

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

THE CARIBBEAN AND MEXICO: HURRICANE DEAN

Appeal no. MDR49001
Operation update 1
Glide no:
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The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 1; Period covered: 22 August to 24 August 2007; Appeal target: 1,591,000 (USD 1,321,429 or EUR 964,242) in cash, kind, or services to assist 35,000 beneficiaries for 6 months. Appeal coverage to be confirmed.

Appeal history:

- **Launched on 22 August 2007 for CHF 1,591,000 (USD 1,321,429 or EUR 964,242) for 6 months to assist 35,000 beneficiaries (7,000 families).**
- **Final Report is due on 22 May 2008.**
- **CHF 150,000 (USD 124,585 or EUR 90,909) was allocated from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 17 August 2007.**

Operational Summary:

Immediately following the emergency and in view of the devastation caused by Hurricane Dean, a number of Red Cross Societies, including Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico and Saint Lucia worked arduously to assess the needs and provide immediate support to the affected populations.

This preliminary appeal operational update outlines the basic activities planned, but as more consolidated information is gathered, a revised Appeal will be launched in the coming days. Currently the main focus is on the immediate provision of relief items and identifying the early recovery and rehabilitation activities. There is also a need for support to these Red Cross Societies in psychosocial support and other health activities including prevention of the spread of dengue.

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- **Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.**
- **Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.**
- **Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.**
- **Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.**

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For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

Background

Hurricane Dean, the first hurricane of the 2007 Atlantic hurricane season affected Belize, Dominica, Cayman Islands, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico and Saint Lucia during his devastating track. Preliminary reports indicate that at least a dozen people have been killed during Dean's march across the Caribbean and onto Mexico.

Dean entered the Caribbean through the Saint Lucia Channel between St. Lucia and Martinique on August 17, while still a Category 2 hurricane. The storm killed three people, damaged houses and buildings throughout the island chain and devastated the agricultural economies of St. Lucia, Martinique and Dominica. Although the human losses have been minimal, a great many people have lost their livelihoods and the economic affects of the hurricane will be devastating on these fragile Island economies.

Preliminary reports from the Office of Disaster Management in Dominica indicate that 771 houses were damaged while 43 houses were completely destroyed. 95 percent of the agricultural sector had suffered damage. Although Dominica did not suffer a direct hit from Hurricane Dean, as the eye of the storm passed some 40 miles to the South of the island, Dominica's geographic location and topography, including its many steep slopes and rivers, make it vulnerable to natural disasters and especially prone to floods and landslides, resulting in damage to the road network. In fact the two deaths recorded in Dominica resulted from landslides. With reference to infrastructure, major roads and bridges have suffered and will need almost immediate replacement.

The storm passed to the south of most of the Greater Antilles, but its outer rain bands passed over many of the islands. The outer fringes of Hurricane Dean swept over Hispaniola bringing heavy squalls to Haiti in the night of 18 August. On Gonâve Island, power was cut to thousands of people, and some took shelter in schools and churches. Although Dean did not make landfall in Haiti, the accompanying rains and wind gusts nevertheless caused damage in the country, mostly in the coastal areas. To date, nine deaths have been reported. 25 people were reported injured and in total some 4,151 families are believed to be affected by the passing of the hurricane. In addition, 453 houses are destroyed and another 873 damaged. The National System of Risk and Disaster Management have evacuated and provided shelter to 8,244 persons.

Hurricane Dean's sustained winds caused extensive damage to infrastructure and personal property along the eastern and southern coastline of Jamaica. The parishes of St. Thomas, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Kingston & St. Andrew, Portland, Manchester and St. Elizabeth appear to have sustained the most damage. The Office of

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Disaster Preparedness and Emergency has estimated that 160,000 persons have been affected by the effects of the hurricane, which is around 60percent of the total population in the affected area. Flooding was reported on the east coast of Jamaica, and mudslides on the northeast coast. In Kingston, buildings collapsed, houses lost their roofs and trees were uprooted due to the strong winds. The road from Kingston to the airport was covered in sand, boulders, and downed power lines. Two deaths have been confirmed in Jamaica due to the storm. Based on collaborative assessment data from the Jamaica Red Cross personnel, Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) and other relief agencies more than 4,000 persons were still in emergency shelters at the time of writing.

Corozal Town in Belize was hit by the outer edge of the southern band of hurricane Dean on 21 August. During the night of 21 August, 8,000 people were in shelters (86 hurricane shelters were opened nationally). National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) district offices reported that all shelters are closed now with the exception of 40 families currently being housed in Corozal town. Preliminary assessments show that some 2,500 families have been affected in the districts of Corozal and Orange Walk and the islands of Ambergris Caye and Caye Caulker. Electricity infrastructure was down and subsequently water systems were inoperable in the affected areas. At least 400 homes were completely destroyed, while another 1,500 houses have lost their roof or faced other damage. Livelihoods have been greatly affected as the papaya and sugar cane crops have been destroyed.

Dean battered into the Yucatan Peninsula as a strong category five storm before crossing the Gulf of Mexico and making a second landfall in Mexico on 22 August as a weaker category two storm. In Mexico, Dean wrecked homes in poor villages and forced tens of thousands of people, including many tourists, into shelters on the Yucatan Peninsula. The system caused flooding and landslides across central Mexico as it passed over the Sierra Madre Oriental range. It is estimated that at least 61,000 persons are affected in the state of Veracruz, while authorities in the state of Hidalgo report of 100,000 affected persons. Due to the fact that between 3,000 and 4,500 houses have suffered damage, more than 11,000 persons took shelter in the temporary shelters arranged by the different Municipalities of the State. High waves rushing inland wrecked many cabins and restaurants, while the strong winds and rainfall destroyed the banana, papaya, corn and sugar cane crops.



Hurricane Dean caused floods in several provinces and places in Mexico; affecting people, their homes and crops.

Source: International Federation

Operational developments

A team of Dominica Red Cross volunteers in coordination with Local Government District Development Officers carried out assessments the affected areas in the South and has already distributed tarpaulins, water bladders, hygiene kits and lanterns. By the end of the distribution much of the Dominican Red Cross relief stocks have been depleted.

Following Dean's path, the Saint Lucia Red Cross immediately distributed hygiene kits, kitchen sets, cots (field beds), blankets and tarpaulins to meet the most urgent needs. The Saint Lucia Red Cross as Chair of the National Welfare committee met on 22 August with the other members such as the Salvation Army, Chamber of

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Commerce, Caritas, the Ministry of Social Services and other NGO's. In this meeting the Red Cross was requested to play a lead role in the recovery process and provide assistance to the affected population with reconstruction of houses and repair of roofs.

Dean caused severe damage to houses and loss of livelihoods in Saint Lucia.
Source: Saint Lucia Red Cross

The needs in Martinique will be addressed by the French Red Cross' Plateforme d'Intervention Regionale Amerique-Caraibes (PIRAC) who has mobilized their pre-positioned stock to Martinique in order to assist families affected by the effects of hurricane Dean.

Currently, damage and needs assessments are still being undertaken by the Haitian National Red Cross Society in coordination with other humanitarian relief organizations present in the country. Based on the outcomes of these, further actions and activities of the HNRCS will be developed and carried out.

The Jamaica Red Cross provided initial response to the emergency situation by supporting activities such as participating in the National Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), providing shelter managers, immediately after the hurricane distributing 200 food packages to the shelters, activating Community Disaster Response Teams, carrying out need assessments and maintaining contact with their local branches located at the affected parishes.

The Cayman Islands Overseas Branch of the British Red Cross established shelters as Dean was on track towards them. Luckily a southwards shift in Dean meant damage was not as bad as had been feared and following damage and needs assessments by the Red Cross no further action was required.

In Belize three Belize Red Cross Society teams conducted need assessments in the northern districts along with branch volunteers. Preliminary assessments in the Corozal District, which was the most affected, indicate that at least 1,800 families are in need of immediate assistance. Based on these initial assessments the most affected persons (predominantly the most economically vulnerable) are in urgent need of water, roofing and construction materials, blankets, tarpaulins and hygiene kits. At this moment, Norwegian Red Cross is planning to send a water purification plant to cover the needs of 8,000 persons. The local branch in Corozal is providing hot meals to persons in emergency shelters.

The National Intervention Teams (NIT) of the Mexican Red Cross (MRC) local branches in the most affected districts – Campeche, Quintana Roo, Veracruz and Hidalgo – continue to carry out need assessments in order to determine which humanitarian relief aid is needed. Both the Relief Coordinator and Director from the Mexican Red Cross Headquarters have participated directly in the evaluation mission to the field. Preliminary reports demonstrate that the overflowing of the river in the municipality of Tulancingo located in Hidalgo has affected seven colonies and forced 3,500 people to remain in shelters or other temporary housing. Based on the initial assessments, approximately 15,000 families are in need of food. The MRC therefore commenced with distributing food parcels to 3,500 families to assist them during the first week. Furthermore, the need for kitchen kits, hygiene kits and children kits was assessed.

In response to the emergency situation, the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) has been in continued contact with those National Societies affected in order to support the provision of timely assistance. One Federation delegate was pre-positioned in Jamaica, a team in Haiti and a PADRU delegate was sent to Belize immediately after the passing of the Hurricane to support in the immediate response.

Red Cross action - objectives, progress, impact

This preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks to support response activities in Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico and Saint Lucia.

Based on the development of the Plans of Action coming in from the National Societies, a Revised Appeal will be launched in the coming days to further elaborate on the relief plans as well as ongoing recovery needs.

Objectives and activities planned

Emergency relief

Objective 1: 7,000 families (35,000 people) will benefit from the provision of relief items to recover from the effects of hurricane Dean.

Belize

The Belize Red Cross Society immediately responded to the needs of the affected families by distributing the following relief items:

- 355 Hygiene kits
- 165 Buckets
- 65 Kitchen Sets
- 116 Tarpaulins
- 367 Blankets

Based on the preliminary assessments the Belize Red Cross Society is planning to assist 500 affected families (2,500 persons) in the two most affected districts Corozal (400 families) and Orange Walk (100 families) with the following relief items:

- 500 Tarpaulins
- 500 Hygiene Kits
- 500 Kitchen Sets
- 2,500 Blankets
- 500 Buckets

Preliminary assessments demonstrate the immediate need for food parcels for 500 families (2,500 persons) for one month. Locally procured food parcels will be distributed in the coming days. Each of these food parcels will cover the needs of one family of 5 persons for 2 weeks.

Dominica

Up to 300 families will be assisted in Dominica with the following required items:

- Tarpaulins
- Kitchen sets
- Household items such as mattresses and lanterns
- Water containers

Haiti

The HNRCS supported by Partner National Societies and the Federation is finalizing field assessments in the affected areas and is coordinating with other humanitarian organizations present in the country to determine how many affected families will need relief assistance.

Jamaica

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Based on the assessed needs, the Jamaica Red Cross is planning to provide non-food items to 5,000 families (25,000 persons) in the parishes of Clarendon, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Kingston and St. Andrew.

To date, the Jamaican Red Cross has distributed:

• Tarps	2,380
• Jerry Cans	1,419
• Food Packages	1,839
• Buckets	103
• Beds	87
• Cases Drinking Water (12 bottles/case)	542
• Kitchen Kits	432
• Hygiene Kits	715
• Blanket	2,024
• Shelter Kits	10

Distributions of these items will continued based upon the needs of those affected by the Hurricane.

As food needs were also assessed, the JRC is also providing 1,000 families (5,000 persons) with food parcels. Since persons attempt to recover from the impact experienced by Hurricane Dean, the provision of these items is expected to provide interim assistance as they channel their financial and other resources into other critical areas until they have recuperated.

Mexico

The Mexican Red Cross is planning tot assist 3,000 affected families with the following non-food items:

Veracruz:

- 1,000 kitchen sets
- 1,000 hygiene kits
- 500 children kits

Quintana Roo

- 500 children kits

Puebla

- 1000 kitchen sets
- 1000 hygiene kits
- 500 children kits

Hidalgo

- 1000 kitchen sets
- 1000 hygiene kits
- 500 children kits

Based on the preliminary assessments the MRC is planning to distribute food parcels to a total of 14,500 families in the most affected districts of Campeche, Hidalgo, Puebla, Quintana Roo, and Veracruz. The Mexican Red Cross has sufficient food parcels in stock, which enabled them to commence immediately with the provision of food parcels to 3,500 of the most affected families. A total of 10,000 food parcels will be distributed as followed:

- 4,500 families in Quinatana Roo (2,000 families have received a food parcel. The remaining 2,500 will be distributed in cooperation with United Nations Development Programme(UNDP) in the coming days).
- 3,500 families in Veracruz will be provided with a food parcel.
- 3,000 families in Hidalgo (1,000 families have already received food parcels. The remaining 2,000 will be distributed with the coming days)
- 1,000 families in Campeche (500 families have already received food parcels. The remaining 500 will be distributed within the coming days

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- 2,500 families in Puebla will be provided with a food parcel.

Saint Lucia

In response to the urgent needs resulting of hurricane Dean the Saint Lucia Red Cross immediately distributed their pre-positioned stocks:

- 55 hygiene kits
- 40 folding cots (field beds)
- 120 blankets
- 95 tarpaulins
- 50 kitchen sets

As a result of the passage of the storm a proliferation of mosquitoes is reported. The St. Lucia Red Cross is therefore planning to distribute 1,000 mosquito nets to help reduce the incident of an outbreak of dengue and considering support to help assist in repair to damage of people's homes.

Objective 2: The Caribbean National Societies and the Mexican National Society maintain their existing relief stock in the warehouses through the replenishment of relief supplies used in this operation.

Caribbean islands are very vulnerable in terms of impact and the quantity of disasters to which the region is prone. Hurricanes and the resulting damage, floods and landslides threaten and affect many islands annually and Dean was the first of the Atlantic hurricanes this season. Mexico is also frequented by disasters; hurricanes being an important threat, as became clear after the passing of hurricanes Stan and Wilma in 2005. Therefore, in order to ensure the NS are equipped to response to further disasters that may occur, stock replenishment is an urgent need for those affected National Societies

Early recovery

Objective 1: Early recovery and rehabilitation activities are assessed, planned and implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.

Further details on early recovery and rehabilitation activities will be provided in the Revised Appeal. However, in order to facilitate the recovery of those who have lost means of livelihood some National Societies are considering support to restoration of livelihoods. Meanwhile to facilitate the early transition from temporary shelters to proper housing it is expected that some of the National Societies will provide families with the means to repair the damage inflicted by Dean on their housing.

The damages caused by Hurricane Dean to many livelihoods, show that early recovery activities are becoming more and more important.
Source: International Federation.



Psychosocial support

Objective 1: The affected communities will benefit from psychosocial support (PSP) to assist them in recovering from the effects of the hurricane.

Jamaica Red Cross is a leading National Society in the region in developing PSP support. The NS is cognizant of the need to take a holistic approach to serving persons after a disaster event and therefore has been providing psychological support to those who have been impacted by Hurricane Dean, as a result of loss of property and and/or temporary displacement. The JRC Disaster Mental Health (DMH) unit has experience in responding to local and international Emergency Response Operations, with professionally trained volunteers ready to respond to the needs in this emergency situation.

Activities planned to reach this objective include:

- Needs assessments with the affected communities
- Carry out a needs assessment in target communities
- PSP services in affected target communities in consultation with local authorities
- Training of National Society staff and volunteers in PSP techniques
- Training of Trainer workshops for National Society and partners

The other National Societies will be encouraged to develop and execute similar psychosocial support activities to the affected population.

Coordination

The Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) is in close contact with the Federation's Caribbean Regional Representation in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as with the Central America Regional Representation in Panama, PIRAC, Partner National Societies (PNS), affected Caribbean National Societies and Overseas Branches and the Mexican Red Cross. PADRU and the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) based in Panama are in coordination with the American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, and the Norwegian Red Cross, who have expressed the intention to send assistance to those National Societies affected by the hurricane.

Coordination meetings have taken place between the Federation, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) and the Eastern Caribbean Donor Group (ECDG) to discuss participation in any joint coordinated response operation. Red Cross National Societies have been and continue to be in close contact with their respective national disaster response agencies.

Communication is open and information is constantly shared with stakeholders such as Movement partners and European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO).

Communications – Advocacy and public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. There has been close coordination and support to the NS to increase the visibility of their actions in regards to the communication through PADRU, the Regional Representation Offices and the Communications department of the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva.

Regular situation reports have been issued by Red Cross National Societies through the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) on the global Federation website. Several articles about Dean were posted on the website of the International Federation. Press releases have been issued by the Jamaica Red Cross and Mexican Red Cross in order to raise funds and develop a better understanding of the mission of International Federation of the Red Cross and the activities the organization undertakes in serving affected communities. In the same line, local and international media were provided with interviews directly from the affected National Societies.

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Capacity of the National Societies

During the pre-hurricane meeting that took place in Panama from 14 to 17 May 2007 National Societies from countries prone to hurricanes in the Americas participated actively in the development of a Contingency Plan for the Region. The development of the Regional Contingency plan helped explore disaster preparedness tools, available capacities within the region, possible response strategies and operating procedures, which provided participants with hands-on practice.

In general, the National Societies affected by hurricane Dean were well prepared with pre-positioned stocks, radio networks both within county and between National Societies in the region, trained personnel and pre and post emergency coordination meetings. All the National Societies have a place in the National Emergency Operations Centre and have specific roles within their country's National Disaster Plan.

Over the last decade, the *Belize Red Cross Society's* (BRCS) disaster preparedness and response capacity has been highly tested by the landfall of two Category 4 hurricanes, Keith in 2000 that impacted the north of the country (again Corozal and Orange Walk) and Iris in 2001 that devastated the southern districts. Lessons learned helped to strengthen the Disaster Management Committee, the body that provides technical support and manages the National Society emergency response. This committee has a widely representative membership that includes the Director of the National Disaster Management Organization (NEMO). Eight branches ensure the reach of the National Society into all six administrative districts of the country and to the highly vulnerable island of Ambergris Caye. Both Corozal and Orange Walk Branches activated their EOCs a day prior to the impact of Hurricane Dean and are a key part of the response.

A Volunteer from the Belize Red Cross Society is gathering data about the situation.
Source: International Federation



The response capacity of the *Dominica Red Cross Society* (DRCS) was tested following the passage of Hurricanes Luis & Marilyn in 1995 and Hurricane Lenny in 1999. In the former event, the DRCS was mandated by the government to chair the NGO Relief Committee responsible for managing and implementing the main relief distribution programme. The National Society has provided Disaster Management training to personnel of the Local Government Department and liaises closely with them in the implementation of relief operations in communities. As a member of NEPO (National Emergency Planning Organisation) and a Task Force member which serves in the EOC, the DRCS collaborates with the Office of Disaster Management in all stages of preparedness and response. The response capacity of the society has since been enhanced through the further training of two FACT members and four RIT members.

The *Haitian National Red Cross Society* (HNRCs) has several National Intervention Teams (NIT) trained in Evacuation, Search and Rescue, First Aid actions, Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA), emergency logistics, and humanitarian relief. In addition, 200 trained "Relais Communautaires" (community volunteers trained by the National Society) worked during six months on the implementation of a disaster preparedness programme, which mainly focused on raising community awareness and disaster preparedness within the vulnerable populations. Due to the vulnerability of Haiti in terms of impact and quantity of disasters the

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Emergency Operations Committee has been activated on several occasions. However, capacities in disaster management, suitable equipment and a broader base of volunteers are limited. The Red Cross Federation is currently in the process to revise the current organisational structure at HNRCS Head Quarters.

Jamaica has experienced four major hurricanes in the past fifty-six years: hurricane Charlie in 1951, hurricane Gilbert in 1988, hurricane Ivan in 2004 and now hurricane Dean. Lessons learnt from hurricanes Gilbert and Ivan were used by the *Jamaica Red Cross* (JRC) to make better preparations for Dean, so the impact was reduced and response effort well organized. The JRC has a signed MOU with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), with whom a close working relationship has been established. The 13 branches of the JRC are activated in the response to hurricane Dean along with fourteen community disaster response teams (CDRTs), trained through the DIPECHO Projects. The National Society has the mandate by government to manage shelters.

Especially in the coastal Mexican state of Quintana Roo, memories of the devastation caused by Hurricane Wilma in 2005 are fresh. Due to the fact that Mexico is experiencing impact of tropical storms and hurricanes almost every year in the last ten years, the *Mexican Red Cross* (MRC) has a long history of working in disasters and has developed a strong capacity in disaster response. Among other capacities, the MRC can count on trained National Intervention Teams (NIT) and a large base of volunteers. The MRC has 449 departmental branches, 127 schools for technicians in medical emergencies, 87 relief schools, and 14 nursing schools and is well equipped with ambulances, rescue units and vehicles. The Mexican Red Cross owns a national training centre (CENCAD), which houses a new warehouse with ability to store up to 100,000 relief kits.

The *Saint Lucia Red Cross* (SLURC) responded to Tropical Storm Debbie in 1994, Hurricane Lenny in 1999 and severe floods in Anselaraye in 2000 and 2001. The National Society has a Disaster Management Committee chaired by a full time Disaster Management Coordinator. Among the responsibilities mandated to the National Society in times of disaster are feeding of the nation in the first 72 hours, support with shelters and to the medical teams. The National Society chairs the National Social Welfare Committee and has the vice chair of the National Supplies Management Committee. All three of the SLRU branches, Castries, Vieuxfort and Grosislet were activated as Dean approached and are involved in the National Society response.

Capacity of the Federation

PADRU, in coordination with the Caribbean and Central America Regional Representation, is providing support to the affected National Societies in the response needs such as organizing the provision of initial relief items, development of Plans of Action, logistics and human resources as needed.

Two Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members from the Canadian Red Cross and one RIT member from PIRAC are providing direct response to the Haitian National Red Cross Society. In Jamaica a Federation representative has been with the NS since before the passage of Dean, providing immediate support to the Jamaica Red Cross and assist them with the development of the Plan of Action. A PADRU delegate has been deployed to Belize within 36 hours of the hurricane passing, again to help with the relief distributions and the development of the Plan of Action in coordination with other partners.

Monitoring and evaluation

PADRU together with the Caribbean and Central America Regional Representations will ensure regular monitoring of the implementation of the operation. Regular reports on the operation will be published on the Federation's website. In addition, an evaluation with direct participation and involvement of the beneficiaries will be carried out once the operation has finished in order to review achievements and constraints and to ensure the identification of lessons learnt for future relief operations. The Caribbean DM network, which comprises of some of key NS disaster response personnel, many from the islands impacted by hurricane Dean, will also conduct an internal lesson learning review.

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