



HURRICANE IRMA: REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE CARIBBEAN REGION (September to December 2017)

Key Figures & Facts

 **169k**
PEOPLE EXPOSED TO
252 KM/H WIND ZONE

 **75k**
BUILDINGS EXPOSED TO
252 KM/H WIND ZONE

 **25**
DEATHS ACROSS ALL
AFFECTED ISLANDS

Humanitarian Response

 **17k**
PEOPLE IN NEED OF
IMMEDIATE SHELTER

UP TO
265k 
AFFECTED PEOPLE

US\$27M
FUNDING REQUESTED

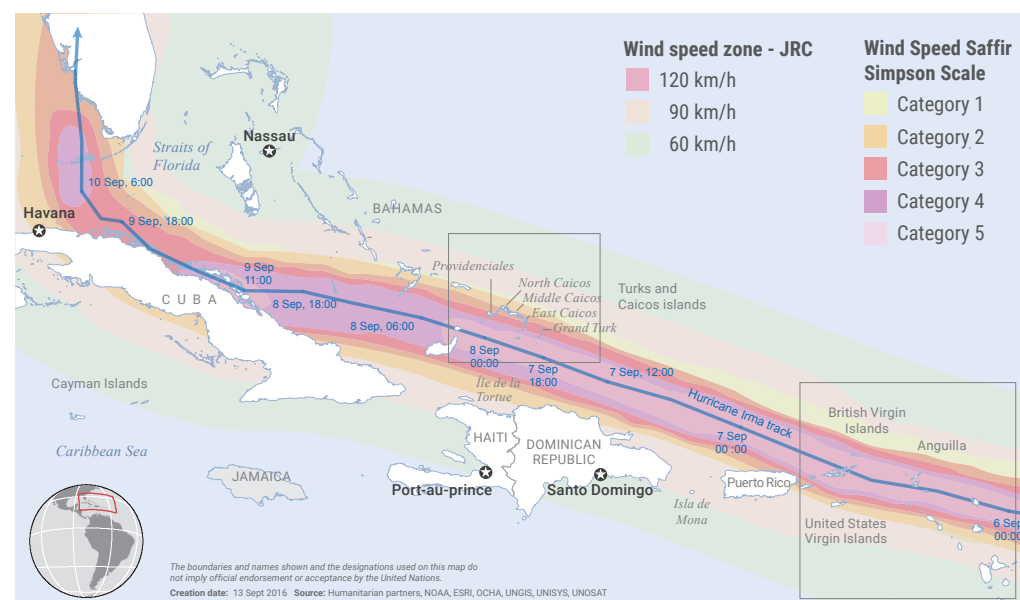
Funding required per sector (in US\$)

Logistics and Communications	11,957,227
Shelter	3,600,000
Food Security	2,379,224
Protection	2,106,400
Early Recovery	1,700,000
Health	1,600,000
CCCM	1,500,000
Education	1,400,000
Coordination and technical support (Incl. environmental support)	521,645
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	290,000

SUMMARY

This three-month Regional Response Plan covers the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by the impact of Hurricane Irma in the Caribbean region in early September 2017. It has been developed with the support of national and regional disaster management entities, in particular the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and is based on preliminary indications from multiple assessments carried out so far under CDEMA's coordination leadership. The plan requires a total of **US\$ 15.1 million** to address the most urgent needs of up to an estimated 265,000 affected people until December 2017. The Plan will support the regional effort to respond to the most urgent needs such as reestablishing health and education services, ensuring access to safe water and sanitation, outbreak prevention and control, providing shelter and coordination services. In addition, some **US\$ 11.9 million** are required for complex logistics and communications support.

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 is being developed given the devastation wrought there.



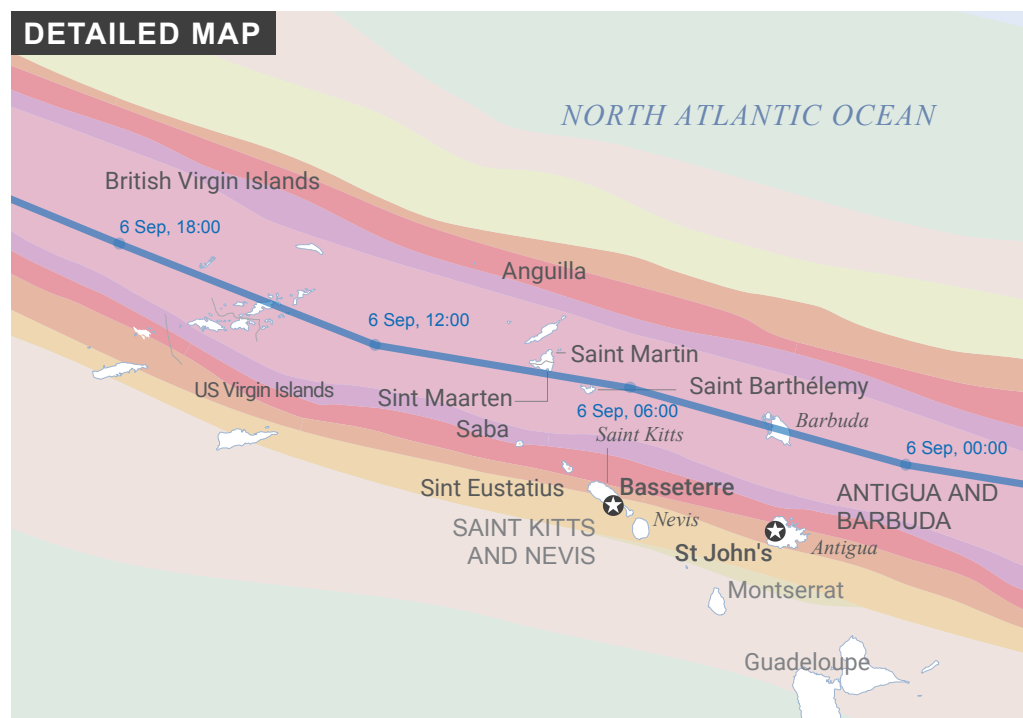
HURRICANE IRMA: REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE CARIBBEAN REGION (September to December 2017)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Devastation and extensive breakdown of essential services has followed in the path of Hurricane Irma, the most powerful hurricane ever recorded over the Atlantic. 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 areas include Anguilla, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Cuba, Saint Martin, Sint Maarten, Saint Barthélemy and Turks and Caicos Islands. At least 35 people have reportedly lost their lives as of 12 September. However, the relatively limited loss of life can in part be attributed to robust preparedness measures taken by national and local authorities before the hurricane made landfall. Severe damage to housing, infrastructure, basic services such as health centres, telecommunication, electricity, water, sewage and waste systems, and agricultural land has been reported.

DETAILED MAP



A remote analysis conducted by the Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on 11 September estimates that around 169,000 people and 75,000 buildings were exposed to wind speeds higher than 252 km/h per hour. Wind forces of that strength destroy a high-percentage of well-constructed homes causing total roof failure and wall collapse making residential areas uninhabitable for weeks or months. Another 57,000 thousand people and 11,500 buildings are estimated to have been exposed to wind forces stronger than 209 km/h or equivalent to a Hurricane Category 4. Wind speeds of that strength cause severe damage to well-built framed houses and uprooting most trees and power poles.

In total, an estimated 5.5 million people were exposed to extreme winds higher than 120 km/h, which is equivalent to Category 1 storms or higher. Winds of that strength can destroy poorly constructed buildings and cause extensive damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. While not yet quantifiable, the impact on tourism, fishery and agriculture is severe. Most road networks, although small on most islands, have also been interrupted by the storm surge floods and fallen trees.

Across the Caribbean it is estimated that 17,000 people will need immediate shelter assistance. The island of Barbuda in Antigua and Barbuda has been rendered uninhabitable with the entire population of approximately 1,600 evacuated to Antigua, while one person was killed. In Barbuda, health concerns have also arisen because of the large numbers of animal carcasses in the flood waters. In the territory of Anguilla, significant damage to water supply and electricity has been reported and one person has been killed. According to the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the British Red Cross (BRC), hospitals and the island's main port in Sandy Ground are now operational. In the British Virgin Islands, five fatalities have been reported by the National Emergency Operations Centre. Sewage in the streets has been identified as a health risk, and incidents of looting reported.

People exposed to winds speeds (UNITAR 11.9.2017)

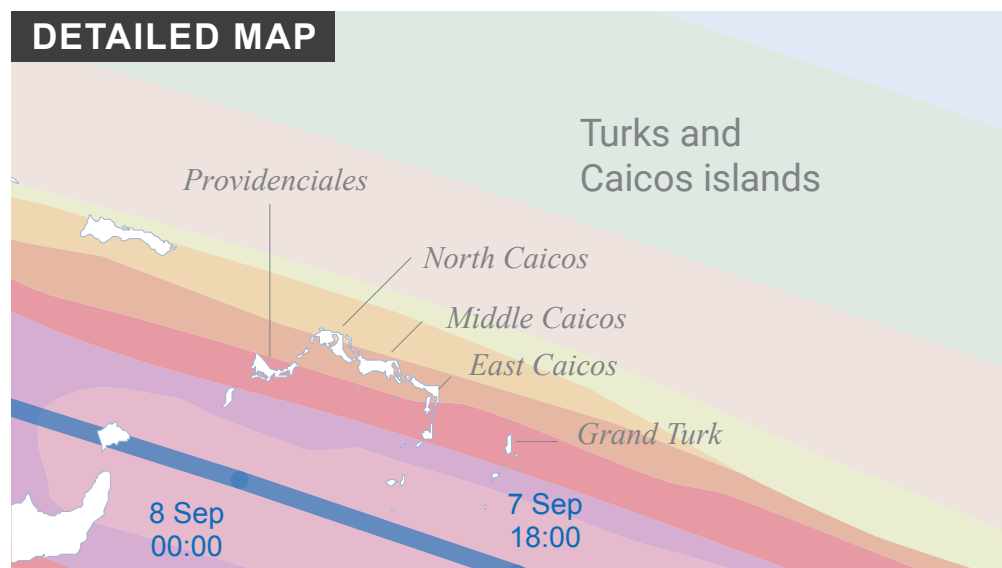
Country /Territory	Total pop	Wind speed zones - Saffir Simpson Scale					Total exposed population	%
		Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5		
Anguilla	12,316	-	-	-	2	12,314	12,316	100
Antigua	87,569	9,527	76,382	1,660	-	-	87,569	100
Bahamas	343,735	1,052	369	597	439	114	2,571	1
Barbuda	1,780	-	-	-	-	1,780	1,780	100
British Virgin Islands	27,248	-	-	-	-	27,248	27,248	100
Cuba	11,266,280	3,378,659	67,334	19,395	17,438	168	3,482,994	31
Dominican Republic	10,470,773	105,372	-	-	-	-	105,372	1
Puerto Rico	3,651,232	1,196,151	398,802	1,805	28	-	1,596,786	44
Saba	1,228	-	-	1,228	-	-	1,228	100
Saint Barthelemy	5,191	-	-	-	-	5,191	5,191	100
Saint Kitts & Nevis	48,059	46,928	1,131	-	-	-	48,059	100
Saint Martin	32,419	-	-	-	-	32,419	32,419	100
Sint Eustatius	2,390	-	1,795	595	-	-	2,390	100
Sint Maarten	39,921	-	-	-	-	39,921	39,921	100
Turks & Caicos	45,020	-	1,020	4,857	39,030	113	45,020	100
US Virgin Islands	93,173	39,092	-	-	-	49,633	88,725	95
Total	26,128,334	4,776,781	546,833	30,137	56,937	168,901	5,579,589	21

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In Saint Martin and Saint Barthélemy, 11 people lost their lives and more than 100 have been reportedly injured, while 95 per cent of the residential dwellings were destroyed. Thousands of people have been evacuated to Guadeloupe. In Sint Maarten, four casualties have been reported and 90 per cent of the buildings have been damaged, according to the Dutch Red Cross. In Turks and Caicos Islands, initial reports after the passage of the hurricane suggest that up to 90 per cent of houses have sustained moderate to severe damaged. The initial United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) report indicates electricity and water supply in the islands has been seriously affected. The islands of Dominica, Guadeloupe, Saba, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Sint Eustatius suffered minor impact, though damage to health facilities and services were reported in the case of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Cuba has been severely impacted by Irma, causing massive destruction and widespread flooding along its northern coast. The northern provinces of the Dominican Republic also faced the wrath of the storm, although relatively limited damage resulted. In Haiti, there was only limited impact in northern, centre and western departments. The concerted preparedness measures undertaken demonstrated that lessons have been learned from the 2016 Hurricane Matthew response.

Regional emergency preparedness - a permanent feature of development and humanitarian effort in the Caribbean region - has allowed international aid agencies to quickly deploy pre-positioned stocks as well as disaster assessment and response teams, working closely with CDEMA as well as other partners such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies along with Red Cross National Societies in the affected countries.



This three-month Regional Response Plan lays out the priorities of international humanitarian agencies, working closely with national Governments and regional counterparts, in particular CDEMA. Given the coping mechanisms available and the support provided to the various states and territories, this plan focuses on urgent priorities identified collectively to cover the emergency needs of the most vulnerable populations while laying the foundation for a strengthened resilience by “Building Back Better”. In that sense, it is important to emphasize the importance of strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus to reduce risk and vulnerability and build resilience to future natural disasters, including hurricanes. The response plan will exclusively target those affected islands where support has been requested to complement the tireless efforts of national and regional response teams.

While the well-established regional emergency response mechanisms and international solidarity have quickly sprung to action in the Caribbean region, the humanitarian needs caused by this rare level of destruction and the complexity of the response required should not be underestimated. A significant response effort and complementary expertise will be required to cover the sizeable geographic area and the wide range of States and territories affected.

The 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.

Buildings exposed to winds speeds (UNITAR 11.9.2017)

Country /Territory	Total pop	Wind speed zones - Saffir Simpson Scale					Total buildings exposed
		Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5	
Anguilla	12,316	-	-	-	-	7,055	7,055
Antigua	87,569	4,361	36,565	831	-	-	41,757
Bahamas	343,735	240	751	67	67	-	1,125
Barbuda	1,780	-	-	-	-	1,464	1,464
Br. Virgin Isl.	27,248	-	-	-	-	10,057	10,057
Cuba	11,266,280	71,466	2,986	1,646	541	6	76,645
Dominican Rep.	10,470,773	1,338	-	-	-	-	1,338
Puerto Rico	3,651,232	166,597	40,052	1,731	-	-	208,380
Saba	1,228	-	-	771	-	-	771
St. Barthelemy	5,191	-	-	-	-	5,724	5,724
St. Kitts & Nevis	48,059	986	4	-	-	-	990
St. Martin	32,419	-	-	-	-	15,950	15,950
St Eustatius	2,390	-	1,168	83	-	-	1,251
St Maarten	39,921	-	-	-	-	12,423	12,423
Turks & Caicos	45,020	-	1,184	1,930	10,886	339	14,339
US Virgin Isl.	93,173	1,090	-	-	-	21,016	22,106
Total	26,128,334	246,078	82,710	7,059	11,494	74,034	421,375

PRIORITIES

- 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 will be 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.

REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Regional humanitarian actors are seeking **US\$15.1 million** to provide immediate humanitarian assistance for the next three months to up to an estimated 265,000 people, support the national and regional emergency response mechanisms for the overall response. In addition, **US\$11.9 million** are required for the necessary logistics and communication means to deliver this assistance.



\$27 million
needed to help



up to
265,000 affected people

I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE



HEALTH

Appealing agencies: **PAHO/WHO, UNFPA**

Funding required: **US\$ 5,100,000** (approx. US\$ 3,500,000 already pledged)

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.**

1. Major needs

- The capacity of the healthcare delivery system has been dramatically impacted. Access to health services and medical care delivery capacity has been significantly hampered in all the affected areas. Many communities are isolated due to flooding and impassable roads, and are unable to reach needed health services.
- Preliminary assessments indicate damage to several health facilities at all levels and destruction of equipment, and medical supplies.
- With most of the population affected, including health workers, many of whom are already becoming exhausted, there is an expected shortage of health personnel.
- There is 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 are 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.

Contact information:

Dr. Godfrey Xuereb, PAHO/WHO Representative, Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

Pan American Health Organization

Email: xuerebgo@paho.org

Telephone: +1 246-435-5200 ext. 40001

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**

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

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 is to assist the most vulnerable people in the islands that have suffered major damage. This will include 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) need to quickly 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.

Contact information:

Lystra Fletcher Paul

Sub-regional FAO Officer-in-Charge

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)

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.

In Barbuda, 1,600 persons had to be evacuated and are not expected to return until electricity, water and communications are re-established on the island, which is estimated to take a minimum of 6-8 weeks. In the meantime, support to host families and shelters housing displaced persons from Barbuda is needed, in a manner that ensures respect for their fundamental rights and dignity.

Undocumented and stranded migrants are among the highly vulnerable categories of people in need of Protection. Their number is hard to estimate as they are scattered and unlikely to seek assistance. Special consideration will be given to their needs, situation and access to humanitarian assistance in equal terms to all affected. Protection from Trafficking in Persons will also be provided as high incidence of trafficking exists in some areas.

1. Displaced

Appealing agency: UNHCR
Funding required: \$25,000

Major needs:

- Shelter and housing needs of 1,600 people evacuated from Barbuda to Antigua for a minimum of six to eight weeks.

- Needs of families hosting evacuees in Antigua.

Priority response:

In Antigua and Barbuda, UNHCR will provide technical support to strengthen the capacity of the Government and 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

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

I. EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE

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

Priority response:

- Provision of information, messaging, capacity building support around a gendered integrated response including the participation of women and girls in the rebuilding and recovery process.
- Deployment of surge capacity and staff to participate in assessment (rapid and post disaster) missions to address gendered and protection needs in the affected populations.
- 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.
- Development 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.
- Provision of 5,000 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 needs.

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

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**

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

19,200 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**

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 have been destroyed or damaged and school materials lost. Children in these affected islands need access to quality social services including education, protection, water, sanitation, hygiene and recovery from the trauma of the event.
- School-age children and adolescents will need access to temporary learning spaces and critical pedagogical materials, and the schools need 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 is also a critical need. To cope with this exceptional situation and be effective in the temporary school environment, care givers will also need training on protection, nutrition and health during emergencies.

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:

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

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**

Partners: **Ministries of Housing in the affected countries, CDEMA, Habitat for Humanity, IFRC, IOM, Red Cross National Societies, Shelterbox, UNDP, UNHCR, ADRA, Save the Children, World Vision, Plan International.**

- 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

Brief contact information

Santiago Luengo, Emergency Shelter and Disaster Management Senior Officer, IFRC Santiago.
Luengo@ifrc.org

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.

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**

Partners: CDEMA, local disaster management agencies (such as National Office of Disaster Services (NODS) in Antigua), NGOs, ADRA, Save the Children, World Vision, Plan International, 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.

3. Target population

20,000 individual beneficiaries (60 per cent children and 40 per cent adults)

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	7,000	5,000	12,000
≥ 18 years	4,500	3,500	8,000
Total	11,500	8,500	20,000

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**
Partners: **CDEMA, Governments, UN System**

1. Logistics

Funding Required:

Air Services - US\$3,2 million (Fixed wing, Helicopter)
Coastal Services US\$1.9 million ((Landing craft)
Logistics Coordination Services US\$5.2 million ((including UNHRD)

Major needs:

- The magnitude of the disaster, number of people affected and the lack of information available call 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 are 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.

- 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).

2. Communication

Funding Required: US\$1.5 million (ETC equipment, support and related services)

Major needs:

The fundamental information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure in the area of operations have been 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. It is likely that new temporary common inter-agency office facilities will be established to accommodate multiple humanitarian agencies.

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 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. Two teams with VSAT equipment will be deployed to the two operational coordination hubs in Turks and Caicos Islands and Antigua.
- Emergency Telecommunication services to the humanitarian community.
- Enhanced coordination and provision of IT/ET 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**

Partners: **OCHA with national and regional partners, UN Resident Coordinator's Office for Trinidad and Tobago, UN Environment and others.**

1. Coordination

Appealing entity: OCHA

Funding required: US\$ 165,000

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 ROLAC, 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

Partners: MSB-Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, CDEMA, UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit.

Major needs:

- According to initial 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.
- 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.

III. COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

- 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**

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:

- 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).
- Rehabilitation of basic services and community infrastructure such as electricity, water supplies, security or others.
- 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:

Ugo Blanco

Regional Advisor for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
ugo.blanco@undp.org

HURRICANE IRMA

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL RESPONSE PLAN



Photo credits: Christophe Illemassene / OCHA

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

\$27 MILLION

SEPTEMBER 2017

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

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