A month after Hurricane Irma struck the Caribbean, humanitarian efforts across all islands are still responding to the devastation. However, more efforts are required to help the countries’ transition to long-term recovery. This revised version of the Regional Response Plan (launched on 15 September 2017) is based on updates from completed assessments and the most recent information.

The three-month Regional Response Plan (September to December) covers the needs of the most vulnerable populations affected. The Plan was developed with the support of national and regional disaster management entities, in particular the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). One month after the launch of this Plan, humanitarian actors still require a total of **$18.5 million** to address the most urgent needs of up to an estimated 265,000 affected people.

Through the activities included in this Plan, humanitarian entities are supporting the regional effort to respond to the needs such as reestablishing health and education services, ensuring access to safe water and sanitation, outbreak prevention and control, providing shelter and coordination services.

The Plan focuses on the most impacted nations, territories and states of the Caribbean. However, while Haiti did not receive the full brunt of the hurricane, additional humanitarian needs have been identified which will need to be covered through the current Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti, for which funding is still needed. For Cuba a specific Action Plan was developed given the devastation wrought there. On 29 September, a separate Flash Appeal was issued for Dominica to respond to needs caused by Hurricane Maria.

**Key Figures & Facts**

- **6** schools badly damaged in Anguilla
- **92%** of buildings in Sint Maarten damaged
- **60%** of health structures affected in British Virgin Islands

**Humanitarian Response**

- **US$18.5M** still required to address the most urgent needs of...
- **265k** estimated affected people

**Summary**

**Antigua and Barbuda**

- **30MT** of high energy biscuits
- **400** dignity kits
- About **500** debit cards for Cash Transfer Programming
- **250** Shelterbox tents and toolboxes have arrived

**Sint Maarten**

- **11K** houses reported affected
- **2.2MT** of high energy biscuits delivered
- **995** tarpaulins delivered with 1,000 long ropes

**British Virgin Isl.**

- **279** people displaced
- **128MT** of cargo to be moved between mainly Antigua to Dominica and Tortola in the British Virgin Islands

**Recent supplies given:**

- **10** water tanks
- **2K** mosquito nets and tarpaulins
- **48** school kits
- **98** recreational kits
Hurricane Irma, the most powerful hurricane ever recorded over the Atlantic, left a path of devastation and extensive breakdown of essential services in the Caribbean region. A Category 5 hurricane as of 5 September, Irma wrought havoc on many of the Caribbean islands with maximum sustained winds of 296 km/h bringing heavy rains and causing deadly waves. Those winds lasted for 37 hours, making Irma the longest lived storm of that intensity anywhere around the globe for at least the past 50 years, according to the United Kingdom Met Office.

The most severely affected islands include Anguilla, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Saint Martin, Saint Barthelemy and Turks and Caicos. Severe damage to housing, infrastructure, basic services such as health centres, telecommunication, electricity, water, sewage and waste systems, and agricultural land was reported.

In Sint Maarten, 92% of buildings were damaged and in British Virgin Islands 60% of health structures were affected. In Anguilla, all six primary schools were badly damaged. 1,423 people were evacuated from Barbuda to Antigua and 1,000 people were evacuated to Bahamas from Acklins, Crooked Island, Inagua, Mayaguana and Ragged Island. In Turks and Caicos Islands, more than 6,570 people were vulnerable and required protection.

One month after the Hurricane struck the Caribbean, national authorities now lead coordination efforts following the initial coordination supported by CDEMA with regional partners, who also deployed teams on the ground to assist Governments in humanitarian response efforts.

On 7 October, the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, visited Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica to survey the damage wrought by hurricanes Irma and Maria. "I've just witnessed a level of devastation that I've never seen in my life," Guterres said. He sought to assess what more the United Nations can do to help the countries recover.

Rebuilding the affected countries and making them resilient for the next storm are of the main challenges as regional humanitarian partners continue to assist the population.

This Hurricane Irma Regional Response Plan reflects the complementary approach of international humanitarian actors and the priority requirements identified together with national and regional counterparts to ensure that life-saving and early recovery assistance is provided to populations whose coping mechanisms are affected and need to be restored as possible.
I. **Emergency support to the most vulnerable people.** Providing assistance to address life-saving needs of clearly identified target populations, in particular vulnerable persons amongst those that have been displaced, undocumented and stranded migrants. Assistance is being provided in the sectors of Food Security, Health, Water/Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection and Education.

II. **Logistics and communication.** International support to regional emergency response mechanisms, in particular CDEMA, to overcome the most urgent transport and communication challenges for assessments and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

III. **Coordination and technical support.** Providing expertise and services to national and regional emergency response coordination entities, particularly CDEMA, and provide regional coordination of international actors aimed at making the response more efficient and effective.

IV. **Early recovery.** Consistent with the New Way of Working, humanitarian organizations will work with development partners. The humanitarian focus will be on quick-impact early recovery activities wherever access and other challenges have temporarily impeded longer-term recovery while ensuring that people and governments are supported to increase their resilience to disasters by recognizing the value of preparedness, building and maintaining adequate response capacity.

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**REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

One month after the impact of Hurricane Irma in the Caribbean, regional humanitarian actors are still seeking US$9.7 million (from the initial $15.1 million) to provide immediate humanitarian assistance for the next two months to up to an estimated 265,000 people, support the national and regional emergency response mechanisms for the overall response.

In addition, US$8.7 million (from the initial $11.9 million) are still required for the necessary logistics and communication means to deliver this assistance.

- **$18.5 million** still needed
- up to **265,000** affected people
1. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE

HEALTH

Appealing agencies: PAHO/WHO, UNFPA

Funding required: $1,600,000 ($810,000 still required)

Partners: Ministries of Health in the affected countries, national disaster organizations, IFRC and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNFPA, UN Women, CARPHA, CDEMA, UNICEF, WFP and other UN agencies.

Breakdown:
- PAHO/WHO required $1,000,000 and still requires $410,000
- UNFPA required $600,000 and still requires $400,000

1. Major needs
- The capacity of the healthcare delivery system was dramatically impacted. Access to health services and medical care delivery capacity, including maternal care and lack of reproductive health supplies, was significantly hampered in all the affected areas. Many communities were isolated due to flooding and impassable roads, and unable to reach needed health services.
- Assessments indicate damage to several health facilities at all levels and destruction of equipment, and medical supplies.
- There was a significant risk of increases in waterborne and vector-borne disease transmission following the hurricane, due to the deteriorated sanitary conditions and the lack of access to safe water in the affected communities. Mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue, chikungunya and Zika, and the rodent borne Leptospirosis were of particular concern.

2. Response priorities
- Restore health care delivery capacity and access to health services in the most affected areas, particularly for pregnant women, children and individuals with chronic diseases.
- Increase epidemiological surveillance to support early detection and timely management of disease outbreaks.
- Ensure access to safe water, emergency sanitation measures and vector control.
- Support efficient coordination of humanitarian assistance and management of information to effectively address the most urgent humanitarian needs
- Increase access to lifesaving information, including on behaviors to prevent infection of diseases.
- Provide life-saving Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) interventions (MISP coordination and implementations), including emergency obstetric care, modern contraception, distribution of emergency reproductive health kits and medical supplies to targeted health facilities.
- Assess the needs of health facilities for delivering sexual and reproductive health services and current supplies and distribute (Clinical Delivery Assistance Kits) and (Referral kits).
- Distribute (Clean delivery kits) especially in isolated areas and hard to reach to visibly pregnant women.
- Improve the referral system to hospitals for complicated and obstructed deliveries and ensure psychosocial support services linking with available protection and gender-based violence referral pathways.
- Provide access to lifesaving information about sexual and reproductive health to affected population especially about danger signs of complicated pregnancies and how to access services and health providers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total population [1]</th>
<th>% Population affected</th>
<th># Women of reproductive age</th>
<th># Pregnant women²</th>
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<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>772</td>
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<td>406</td>
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<tr>
<td>(displaced Barbudian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>population in Antigua)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>British Virgin Islands</td>
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<td>St. Maarten</td>
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<td>Total IRMA</td>
<td>93,844</td>
<td>48,176</td>
<td>23,461</td>
<td>3,227</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Target Population in UNFPA’s project:

Contact information:
Dr. Godfrey Xuereb, PAHO/WHO Representative, Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean
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Ms. Alison Drayton
Director
UNFPA Subregional Office for the Caribbean/Jamaica
Email: drayton@unfpa.org
I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE

FOOD SECURITY

Appealing agencies: FAO, WFP

Funding required: US$ 2,379,224 ($2,279,224 still required)

Partners: National Governments, CDEMA, UN Agencies and NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture Lands, Housing and the Environment of Antigua and Barbuda and Ministry partners

Breakdown:
- WFP requested $1,879,224 and still requires $1,779,224
- FAO requested $500,000

1. Major needs
- Affected families in the most impacted areas of East and West Caribbean region have lost productive and household assets and housing. A priority was to assist the most vulnerable people in the islands that have suffered major damage. This includes families living in shelters, families with malnourished children or children under two, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women and elderly people
- In Antigua and Barbuda, affected families whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and its related activities (i.e. crop production, livestock production and fisheries) needed to resume production and income-generating activities to avoid the deterioration of their food and nutrition security.

2. Response Priorities
- 25,200 people will receive food assistance through high energy biscuits.
- Immediate food assistance in form of HEBs airlifted to Antigua for further distribution in the Caribbean according to the needs determined for each location. In addition, WFP will transport and provide critical non-food items, including five mobile storage units (MSUs), tarpaulins, two prefabs, generators and other logistics support equipment.
- Cash Based Transfer modalities will be rapidly developed with partners based on the assessed situation in each country/ island. Where feasible, assistance will be provided through government social protection programmes to strengthen existing mechanisms.
- Where required, cash in envelop options will be utilized. WFP will coordinate closely with other partners planning cash based assistance as part of either the immediate response or early recovery to avoid duplication and ensure common approaches.
- Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs, tools, irrigation equipment and other assistance to the early recovery of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors
- FAO will work on the recovery of livestock and fisheries activities through distribution of small animals, vaccinations and treatments and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure such as animal shelters, processing and distribution facilities, markets and greenhouses.
- A total of 9,630 kg of High-Energy Biscuits (HEBs) were transported by WFP to Turks and Caicos to cover the need of 4,800 people for five days across the islands. Distributions were initially done jointly with the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies and the Social Services Department and other organizations, with final distributions handed over fully to the authorities and NGO Mission of Hope International. WFP also organized and funded a 34-ton cargo charter flight from Jamaica at ODPEM's request.

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Lystra.FletcherPaul@fao.org

Regis Chapman
Regional Senior Programme Policy Adviser
regis.chapman@wfp.org
I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE

PROTECTION

Appealing agencies: UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN WOMEN

Funding required: US$ 2,106,400 (incl. Child Prot. and Gender Based Violence) ($1,356,400 still required)

Partners: Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross, national emergency agencies, ministries for social development, ministries of education, national gender agencies, CDEMA, the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), development partners and the UN System.

Breakdown:
- UNICEF requested $681,400 and still requires $281,400
- UNFPA requested $700,000
- UNHCR requested $25,000
- IOM requested $200,000
- UN Women requested $500,000 and still requires $400,000

In Barbuda, 1,600 persons were evacuated and support to host families and shelters housing displaced persons from Barbuda was needed, in a manner that ensures respect for their fundamental rights and dignity. Undocumented and stranded migrants were among the highly vulnerable categories of people in need of Protection. Special consideration was given to their needs, situation and access to humanitarian assistance in equal terms to all affected.

1. Displaced

Appealing agency: UNHCR
Funding required: $25,000

Major needs:
- Shelter and housing needs of 1,600 people evacuated from Barbuda to Antigua, as well as residents of Sint Maarten, the British Virgin Islands and Dominica who have sought refuge in Antigua.
- Needs of families hosting evacuees in Antigua.

Priority response:
UNHCR disbursed $25,000 to the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross to register displaced persons from Barbuda in Antigua and coordinate and target assistance per family/household.

Target population: 1,600

Contact: Jessica Eby, Senior Protection Associate, UNHCR, EBY@unhcr.org. Phone: +1 202 243 7636

2. Child Protection:

Appealing agency: UNICEF
Funding required: $681,400 ($281,400 still required)

Major needs:
- Affected children have access to social services including protection.
- Affected families (including foster families) must be supported to guarantee protective environments, through strengthening special protection services, community networks and mechanisms.

Priority response:
- Protection and psychosocial support for the most vulnerable and affected children and adolescents.
- Ensure shelters have functional Warden systems in the most affected communities to prevent and respond to violence.
- Children/adolescents and their families have access to information and basic skills on preventing harm, violence and health related risks in emergencies.
- Assessment of child protection and psychosocial support in St. Maarten.

Target population: Approximately 35,000 children and their families.

Contact: Muriel Mafico, Deputy Representative, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area, mmafico@unicef.org, mobile 246-836-9952
3. Gender-based violence (GBV)

**Appealing agency:** IOM  
**Funding required:** $200,000

**Priority response:**
- Strengthen knowledge and application of emergency GBV guidelines to mitigate and reduce the risk of sexual violence and other violence against girls and women in evacuation/collective centres.
- Advocate for protection spaces in temporary and collective sites such as women friendly spaces, site improvements with GBV focus and response programmes for vulnerable cases.
- Address the risk of trafficking of children and girls in the affected areas through adequate monitoring and information management (DTM).

**Contact:** Luz Tantaruna, E-mail: ltantaruna@iom.int

**Appealing agency:** UN Women  
**Funding required:** $500,000 ($400,000 still required)

**Priority response:**
- Provision of psychosocial support, through the procurement and placement of psychosocial experts/consultants, to displaced and affected women including disabled women (Antigua, and T&C)
- Provision of information, messaging, capacity building and technical support around a gendered integrated response including the participation of women and girls in the rebuilding and recovery process. (Antigua and Barbuda, T&C, BVI)
- Deployment of surge personnel and staff to participate in assessment (rapid and post disaster) missions to address gendered and protection needs in the affected populations. (Antigua, BVI)
- Monitoring and assessment of safety and security conditions – risk and protective factors – within the crisis-affected population of women and specially affected cohorts such as adolescent girls. (Antigua, T&C,
- Provision of 2,000 packaged dignity kits which contain women specific hygiene and personal items for short term return to normalcy and dignity for the most directly affected to cover immediate hygiene and safety needs. (Antigua, Dominica, BVI)
- Collaboration with UNDP and other agencies in design and implementation of a cash to work/cash grant support programme that gives women equal opportunity to participate in early and longer-term recovery of economic livelihoods and community rebuilding and restoration and provides facilities such as child minding services to enable women’s participation (Antigua and Barbuda and TCI).

**Priority response in Antigua:**
- A rapid and post disaster needs assessment was conducted by UN Women in Antigua and was completed 9 October. Safety concerns were highlighted. Interventions to strengthen individual capacity/skills of displaced women are necessary. The assessment confirmed the need for security kits that comprise solar lanterns and high reach whistles that women and girls can use to raise an alert in situations where their safety might be under threat. The assessment also highlighted the need to enhance service provider capacities. Training and documents on gender based violence are urgently required. Materials for service providers on psychosocial training and activities for displaced women are needed.
- 400 Dignity Kits have been already distributed in shelters. These were assembled in Antigua under a modality of cash for work.
- Deployment of 2 surge personnel on mission (3 weeks and 5 days respectively).
- Shelter guidelines are being developed with the Directorate for Gender Affairs with support from UN Women in partnership with UNFPA and IOM. A referral path way has been put in place with the Directorate for Gender Affairs, and is being strengthened and supported by UN Women in partnership with UNFPA.
- A coordination meeting for Psychosocial support partners was established under the coordination of IFRC in partnership with UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and the Directorate of Gender Affairs. The meetings, which commenced on September 20th, will meet every Wednesday afternoon.
- Two training sessions were designed and conducted training for shelter managers and personnel together with IOM and UNFPA.
- Focus groups with displaced women from Barbuda and men conducted together with IOM and UNFPA
- Participation in the World Bank/UN PDNA Mission.

**Priority response in BVI:**
- Deployment of one surge personnel for 4 days September 13-16 to support gender needs assessment and response.
- 60 Dignity Kits distributed.

**Target population:** Barbuda: 500 women; Anguilla: 2,000 women; Turks and Caicos: 2,000 women; British Virgin Islands: 1,000 women.

**Contact:** M. Alison McLean, representative, UN Women, Multi-Country Office-Caribbean; Tel: 1 (246) 836-8126; m.alison.mclean@unwomen.org
Appealing agency: UNFPA  
Funding required: $700,000  

Major needs:  
Affected women and girls have access to comprehensive multi-sectoral survivor-centered GBV prevention and response services.

Priority response:
- Ensure survivors of GBV have safe access to health care, basic psychosocial support services, and community-based support networks.
- Mobilize community-led mechanisms that prevent and mitigate GBV.
- Increase community information and awareness regarding available GBV-related services.
- Deliver dignity kits and risk reduction materials to women and girls.
- Participate in inter-agency and multi-sectoral needs assessments to identify safety concerns and specific GBV risks women and girls face.

Contact: Ms. Alison Drayton, Director, UNFPA Sub regional Office for the Caribbean/Jamaica, Email: drayton@unfpa.org
I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Appealing agencies: UNICEF
Funding required: US$ 290,000 (Funds received: $600,000)
Partners: National emergency agencies, ministries for social development, ministries of education, CDEMA, OECS, CDB, development partners and the UN System.

1. Major needs
   - Lack or limited access to safe water as well as exposure to sewage render the population vulnerable to diarrhea, mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue, chikungunya and Zika as well as leptospirosis.
   - Damage to school buildings requires significant rehabilitative works to WASH infrastructure, and temporary learning spaces require installation of adequate gender segregated WASH facilities that meet SPHERE standards, ensuring a minimum of 10 liters of water daily per beneficiary with provision of 1,000 liters water tanks

2. Response Priorities
   - Gender segregated sanitation and bath facilities, cleaning and hygiene kits
   - Provision of material and technical support to Ministries of Education to ensure compliance with SPHERE WASH standards.
   - Installation of 1,000 liters water tanks in schools to provide storage capacity where normal water supply has been severely disrupted.

3. Target population
   19,000 children and adolescents deprived of access to water and sanitation and at risk of outbreak of water borne diseases.

Contact information:
Muriel Mafico, Deputy Representative, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area, mmafico@unicef.org, mobile 246-836-9952

EDUCATION

Appealing agencies: UNICEF
Funding required: US$ 1,400,000 ($900,000 still required)
Partners: National Emergency Agencies, Ministries for Social Development, Ministries of Education, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), UN System, Development Partners

1. Major needs
   - Due to the impact of Hurricane Irma, a great number of schools were destroyed or damaged and school materials lost. Children in these affected islands needed access to quality social services including education, protection, water, sanitation, hygiene and recovery from the trauma of the event.
   - School-age children and adolescents needed access to temporary learning spaces and critical pedagogical materials, and the schools needed to be prepared for the return to classes and acquiring basic skills on school safety. Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities during school time was also a critical need.

2. Response Priorities
   - Support to accelerate return to schools.
   - Establishment of temporary safe learning spaces.
   - Learning and recreational resources to support students.
   - Support the integration of Barbuda students into Antigua schools.
   - Strengthening the capacity of caregivers and provide Early Childhood Development kits

Contact information:
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Unai Sacona, Education Manager, UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Area, usacona@unicef.org, mobile: 246-836-9958
I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE

SHELTER

Appealing agencies: **IOM, IFRC, UNHCR**

Funding required: **US$ 3,600,000** ($2,805,000 still required)


Breakdown:
- IOM requested $3,000,000 ($2,780,000 still required)
- IFRC requested $575,000 (funds received $1,303,973)
- UNHCR requested $25,000

1. Major needs

- Estimated displaced population stood at 32,000 by mid-September 2017, mostly in South Turk Islands (Turks and Caicos Islands), Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, both internal and cross border either as preemptive or post-hurricane evacuations.
- Some islands have had close to 100% of population displaced cross island such as Crooked Island in Sub Bahamian region and Barbuda in Eastern Caribbean.
- Due to the widespread damage on several islands, displacement in temporary collective sites or in other type of hosting arrangements may last for months. An estimated 70% and 90% of houses have been damaged in Barbuda, Anguilla, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands and other locations within the British Virgin Islands.

2. Response Priorities

- A combination of cash, in-kind and technical assistance will address the immediate sheltering needs of the affected population in the short-term and in supporting recovery, targeting families with specific vulnerability criteria (female headed households with several dependents, families with disabled and/or elderly family members, families below the poverty line).
- The shelter sector will support the coping mechanisms of the severely affected population through shelter assistance where the population decides to stay. This includes supporting population in temporary displacement sites and in their places of origin subject to safety and security guarantees. The aim is to prevent secondary displacement and encourage early recovery.
- Main shelter activities will include distribution of shelter and non-food items (NFI); training of local partners in distribution, shelter repair and post monitoring; and technical assistance.

Brief contact information

Santiago Luengo. Emergency Shelter and Disaster Management Senior Officer, IFRC Santiago. Luengo@ifrc.org
I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)
(Evacuation/Collective centers in the Caribbean context)

Appealing agencies: IOM
Funding required: US$ 1,500,000 ($1,195,000 still required)
Partners: CDEMA, local disaster management agencies (such as National Office of Disaster Services (NODS) in Antigua), EOCs, NGOs, ADRA, Save the Children, World Vision, Plan International, Samaritans Purse International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and Red Cross National Societies, IOM

1. Major needs
- Hurricane aftermath includes displacement both internal and cross border (preemptive evacuations and evacuations as a response).
- The impact of displacement numbers must be assessed against initial demographics and population exposure, for instance some islands have had close to 100 per cent of the population displaced across islands such as Crooked Island in sub- Bahamian region and Barbuda in eastern Caribbean.
- Some islands are at present hardly able to sustain habitation indicating prolonged displacement perspectives whether it is in temporary collective sites or in other type of hosting arrangements.
- Temporary sites where persons have been evacuated to or are taking shelter having found no alternative solutions need urgent repairs and the living conditions improved as well for the coming weeks.

2. Response Priorities
- Strengthen the capacities in coordination and management of the evacuation centers/temporary sites to ensure the coordinated provision of assistance and protection according to the minimum standards to the vulnerable groups with special needs.
- Ensure the identification of the gaps of specific needs of the vulnerable groups through adequate data management.
- Facilitate movements of persons.
- Main CCCM activities will include tracking numbers and needs of persons evacuated and remaining in temporary sites, coordination and technical assistance to the local authorities in displacement management and durable solutions.

3. Target population
20,000 individual beneficiaries (60 per cent children and 40 per cent adults)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>&lt; 18 years</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<td>≥ 18 years</td>
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Contact information:
Luz Tantaruna, OIM - ltantaruna@iom.int
II. LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS

LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Appealing agency: WFP
Funding required: US$ 11,957,227 ($8,786,462 still required)
Partners: CDEMA, Governments, UN System

- Strategic airlift operation to initiate assessment and support access to the affected population.
- Supply chain coordination activities in Antigua and Barbados by setting-up a liaison office to extend logistics support to CDEMA.
- Service provision from UNHRD Panama and deployment of Rapid Response Team (RRT).

1. Logistics

Funding Required:
- Air Services - $3,200,000 (Fixed wing, Helicopter) ($3,200,000 still required)
- Coastal Services US$1,900,000 (Landing craft) ($1,000,000 still required)
- Logistics Coordination Services $5,200,000 (including UNHRD) ($3,700,000 still required)

Major needs:
- The magnitude of the disaster, number of people affected and the lack of information available called for a coordinated and efficient response from the international community proportionate to the scope of the disaster to avoid bottlenecks and possible overlaps.
- The wind and rain has caused significant damage to the infrastructure including roads, affecting the ability to transport relief items to otherwise inaccessible areas.
- Some areas were completely cut-off, this makes provision for the delivery of vital humanitarian cargo to isolated locations with a chartered vessel and landing crafts as well as possible air service support (cargo and passengers), for an initial period of one month.

Response Priorities
- Logistics sector coordination, GIS mapping and information management for the logistics response.
- Logistics augmentation including: Setup of coordination and staging hubs for Eastern and Western Caribbean as needed for additional storage and cargo reception facilities, and sea cargo services using a coastal vessel and a landing craft, and assessments for emergency road and bridge repairs for access.
- In close cooperation with the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies (DDME) and UK civilian and military deployments, WFP established a logistics hub in Providenciales to support with the incoming relief aid. This consisted of two storage tents, a small prefabricated office and some support equipment.
- Strategic airlift operation to initiate assessment and support access to the affected population.
- Supply chain coordination activities in Barbados by setting-up a liaison office to extend logistics support to CDEMA.
- Service provision from UNHRD Panama and deployment of Rapid Response Team (RRT). UNHRD in Panama supported UNICEF, ADRA and WFP with air transport of relief and support equipment stored in the Panama UNHRD, including logistics-support equipment such as mobile storage units, generators, pallets and prefabricated offices; and school in a box kits, recreation kits and tarpaulins. Two UNHRD Rapid Response team members were deployed to Turks and Caicos to assist local actors with setting up the mobile storage unit and logistics support equipment, including training on how to do this for the future.

2. Telecommunication

Funding Required: $1,500,000 (ETC equipment, support and related services) ($925,000 still required)

Major needs:
- The fundamental information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure in the area of operations have been severely damaged. The disruption to the telecommunications infrastructure and services, particularly in remote rural areas, makes communications difficult and potentially impacts the safety, security and operational capability of a coordinated humanitarian response.
- In view of the scale of the disaster, WFP urgently needs to augment its supply chain and emergency telecommunications capacity to ensure sufficient assets and staff are in place to support Government of Dominica, CDEMA, the UN agencies and the humanitarian community.

Response Priorities
- Existing capacities in regards with both technical human resources deployment will be augmented to ensure full operational status of the staging areas, as well as support the increase of connectivity and bandwidth requirements, including provision of support where required.
- Emergency Telecommunication services to the government, humanitarian community and key infrastructures used for the response, such as airports, ports, hospitals, etc.
- Enhanced coordination and provision of IT/ETC related Information Management, Public Information and Communications activities and deliverables.
- Provide leadership to the ICT in order to better strategically coordinate the continuous identification of ICT problems and solutions adequate to ensure delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Contacts: Belkacem Machane, Regional Supply Chain Adviser; Belkacem.machane@wfp.org; WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean; Gabriela Alvarado, Regional Telecommunications Adviser; gabriela.alvarado@wfp.org; Sofiane Essayem; Regional Procurement Officer; sofiane.essayem@wfp.org;
III. COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Appealing agency: OCHA, OFFICE OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UN ENVIRONMENT

Funding required: US$ 521,645 ($234,525 still required)
Partners: OCHA with national and regional partners, UN Resident Coordinator’s Office for Trinidad and Tobago, UN Environment and others.

Breakdown:
- OCHA requested $165,000 ($15,000 still required)
- Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Trinidad and Tobago requested $105,000
- UN ENVIRONMENT requested $251,645 ($114,525 still required)

1. Coordination
Appealing entity: OCHA
Funding required: US$ 165,000 ($15,000 still required)

The United Nations and its partners are supporting the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Agency (CDEMA) to establish efficient and effective coordination structures at national and regional level. Before Irma made landfall, OCHA pre-positioned UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams and staff from its Regional Office in Panama (ROLAC) to provide additional needs assessment, mapping and information management services. Coordination services further include developing an overview of who is responding where, mapping damage assessments, and collating assessment information.

A coordinated approach will continue with CDEMA both at their regional coordination centre in Barbados and sub-regional hubs in Antigua and Jamaica.

OCHA will provide inter-sector coordination and information management to facilitate implementation and monitoring of the regional response plan. Going forward, OCHA will strengthen national and regional coordination capacity, in particular in the areas of coordinated needs assessment and information management. Coordination with development partners and strategic planning among UNCT and HCT members will bolster recovery and humanitarian and development linkages.

Brief contact information: Wendy Cue, Head of Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, cue@un.org; Mobile: (507) 6676 1689

2. Technical services
Environmental emergency assessment and disaster waste management
Appealing agency: UN Environment
Funding required: US$ 251,645 ($114,525 still required)
Partners: MSB-Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, CDEMA, UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit.

Major needs:
- According to estimates, the hurricane generated 8.3 million tonnes of disaster waste in Antigua, over two million tonnes in Anguilla and 6.1 million tonnes in St Maarten and St Barthelemy. Initial estimates do not yet exist for disaster waste in Barbuda, the Turks and Caicos, St Kitts and Nevis, the British Virgin Islands or the Bahamas.
- Most of the islands are low lying, with water tables barely below the surface. In some areas, latrines are still widely used, which have not yet withstood the hurricane force winds. High volumes of debris from agricultural chemical stores and other environmental risks, which also pose risks of leach polluting the water table.
- The risks to the population of polluted water, disease, accidents and long-term chemical contamination are significant. If disaster waste is not appropriately managed, environmental legacies resulting from inappropriate waste disposal pose public health risks to generations to come and the tourism industry on which most of the affected countries depend.

Response Priorities
- Support the initial damage and needs assessments, identify relevant disaster waste management issues and their potential interaction with humanitarian needs across the different sectors/clusters.
- Assist local authorities in the development of a disaster waste management plan/system, including guidance on proper management of existing waste disposal sites, logistics of waste collection services, and optimization of recycling and re-use options.
III. COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

- Provide support to shelter management and health authorities to facilitate appropriate waste management in shelters and health facilities as a way of reducing the exposure of affected populations to waste and its impacts.
- Support the design and implementation of waste management activities as a response, ensuring the safety of participants and the avoidance of environmental legacies.
- Use appropriate environmental risk assessment tools to provide early warning of possible pollution risks that may affect the water table, food chain or public health.
- Facilitate a transition towards the mainstreaming of disaster waste management in the recovery period.

Contact: Dan Stothart, Regional Disasters and Conflicts Programme Coordinator/Humanitarian Affairs Officer, UN Environment, tel: + 507 305 3100 ext 3174; dan.stothart@pnuma.org; Skype: dma_stothart

Appealing entity: Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Trinidad and Tobago

Funding required: US$ 105,000

The UN Resident Coordinator’s office for Trinidad and Tobago (with responsibilities for St Maarten) will ensure the coordination and the follow-up of the implementation of the activities for St Maarten over the next three months.

Please note that St Maarten is not a participating state for CDEMA. Therefore, the coordination support request is separate for St Maarten.

Communication around response challenges and immediate priorities to save lives and reduce suffering require a concerted effort and dedicated resources to prevent future loss of life. The Regional Communications Task Team for English and Dutch speaking Caribbean is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and will issue monthly reports and keep the international community informed of the needs, the response and gaps as well as possible linkages to the multi-country Sustainable Development Framework.

Contact: Richard Blewitt, UN Resident Coordinator for Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Aruba, Curacao, St Maarten; richard.blewitt@one.un.org; Mobile: 1-868-310-2600
IV. EARLY RECOVERY

EARLY RECOVERY

Appealing agency: **UNDP**

Funding required: **US$ 1,700,000** ($1,400,000 still required)

$2,300,000 funds received from a final required funding of $3,700,000

Partners: National governments and local authorities, CDEMA and other regional institutions, UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes with programmatic and operational capacity on the ground, Relevant international and local NGOs present in these countries.

Major needs:

Hurricane Irma has caused widespread devastation across many countries and territories in the Caribbean. Destruction of houses and livelihoods has reached up to 95% in some islands such as Barbuda. According to initial rapid assessments, the situation in Cuba, Sint Maarten and Turks and Caicos seems particularly concerning. Impact on other islands such as Anguilla and British Virgin Islands is also being closely monitored to determine early recovery needs.

This natural disaster has created widespread destruction of houses and community infrastructure, disruption of basic service provision and has caused extensive damages and losses in income generating activities. Additionally, given the specific context of many of these islands, logistics are challenging with many airports, ports and roads being destroyed. In several places, coordination at local level is difficult despite the efforts of relevant authorities.

Response Priorities:

- Restoration of roofing on priority buildings and rehabilitation of basic services and community infrastructure such as electricity, water supplies, security or others.
- Debris management of damaged houses and community infrastructure (removal, reuse and recycling of construction materials).
- Organic waste management of palm trees or other waste left by the strong winds. Prevent contamination of clean water sources, soil and others. Adequate management of dump sites (many areas might be flooded).
- Short term employment opportunities for affected families. This approach will help to ensure that affected families become direct recovery agents while serving to inject cash in the communities and facilitate the procurement and distribution of tools, building supplies, equipment, training and technical capacity (engineers, architects).
- Livelihoods: support key economic sectors, including markets and micro and small enterprises to revive economic activities.
- Support to core government functions and coordination at local, regional and national level depending upon request.
- Technical assistance and implementing capacity in areas related to damage and needs assessments and support to authorities in the formulation of recovery strategies focusing on resilience and Climate Change adaptation, Building Back Better and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Contact:

Chisa Mikami
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UNDP Barbados and the OECS
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Ugo Blanco
Regional Advisor for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
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$2,300,000 funds received from a final required funding of $3,700,000

Partners are encouraged to continue reporting funding contributions to FTS. Reporting contributions through FTS enhances transparency and accountability, and provides the opportunity to recognize the generous contributions. Additionally, continued reporting helps identify crucial funding gaps.

Please report contributions to fts@un.org or by completing the online form at fts.unocha.org.
HOW YOU CAN ENGAGE

The UN system and partners, in close dialogue with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency and Management Agency and with affected governments, are providing much needed humanitarian assistance to thousands confronting the destruction wrought by Hurricane Irma, the most powerful hurricane ever recorded over the Atlantic Ocean.

For a more effective and efficient response, donors are invited to give generously towards humanitarian action outlined in the Regional Response Plan in the Caribbean.

TWO WAYS TO SUPPORT THE REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN IN THE CARIBBEAN

MAKE A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE RESPONSE PLAN ITSELF

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. To make a direct contribution towards the regional response plan in the Caribbean please refer to sector and organizational contact details as given under each of the sector plans.

DONATE THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. During the World Humanitarian Summit, the Secretary-General called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars as of 2018. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action in the immediate aftermath of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, whether from governments or private sector donors.

The CERF needs regular replenishment. Please click on this link if you wish to donate through CERF: www.unocha.org/hurricane-irma

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
$18.5 MILLION
OCTOBER 2017

PLEASE REPORT YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OCHA FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE (FTS)

Reporting contributions through FTS enhances transparency and accountability, and gives us the opportunity to recognize your generous contributions. It helps us to identify crucial funding gaps. Please report contributions to fts@un.org or by completing the online form at fts.unocha.org