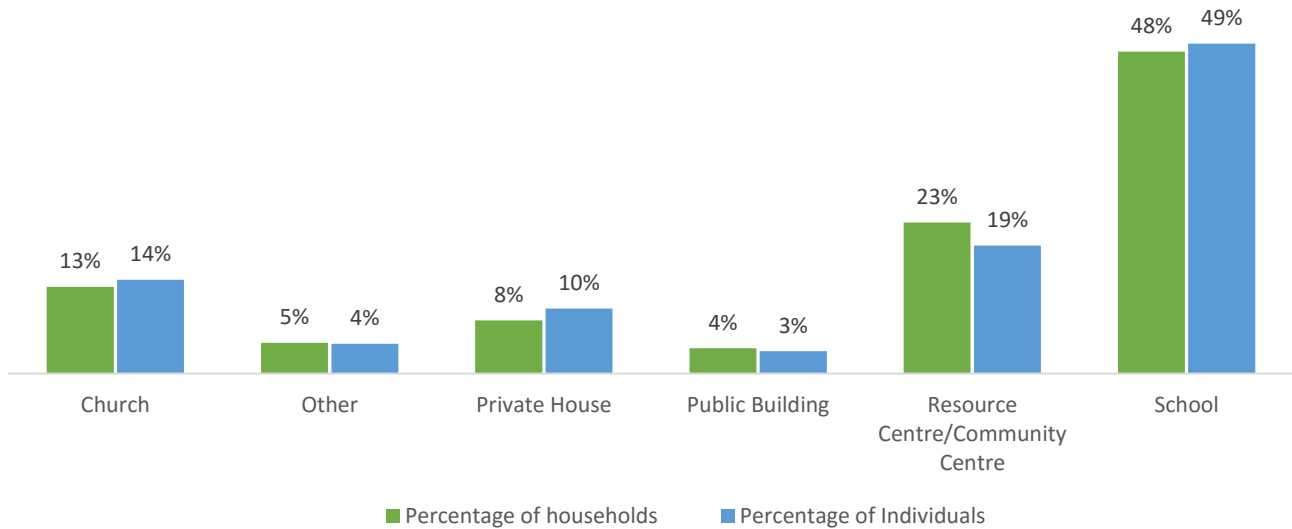
Normal use of collective centers



Of the 69 centers assessed by IOM teams, 45 are currently in use as collective centers and house 239 households (742 individuals). These assessments included evaluations in centers in the North East which could not be visited during the first round of DTM assessments.

16 collective centers assessed by the DTM enumerators are schools (housing 48% of the IDP population), while 10 are community or resource centers (23% of the IDP IDPs) and 9 are places of worship – i.e. churches (housing 13% of displaced population). The remaining 10 centers (16% of IDPs) are private residences whose owners/occupants are hosting the affected population (8%) or public buildings/businesses (8%).

Displaced population by type of centres

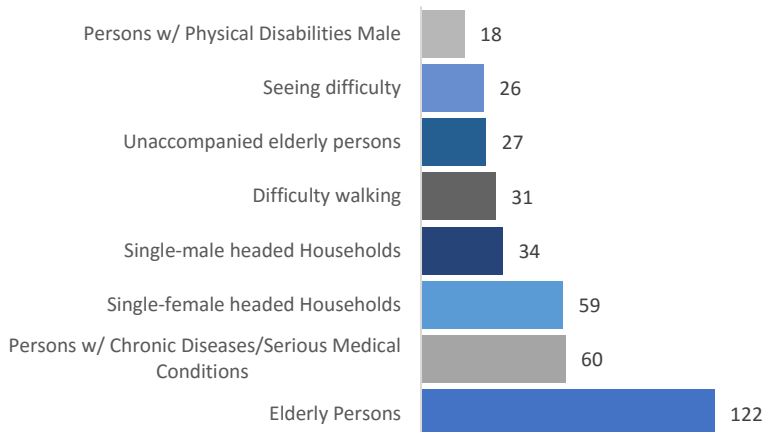


*63 collective centres house 1,862 Internally Displaced Persons
53% of this population reside in schools*



VULNERABILITIES

8 most encountered vulnerabilities



Key informants interviewed by IOM teams indicated that 443 IDPs in collective centres present a vulnerability. This represents 60% of the IDP population residing in collective centres, a 28% increase from the previous period. The most encountered vulnerabilities are the following;

- 122 elderly persons (28% of the vulnerable population in collective centres)
- 60 chronically ill (14%).
- 59 female single head of households (13%)

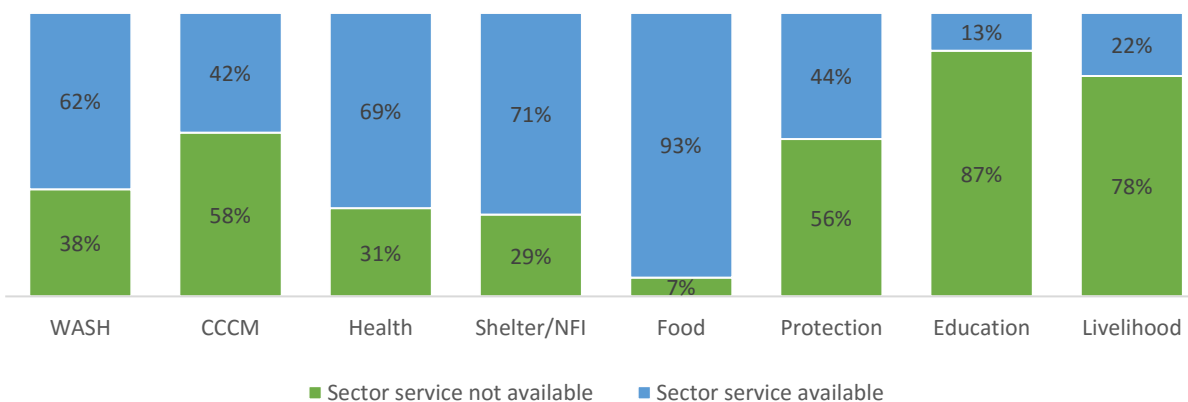
60% of the displaced population present a vulnerability.

Discussions will be undertaken with relevant actors to determine referral mechanisms of vulnerable cases.

ACCESS TO SECTORAL SERVICES

The availability of sectoral services within the shelters vary by sector. While approximately half of collective centers indicated that services like WASH, Health, shelter/NFI and protection are provided, other services such as education and livelihood are less common. Food is provided in 93% of the assessed shelters. The graph below shows the availability of sectoral services in collective centers

Access to sectoral services in centres

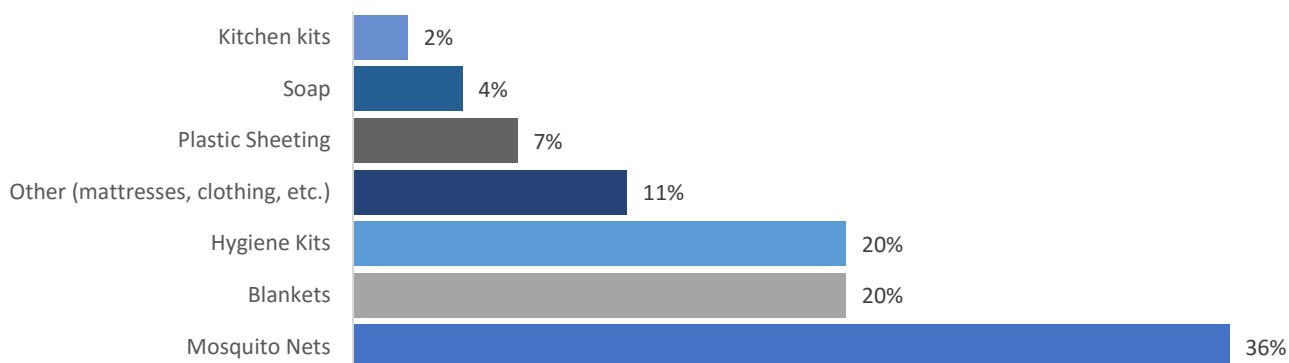


SHELTER/NFI

NEEDS IN COLLECTIVE CENTERS

Key informants interviewed indicated needs for non-food Items (NFI) at the collective center they are currently residing in. Specifically, the three most required materials in collective centres are: mosquito nets (36%), blankets (20%) and hygiene kits (20%). Other needs include: plastic sheeting (7%), kitchen kits (2%), and other articles such as mattresses, clothing, lighting etc (11%).

NFIs needed in collective centres

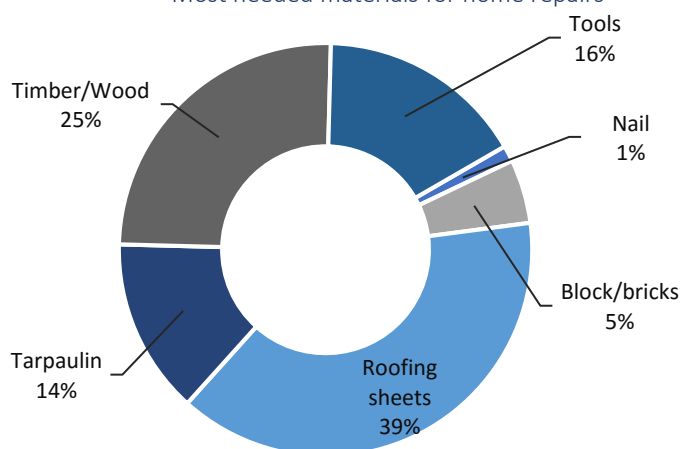


DAMAGE AND SHELTER NEEDS FOR REPAIR

For IDPs in 44 collective centers, the destruction or damage of their home is the reason preventing their return to their place of origin. Most IDPs report that receiving shelter materials like roofing sheets (39%), timber/wood (25%), construction tools (16%) and blocks/bricks (10%) would greatly facilitate repairs to their homes.

Among other materials required for repairs, IPDs have also indicated windows and doors.

Most needed materials for home repairs



IDPs would require roofing sheets (39%), timber wood (25%) and construction tools (16%) to facilitate repairs to their homes.

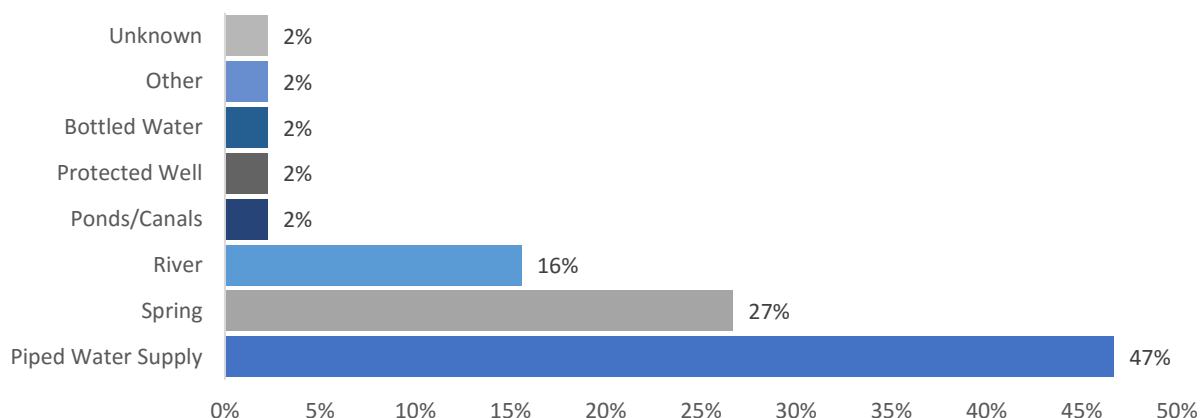


WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

WATER

According to the key informants interviewed by DTM enumerators, 30 centres have a water storage tank available on site while in 15 sites, water storage is unavailable. The three main water sources among collective centres are: piped water in 25 centres, spring water in 21 centres and river water in 9 centres.

Main water source for IDPs in collective centres

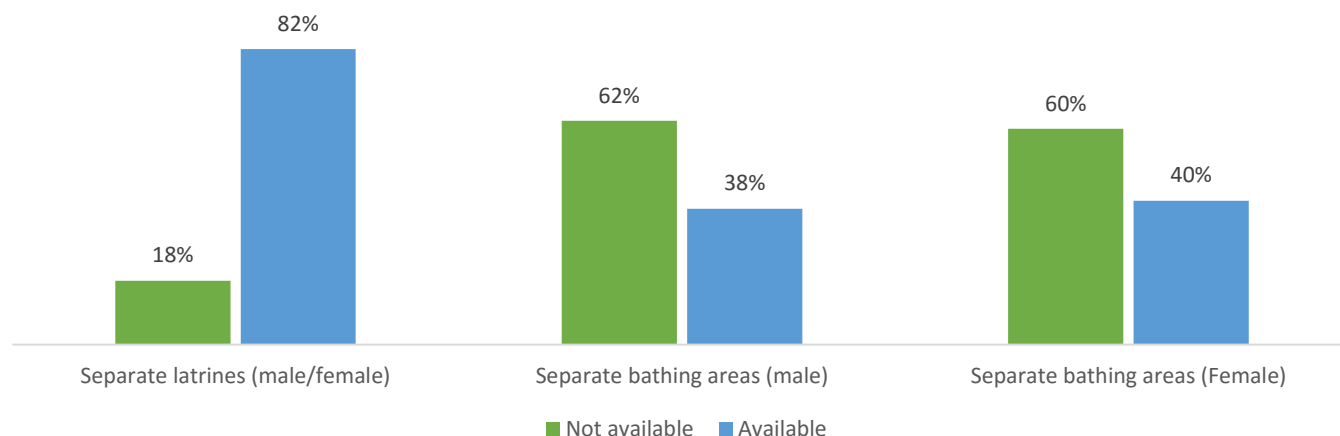


LATRINES AND BATHING AREAS

24 latrines/toilets in collective centres are reported to be in good condition (53%) while 17 are reportedly not completely hygienic (38%) and 4 are unusable (9%). In addition, 37 centres (62%) have gender separated latrines while 8 centres (38%) do not have gender separated latrines.

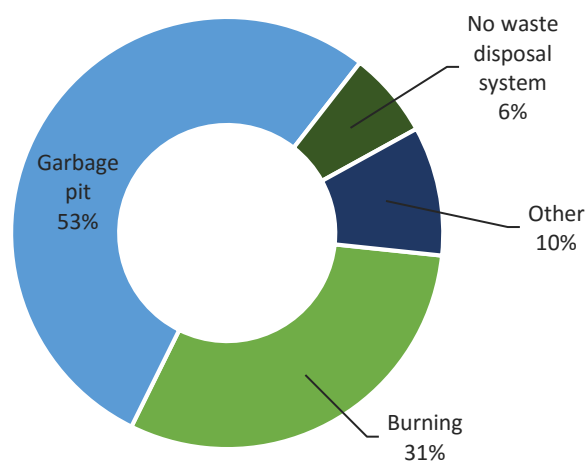
While 17 centres contain separate bathing areas for men, there are 18 centres with specific bathing areas for women.

Availability of separated latrines and bathing areas



WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Management in collective centres



In 7 centres, key informants indicated that garbage and solid waste is a concern for the IDP population (16%). IDPs in 38 centres have reported no particular issues linked to garbage/waste within the site (84%).

IDPs generally dispose of their garbage by burning (14 centres), or by dropping in a garbage pit (28 centres).

IDPs in 1 centre reported not having waste disposal mechanisms.

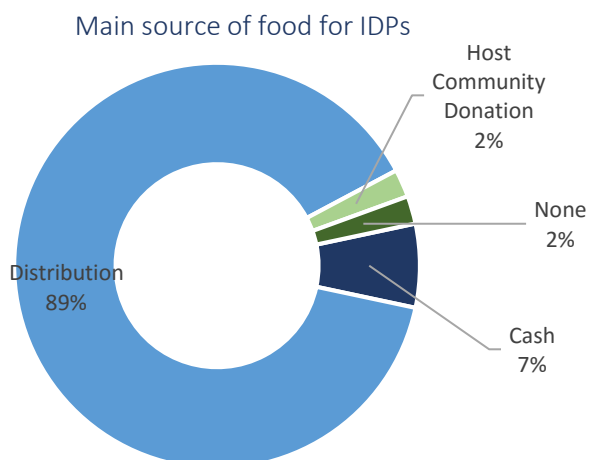
IDPs in 47% of centres rely on piped water as their main source of water.

17 centres contain separate bathing areas for men while 18 have bathing areas specifically for women.



FOOD

ACCESS TO FOOD



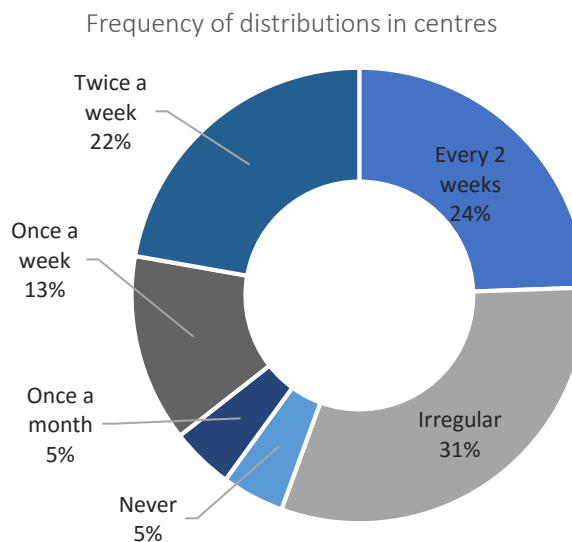
IDPs in 35 centres reported not being able to access a marketplace from the centres they reside in (78%). 10 centres are near to a marketplace (22% of open centres).

According to key informants interviewed, 40 centres receive food from distributions, which represents 89% of open collective centres. IDPs in 3 centres (7%) purchase their food while a reported 4% rely on other sources (host communities for example) to get food for their households.

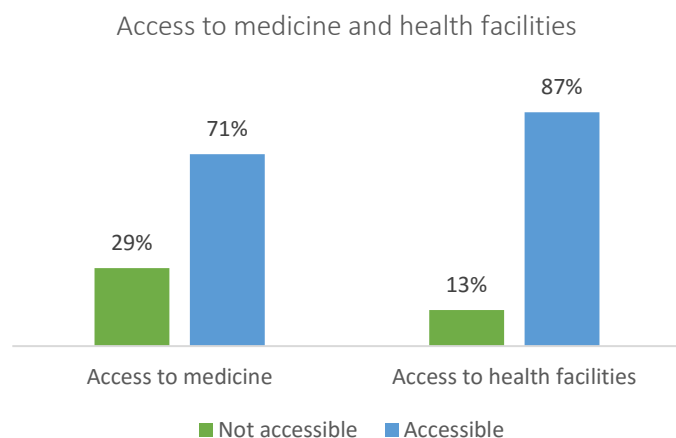
89% of interviewed key informants are dependent on distributions to get food.

FREQUENCY OF DISTRIBUTIONS

While most (93%) shelters indicated having access to food support, the frequency of distribution varies across shelters. Distributions are carried out irregularly in 14 sites, while in 10 sites distributions are carried out twice a week. In addition, 6 sites receive food distributions once a week, 11 centres every 2 weeks and 2 centres once a month. IDPs in 2 centres have reported that they have never received food distributions.



HEALTH

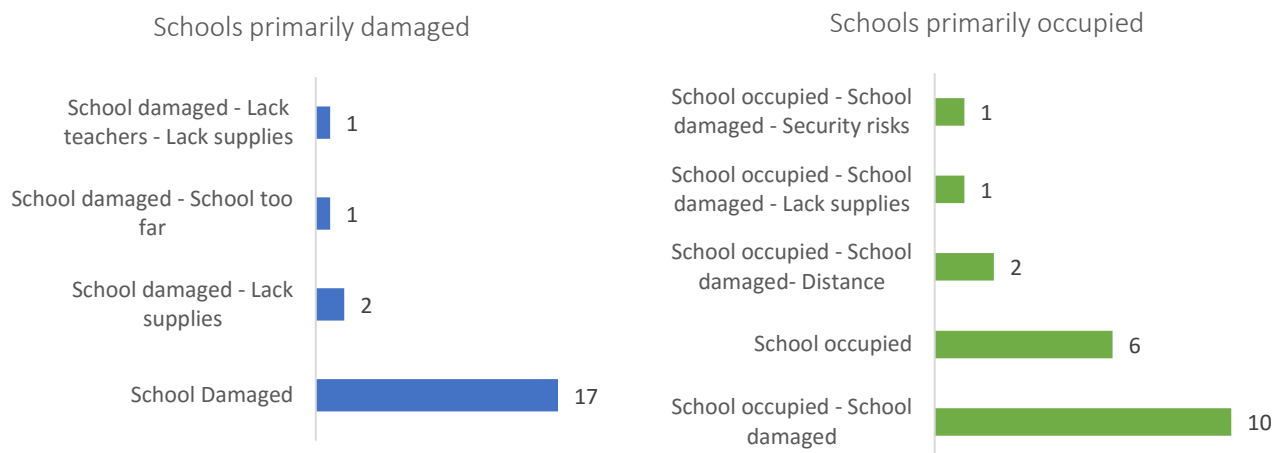


IDPs in 37 collective centres do not currently suffer from specific ailments. In the 10 remaining centres, diseases reported range from cough (2 centres), diarrhea (3 centres) and malnutrition (2 centres).

Key informants in 42 centres reported having regular access to medicine while in 21 centres IDPs indicated not having regular access to medication. In contrast, inhabitants in 54 centres reported having access to health facilities in their communities while IDPs in 9 centres reported not being able to access health facilities.

EDUCATION

Children in 37 centres (82% of centres) are currently not attending schools. While the primary reason for non-attendance is the damage and/or destruction to education structures, IDPs provided additional information related to this issue. Children in 21 centres (47% of centres) cannot attend school due to damage sustained to education facilities following the hurricane while children in 20 centres (44% of centres) cannot attend school because the school is currently occupied by IDPs. Additional information provided by key informants are presented in the graphs below.



Apart from damage and current occupation of schools by IDPs, other reasons for children not attending school include lack of supplies in the schools (7%).

Children in 21 centres do not attend school because of damage to their school while for children in 21 centres, their school is currently occupied by IDPs.



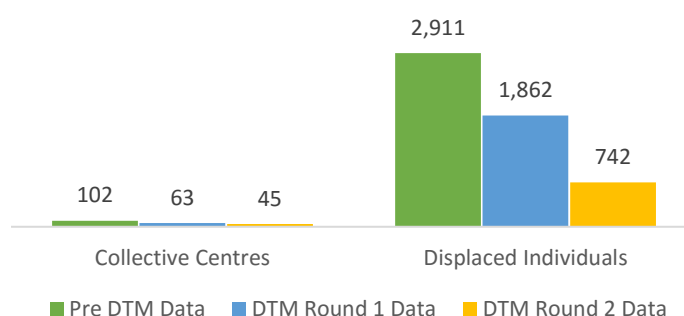
COLLECTIVE CENTERS' CLOSURE

OVERALL DECREASE

Out of the 69 collective centers assessed by IOM teams during the second round of DTM assessments, 24 no longer house IDPs and have thus been classified as closed. 7 of these closed centres are schools.

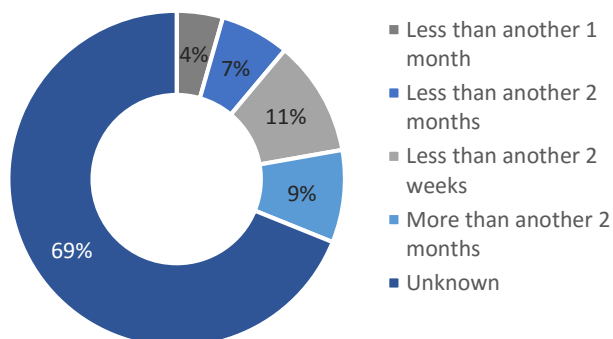
This represents a decrease of 29% of collective centers and 60% of the displaced population compared to the first round of DTM. This also represents a decrease of 56% of centres and 75% of the displaced population assessed during basic assessments carried out by 6 October 2017.

Comparison with previous periods



EXPECTED CLOSURE OF COLLECTIVE CENTERS

Expected closure date communicated to IDPs



Key informants in 31 collective centres have stated not knowing or not being aware that the centres they reside in will close in the near future. This represents 69% of the displaced populations. The remaining 31% have been made aware of the impending closure of the centres they currently occupy.

Deadlines communicated to IDPs vary and are presented in the graph on the left.

CLOSURE STRATEGY

At present, the Government of Dominica, through the Ministry of Education, continues to prioritize the reopening of schools. In response, IOM has elaborated, in coordination with the humanitarian community a voluntary return strategy aimed at facilitating the dignified return of IDP families. IOM has also undertaken a Household Intention Survey with displaced households during which households communicated their intentions, factors impeding as well as conditions that would facilitate their return

Results from this Household Intention survey will be shared at the following address:

<http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-dominica-preliminary-report-on-schools-14-october-2017/>

71% of IDPs do not know or have not been made aware of the impending closure of the centres they reside in.



WAY FORWARD

The third round of DTM assessments is scheduled to begin on 20 November 2017. In an effort to provide information that may contribute to relief efforts undertaken by partners as well as to present a broader view of the displacement in Dominica, DTM teams will continue to undertake the complementary data collection initiatives such as the Flow Monitoring (currently ongoing) and a second Household Intention Survey to be carried out during the fourth round of DTM assessments.

DTM assessments, findings and information will be also shared in order to support the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) activities on the island.



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: KEY DEFINITIONS

C

Child: An individual being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. (Art. 1, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989) (IOM, 2011)

Collective Centers: Pre-existing buildings may be used to host displaced populations. Examples of such buildings include schools, barracks, community halls, sports facilities, warehouses, disused factories, and unfinished buildings.

I

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.) (IOM, 2016)

M

Migrant Flow: The number of migrants counted as moving or being authorized to move, to or from a give location in a defined period of time. (IOM, 2011)

Migration: A process of moving, either across an international border or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants. (IOM, 2011)

Minor: A person who, according to the law of the relevant country, is under the age of majority, i.e. is not yet entitled to exercise specific civil and political rights. (IOM, 2011)

S

Separated Children: Children who are separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other family members. In the terms of the Statement of Good Practice, 2004, in the Separated Children in Europe Program (SCEP), separated children are “children under 18 years of age who are outside their country of origin and separated from both parents or their previous legal/customary primary caregiver.” The SCEP uses the term “separated” rather than the term “unaccompanied” because “while some children appear to be “accompanied” when they arrive in Europe, the accompanying adults are not necessarily able or suitable to assume responsibility for their care. (IOM, 2011)

U

Unaccompanied Children/minors: Persons under the age of majority in a country other than that of their nationality who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other adult who by law or custom is not responsible for them. Unaccompanied children present special challenges for border control officials, because detention and other practices applied to undocumented adult non-nationals may not be appropriate for children. (IOM, 2011).



ANNEX 2: LIST OF ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTERS

Centres Status	Site ID (SSID)	Site Name	Normal Use	Site Location (Parish)	Community	Latitude	Longitude	Households	Individuals
Closed	DOM_001	Penville seventh day adventist church	Church	Saint Andrew	Vielle case	15.630307	61.4186975	0	0
Closed	DOM_002	Capaulin resource centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint John	Cottage	15.6301772	61.4629137	0	0
Closed	DOM_003	Penville Primary School	School	Saint Andrew	Vielle case	15.6292268	61.4216742	0	0
Open	DOM_004	Lipton lewis	Other	Saint Andrew	Vielle case	15.6288205	61.4215008	4	16
Open	DOM_007	Clifton resource center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint John	Cottage	15.6237303	61.4634124	2	4
Closed	DOM_009	Pentecostal church	Church	Saint Andrew	Vielle case	15.6147006	61.4041078	0	0
Open	DOM_011	Toucarie Catholic Church	Church	Saint John	Cottage	15.61202	61.4649147	3	4
Open	DOM_017	House Madonna charles	Private House	Saint John	Paix Bouche	15.5803938	61.4222212	3	6
Closed	DOM_024	Baptist church	Church	Saint Andrew	Paix Bouche	15.5877969	61.4061475	0	0
Closed	DOM_027	Dos D'Ane Primary	Other	Saint Andrew	Portsmouth	15.5862168	61.4155192	0	0
Open	DOM_033	Wesley Pentecostal Church	Church	Saint Andrew	Wesley	15.56432	61.309854	3	10
Open	DOM_034	Community center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint John	Portsmouth	15.5648247	61.4553338	10	19
Open	DOM_035	Concord Primary School	School	Saint Andrew	Marigot	15.540603	61.283404	3	16
Open	DOM_039	Marigot Council Building	Public Building	Saint Andrew	Marigot	15.539345	61.288563	9	25
Open	DOM_040	Wills Strathmore Primary	School	Saint Andrew	Marigot	15.53852	-61.27975	8	22
Open	DOM_047	New Salybia primary school	School	Saint David	Salybia	15.4903513	61.2525247	5	20
Open	DOM_055	Sineku Resource center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint David	Salybia	15.4658807	61.2537834	7	24
Open	DOM_063	Castle Bruce Secondary	School	Saint David	Castle bruce	15.4352649	61.2606215	10	58
Open	DOM_065	Good Hope Resource Centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint David	Castle bruce	15.4131491	61.2556416	6	10
Open	DOM_069	Isaiah Thomas secondary school	School	Saint Joseph	St Joseph	15.4019087	61.4256778	2	31



Closed	DOM_070	Belles Primary School	School	Saint Joseph	St Joseph	15.4233658	61.3395117	-	0	0
Closed	DOM_072	House of Simon Alie	Private House	Saint David	Castle bruce	15.3929105	61.253308	-	0	0
Closed	DOM_073	House Of Bennett Durand	Private House	Saint David	Castle bruce	15.3913788	61.2534179	-	0	0
Open	DOM_074	Warner Primary School	School	Saint Paul	Mahaut	15.3927155	61.3931286	-	8	15
Open	DOM_075	House of abner durand	Private House	Saint David	Castle bruce	15.3910817	61.2583371	-	4	9
Open	DOM_078	Mahaut primary school	School	Saint Paul	Mahaut	15.3643217	61.3968687	-	5	10
Open	DOM_084	Pentecostal church	Church	Saint David	Morne Jaune Riviere Cyrique	15.3601668	61.2585168	-	3	6
Closed	DOM_092	Laplaine Argiculture Center	Other	Saint Patrick	La Plaine	15.3324251	61.2469023	-	0	0
Open	DOM_093	Jones primary school	School	Saint Patrick	La Plaine	15.3283787	61.2433485	-	3	7
Closed	DOM_095	Government School	School	Saint George	Roseau Valley	15.3246409	61.3476326	-	0	0
Open	DOM_097	Mcdowell (Gutter) Community Center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint George	Roseau North	15.3077085	61.3860442	-	6	17
Open	DOM_098	Community Center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint George	Roseau North	15.3149716	61.3877931	-	4	15
Closed	DOM_102	Tarish Pit Resource Center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint George	Roseau North	15.3086228	61.3851896	-	0	0
Closed	DOM_106	Roseau primary school	School	Saint George	Roseau North	15.3035051	61.3807309	-	0	0
Closed	DOM_109	Roseau Dominica Grammar School	School	Saint George	Roseau Central	15.3022052	61.3832038	-	0	0
Closed	DOM_116	Delices Primary School	School	Saint Patrick	La Plaine	15.2824478	61.2625189	-	0	0
Open	DOM_118	Loubiere Resource Centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint George	Roseau South	15.2758596	61.3738159	-	11	20
Open	DOM_119	Bellevue Chopin Primary School	School	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.2666905	61.3470772	-	4	8
Open	DOM_120	Bellevue Baptist Church	Church	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.2659116	61.3472408	-	2	13
Closed	DOM_121	House of Jacque Leatham	Private House	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.2639066	61.3252112	-	0	0
Closed	DOM_122	New Beginning Church	Church	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.263007	61.3253656	-	0	0
Closed	DOM_123	House of Joachim pacquette	Private House	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.2636704	61.3273729	-	0	0

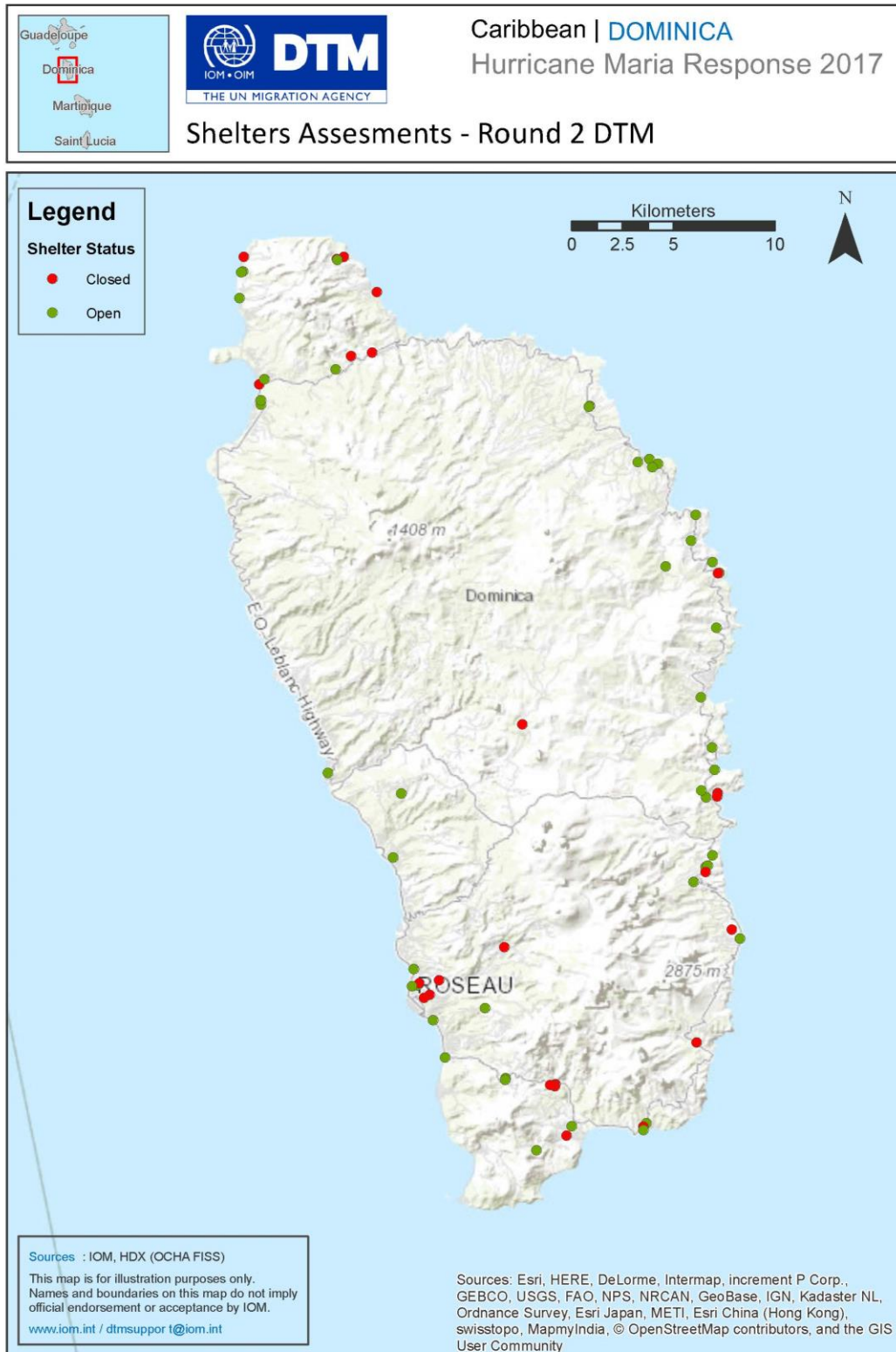


Open	DOM_126	Bagatelle Baptist Church	Church	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.2467522	-	5	14
							61.2848486		
Open	DOM_128	Grandbay Community Centre	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Patrick	Grand Bay	15.2452841	-	5	10
							61.3178299		
Closed	DOM_129	Bagatelle Catholic Church	Church	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.2451491	-	0	0
							61.2861901		
Open	DOM_130	Bagatelle Primary School	School	Saint Patrick	Petite Savanne	15.2435968	-	2	12
							61.286072		
Closed	DOM_132	Pentecostal Church	Church	Saint Patrick	Grand Bay	15.2411486	-	0	0
							61.3202824		
Open	DOM_137	Resource center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Patrick	Grand Bay	15.2347202	-	1	16
							61.3335603		
Open	DOM_142	Eggleston Pavillion	Other	Saint George	Eggleston	15.297592	-	4	6
							61.3561101		
Open	DOM_144	Goodwill primary school	School	Saint George	Goodwill	15.3073135	-	6	18
							61.388411		
Open	DOM_147	Clifton Methodist Church	Church	Saint John	Clifton	15.623466	-	1	5
							61.4641097		
Open	DOM_154	Baraka Nazarine Church Basement	Church	Saint David	Bataka	15.5044651	-	1	6
							61.2651216		
Closed	DOM_155	Dominica State College	School	Saint George	Stock Farm	15.3100385	-	0	0
							61.3764765		
Open	DOM_159	Marigot Junior School	School	Saint Andrew	Marigot	15.537019	-	8	27
							61.282195		
Open	DOM_161	Old Salybia Primary School	School	Saint David	Salybia	15.4949958	-	4	13
							61.2556103		
Closed	DOM_162	RBC cinema portsmouth	Other	Saint John	Portsmouth	15.5738476	-	0	0
							61.4561243		
Open	DOM_163	Roosevelt Douglas primary school	School	Saint John	Portsmouth	15.5760685	-	35	83
							61.4539289		
Closed	DOM_164	St Cyr community center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint David	Salybia	15.4901052	-	0	0
							61.2530258		
Open	DOM_165	Fatima church	Church	Saint George	Roseau North	15.2923274	-	7	31
							61.3791373		
Open	DOM_167	Concord Primary School	School	Saint Andrew	Salybia	15.4930531	-	6	21
							61.2763375		
Open	DOM_169	Wesley Community Center	Resource Centre/Community Centre	Saint Andrew	Wesley	15.563875	-	2	7
							61.310368		
Open	DOM_170	Bernard Bruno House	Private House	Saint David	Atkinson	15.515901	-	2	11
							61.2629304		
Open	DOM_175	Sans Sauveur primary school	School	Saint David	Castle bruce	15.4031276	-	6	5
							61.2545645		
Open	DOM_177	Almerine Dangleben House	Private House	Saint David	Castle bruce	15.3940988	-	3	23
							61.2604734		

Open	DOM_178	Riviere Cyrique IBEX 20	Other	Saint David	Morne Jaune Riviere Cyrique	15.3608529	- 61.257556 6	3	11
Closed	DOM_180	Navnay Jean House	Private House	Saint David	Morne Jaune Riviere Cyrique	15.3578952	- 61.258562 8	0	0
Open	DOM_181	House of Mischack Polydore	Private House	Saint David	Morne Jaune Riviere Cyrique	15.3654253	- 61.255573 8	3	13
Open	DOM_183	Seventh Day Adventist Dormitory	Church	Saint John	Portsmouth	15.5666271	- 61.455429 5	6	15
Open	DOM_185	Cyrellia Toussaint House	Private House	Saint David	Morne Jaune Riviere Cyrique	15.3534603	- 61.263869 9	4	10
69 collective centres assessed								239	742



ANNEX 3: MAPS OF ASSESSED COLLECTIVE CENTERS



DONORS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Dominica are made possible by the contribution of the following donor:



United Nations
CERF

Central
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International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

All DTM products presented in this document (report, maps, masterlist, kmz) are available at the following address:

<http://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/caribe>

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or consult <http://rosanjose.iom.int/site/en/caribe>