



This report is produced by OCHA ROLAC in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the first period from 06 to 13 September, 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 15 September 2017.

Highlights

- Irma has dissipated over the south-eastern United States on 12 September and is no longer a threat to islands in the Caribbean.
- Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, St Martin/St Maarten, the British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos are the most affected islands. Critical needs in supplies and support are being addressed around the clock.
- In the Dominican Republic and Haiti, local authorities are managing response and restoration to normal activities in the affected areas with local resources.
- Cuba withstood damage to 13 of its 15 provinces, reporting 10 deaths and damage to agriculture, water supply, and telecommunications.
- Humanitarian partners continue to work and coordinate with regional organizations and local governments throughout the affected countries and islands as assessments reveal the range and depth of the needs caused by Irma.



Hurricane Irma had only moderate effects on Haiti, including floods in several communes in the Northeast. Inhabitants of the town of Malfety, in the Northeast Département, check damages to their houses. Source: Christophe Illemassene/OCHA

2 million

people evacuated in Cuba in anticipation of Hurricane Irma – only 10 deaths were reported.

Source: Cuban Government Reports

200,000

people estimated to be affected across the Eastern Caribbean, including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda and St Martin.

Source: WFP

65,000

people estimated to be affected between Cuba, The Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Source: WFP

18,000

pregnant women estimated in affected Caribbean islands with limited access to vital health care.

Source: UN Women

Situation Overview

Assessments from severely damaged islands with difficult access, such as Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos, are now coming in and being analyzed. Early reports indicate critical needs and affected emergency response capacities that require support.

In Anguilla, authorities are requesting partners and stakeholders that incoming relief supplies and personnel be cleared with the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) to adequately plan for logistics or be denied entry. Similarly, authorities in Antigua and Barbuda note the capacity of local supermarkets to supply food on the island of Antigua, which was largely untouched by Irma.

The aftermath from the hurricanes has not only produced loss of shelter and internal displacement but cross island displacement via evacuations in advance of hurricane impact and as a result of the damage that has rendered several islands inhabitable to a large extent. IOM has rolled out the CCCM sector in support of national and supra

+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

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The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Coordination Saves Lives

national disaster management agencies to deal with populations movements, ensuring dignified living conditions in collective temporary sites and providing monitoring on movements and needs as response and recovery continue hand in hand. Support is provided by on site teams deployed in eastern Caribbean and at regional level from Panama. Coverage will be expanded to Bahamas and TCI in coming days.

In territories with localized damage such as the Dominican Republic and Haiti, local authorities have been managing the situation with national emergency management protocols and resources. Several organizations have mobilized resources and personnel to assist local authorities and anticipate that existing capacities within the country will suffice in responding to the effects of Irma.

Cuba was the last country in the Caribbean to suffer the effects of Irma. Reports from the Government indicate a variety of damages and needs in the affected territories, as well as loss of life (10). Waters are beginning to recede and the country is following Civil Defense Force response measures. Early assessments from the Government indicate medium to long-term needs in the agriculture sector as many vital crops in the affected provinces were lost to the storm.

Early assessments estimate economic losses totaling US\$10 billion across the affected islands.

Eastern Caribbean (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, St Kitts and Nevis, St Martin, St Maarten)

Country	Situation	Local response
Anguilla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One confirmed fatality, damage to 90 per cent to electricity infrastructure, damage to 90 per cent of Government buildings. -Significant damage to main water supply. -Food shortage due to limited access and fuel for generators. -Tourism sector seriously damaged. -There are significant concerns around clean water and sanitation, risk of infection and vector borne diseases. -All schools have been damaged and are closed. -Requests have been made for rapid needs assessment, as well as cleaning supplies, hygiene kits, food supplies, baby kits, medical supplies and shelter supplies. -Access into the country is still hampered by malfunctioning entry points. The air traffic control tower is not working, nor can the port cargo port store any items due to a damaged warehouse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Authorities in Anguilla are requesting to partners and stakeholders that incoming relief supplies and personnel must be cleared with the Anguilla NEOC to adequately plan for logistics or be denied entry. -Debris removal ongoing along other main roads and critical infrastructure -Utility restoration will begin through the installation of towers, poles and wires -Temporary retrofit done to critical infrastructure such as the Police Station and NEOC -Damage assessment report being prepared -Structural shelter assessment conducted -Resumed relief distribution -Banks working to reopen on 13 September -Authorities in Anguilla report enough resources to distribute relief supplies with no need for assistance. -The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is the primary response and coordination center on the island. It is located in the Police Headquarters and is providing office space for emergency management personnel from various agencies, both local and regional.
Antigua and Barbuda	<p>From Barbuda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One confirmed fatality -Damage to 90% to electricity infrastructure -Significant damage to main water supply -99% of buildings damaged (1,084 structures) -The hospital was damaged beyond functionality and can no longer be used for medical services -Initial assessments estimate the replacement cost for damaged or destroyed buildings to be approximately US\$200 million -Critical needs include school placement for displaced children, as well as school kits, increased access to healthcare, and telecom support to restore electricity to Barbuda. -Medium to long term needs include building material for houses, financial credit to restore economic activity, cleaning equipment, equipment for schools and hospitals, health kits, dignity kits and agricultural goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed evacuation of population from Barbuda to Antigua (a total of 1,413 persons) - According to the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross, the current estimate is that it will take about 6-8 weeks to restore electricity, communication and water to Barbuda. - The Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Mr. Gaston Browne, is discouraging returns to Barbuda until those systems are in place.

British Virgin Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seven confirmed fatalities -450 people living in temporary shelters -The island in general is very devastated by the hurricane. The north sound is 90 % of the houses had structurally damaged totally or partly and in Spanish Town 75% damaged -Significant damage to water systems -Significant damage to electricity -Hospital services are affected due to damaged utility lines -Airport control tower compromised -Limited water and food supplies -NEOC was destroyed -Immediate needs include satellite phone, construction tools, shelter supplies, WASH supplies, baby supplies communications supplies. - According to the BVI Red Cross, approximately 80% of both public and private buildings were destroyed in BVI, including Her Majesty's Prison on Tortola. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -State of emergency has been declared. -Authorities are in close coordination with CDEMA and UN teams on the ground.
St Kitts and Nevis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are reported damages to health care facilities and health needs assessments are underway. -Water and sanitation kits have been identified as key relief items that will be needed to address the effects of Irma on the islands. -Some emergency funding has been made available to St Kitts and Nevis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Airport access has been restored
St Maarten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -According to reports from the Ministry of Health, the hospital in St Maarten suffered significant damage and at this time has no water or electricity. -Coordination remains a challenge, as emergency services are overwhelmed. -Issues identified so far include food security, lack of drinking water or telecommunications infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The damaged hospital emergency room, surgery theatre and pharmacy are operational with backup generators and there is presently one week's supply of medical and food items in stock. - 43 patients were admitted to the hospital, 11 will be transferred to Curacao. - Evacuations are ongoing - Officials are focusing on coordination and needs assessments.
St Martin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports from Ministry of Health indicate that the hospital has sustained substantial damage (60% destroyed) with services such as the emergency room operation theatre non-operational. - There are security concerns around health care facilities and medical stocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Medical staff has started to show signs of exhaustion and replacement staff is being deployed from Guadeloupe and mainland France. -A small field hospital is in place with capacity for 25 patients and selected procedures.

Western Caribbean (Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Turk and Caicos)

Country	Situation	Local response
Bahamas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The NEOC has been activated and expect the need to be greatest in the Southern islands. -Hurricane Irma's impact on The Bahamas was less than anticipated, according to USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) staff based in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Tourism Board of Bahamas has given the all clear at a national level.
Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Thirteen of the 15 provinces were directly affected by the hurricane. -More than two million people were evacuated to 1,134 evacuation centers and in family houses. -Ten people are reported dead -The President has described the damages to housing, electricity infrastructure, agriculture and tourism as severe. -Coastal and mountain communities are also 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local teams from less affected provinces are supporting efforts to restore basic services for the population as well as the operation of the main state sectors of most affected provinces. -The Cuban Civil Defense decreed today the Hurricane Recovery Phase for 13 of 15 provinces, home to 10.1 million people, representing 89.87% of Cuba's population.

	<p>reported to be isolated due to the flooding of rivers and the destruction of roads.</p> <p>-Although the number of affected population in Cuba is still being estimated, there are reports of massive destruction to major crops such as plantain, rice, sugarcane and poultry farms.</p>	<p>-The evacuation centers across the country were supported by 5,800 workers in the Health Sector.</p> <p>-The Ministry of Education welcomed more than 50,000 people in 500 educational centers across the country.</p>
Dominican Republic	<p>-There were more than 24,000 people displaced.</p> <p>-10,700 are currently sheltered.</p> <p>-25 communities without any access</p> <p>-1 damaged bridge</p> <p>-350,000 homes were left without power.</p> <p>-2,863 homes were affected, another 114 were destroyed.</p>	<p>-The Ministry of Public Works has appointed a task force in the affected areas to clear debris and rehabilitate affected infrastructure, including roads and sewers.</p> <p>-Ten affected provinces have received logistical support from the Government with basic relief supplies brought in via bus, helicopter and boat.</p> <p>-Several coordination mechanisms with the NEOC have been activated in the affected countries.</p> <p>-The Government is currently attending to the affected with local emergency resources and people are returning to their homes.</p>
Haiti	<p>-1 confirmed fatality</p> <p>-1 person reported missing</p> <p>-17 injuries</p> <p>-12,539 people evacuated</p> <p>-8,015 affected families</p> <p>-2,646 damaged houses</p> <p>-466 destroyed houses</p> <p>-4,903 flooded houses</p> <p>-16 municipalities flooded by overflow of main rivers</p> <p>-Some roads are partially damaged</p>	<p>-The majority of the sheltered are from pre-hurricane evacuation procedures.</p> <p>-The government is encouraging families to return home as soon as possible so that schools can recommence. Many have already started returning home.</p> <p>-Rapid assessments of human and material damage are underway</p> <p>-NEOC gathering information for a report on 11 September</p> <p>-National all clear has been given.</p>
Turks and Caicos	<p>-There is currently no potable water distribution due to damage at the water treatment works. Bottled water is limited and commercial availability diminishing.</p> <p>-Electricity has been knocked out across the island. The power station is not critically damaged, but distribution will require time to repair.</p> <p>-Telecommunications remains down, with limited connectivity for satellite phones that have arrived.</p> <p>South Caicos:</p> <p>-Severe damage to infrastructure, utilities and communications</p> <p>-Damage to 80-90% of households in South Caicos</p> <p>-Significant damage to schools</p> <p>-Severe damage to hospital and government buildings.</p> <p>-Lack of shelter facilities</p> <p>North and Middle Caicos:</p> <p>-Transport mechanism for supply chain is disrupted</p> <p>-Schools and Government Facilities have been affected.</p> <p>-Damage to less than 20% of housing stock.</p>	<p>-Local authorities are working to manage the crisis with limited resources.</p> <p>-Emergency management officials are anticipating challenges in coordinating the delivery of goods that may arrive.</p> <p>South Caicos:</p> <p>-Fire at prison has been contained</p> <p>-Evacuation planning for 2,000 people from South Caicos to Provo</p>

Humanitarian Response

International Response

Eastern Caribbean:

- CDEMA is sending a high level mission to affected participating states on 12 September with executives from CARICOM and the Executive Director of CDEMA.
- CDEMA is reviewing options with CARICOM Office for Trade Negotiations for moving CARICOM nationals from affected States.
- The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) has arranged for cruise ships evacuate/transfer people from BVI on 12 September.
- The Government of France has deployed resources to Guadeloupe, including civil response personnel, fire/emergency officers, French Red Cross volunteers, medics and French Navy vessels, to respond to affected French territories such as St. Martin.
- The Government of the Netherlands has deployed vessels from the Dutch Navy and Dutch Air Force to St Maarten with military personnel, aid and supplies.
- International institutions including Global Affairs Canada (GAC), UK Aid/DFID, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) a mobilizing personnel and resources to the affected islands.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Women and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have deployed personnel to various islands to conduct sector assessments and support local authorities, as well as various kits and other emergency relief supplies.

Western Caribbean

- The Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, China, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay, Russia, Venezuela and Vietnam, as well as UN officials, have expressed their willingness to assist Cuba in the recovery work.
- Several organizations have already activated emergency funding mechanisms to increase response capacity as needed.

Local Response

Western Caribbean

- With thousands of people evacuated in dozens of cities, the country's response is being headed by the Cuban Civil Defense.
- The Cuban Civil Defense has reiterated its calls for local and provincial governments and the population to move any persons in danger to safe spaces.
- The population is directed to remain informed on the evolution of this dangerous hurricane through tropical hurricane warnings issued by the Institute of Meteorology (INSMET), and based on the guidelines of the Cuban Civil Defense, and to comply with all measures prescribed by local authorities.
- Given the localized damage on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic, the Government and the NEOC have been implementing their response mechanisms at local administrative levels.
- As Irma had limited impact on Haiti with no major humanitarian disaster, the National Emergency Operation Centre (COUN) and Departmental Emergency Operations Centre (COUD) have been deactivated.



Logistics and Telecommunications

Airport Status as of 11 September, 20:00 UTC

Country	Airport Status
Anguilla	The Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) reports that the Clayton J Lloyd International Airport in Anguilla has already been cleared of debris (11 September)
Antigua and Barbuda	V.C. Bird International Airport is reopened.
Bahamas	Lynden Pindling International Airport is open
St Kitts and Nevis	St Kitts - Robert L Bradshaw International Airport reopened Nevis - Vance W Amory International Airport have reopened
St Maarten	Princess Juliana International Airport is closed until 13 September 13:00 UTC - Humanitarian, military, search and rescue, medical and state flight aircraft are allowed and require pre-approval for takeoff and landing.
Turks and Caicos	Grand Turk, South Caicos, North Caicos, Salt Cay and Ambergris Cay Airports Closed – Conditions of island unknown Providenciales International Airport - reopened (CTO, 11 September)
Cuba	Jardines del Rey International Airport and Abel Santamaría Airports are closed from 11 to 25 September Jose Martí Airport in Havana was expected to open on 12 noon on 12 September Damage to Cayo Coco airport, flooded runways of the Gustavo Rizo Airport in Baracoa.
Haiti	No reports of damages.

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- CDEMA CU has sent five (5) tons of relief supplies from Antigua were delivered to the Jost Van Dyke island of the BVI today with the support of the CDRU.
- Global Affairs Canada (GAC) will deploy the ship HMDS St. Johns to the eastern Caribbean. Capabilities include helicopter and water supplies.
- DHL team is preparing to deploy to Barbados as soon as a flight is available.
- LIAT continues to support CDEMA's effort to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people in the impacted countries. They facilitated the transportation of response teams from Saint Lucia, Guyana and Trinidad to Barbados and from St. Kitts to Antigua on 11 September.
- WFP will establish two sub-regional hubs to support the response in line with existing UN structures. One hub will be based in Antigua, covering the eastern sector of the Caribbean while the other will be based in Turks and Caicos (TCI) to cover TCI and the Bahamas.
- The WFP regional hubs will include the provision of five mobile storage units (MSUs), generators, lighting equipment and prefabs per hub. The location of MSUs will be determined in coordination with CDEMA and other actors, with the aim to facilitate the storage of relief items from all actors.
- UN Women in Barbados has made contact with a freight vessel in St. Lucia that has room for humanitarian cargo from partners to deliver to affected islands and are coordinating its availability with CDEMA.
- A WFP emergency telecommunications team is being deployed to ensure that hubs are fully operational, as well as to support the increase of connectivity and bandwidth requirements.
- United States Aid for International Development – Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has scheduled a relief flight for 13 September to Antigua with plastic sheeting, hygiene kits, water containers, kitchen sets, and blankets to benefit 17,500 people.

Response (Western Caribbean):

- UNHRD Panama has provided support to the Government of Panama to send relief items to Cuba.

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Damages and Needs (Eastern Caribbean):

- Anguilla has requested relief nurses from Barbados.
- PAHO has reported that hospitals in BVI have received emergency generators and are requesting an assortment of medical supplies.
- PAHO has reported that health care facilities in St. Martin/St. Maarten and the British Virgin Islands have security concerns and that the medical stock has been affected.
- PAHO is anticipating a strong need for psychosocial support in the coming weeks, given the magnitude of the trauma and the limited capacity in responding.
- UN Women has reported that there are an estimated 90,000 women and girls of reproductive age directly affected by the crisis in the Eastern Caribbean, including approximately 18,000 pregnant women. These women now face challenges in accessing reproductive health services.

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- PAHO is assessing the Tortola medical services in the BVI on 13 September
- In the eastern Caribbean, PAHO has activated Standard Emergency Procedures together with a Regional Emergency Response Team. Funds have been made available for the immediate response through deployments, coordination, assessments and logistics.
- PAHO is coordinating with Ministries of Health in the region for immediate movement of medicines and other health supplies to most affected islands.
- UNICEF personnel are already in Antigua and starting the organization of the Return to Happiness program as requested by the government.

Damages and Needs (Western Caribbean)

- Early reports out of Turks and Caicos cite the total destruction of the hospital. All patients are being evacuated to Providenciales.

Response (Western Caribbean):

- PAHO has deployed staff to Turks and Caicos Islands and are currently carrying out needs assessments for health sector - the status of these assessments is unclear.
- In Haiti, PAHO is working in coordination with the Government administration of the affected areas and has mobilized five teams to support response, as needed.
- UNFPA has activated their contingency plan for the response to Hurricane Irma in Haiti. More than 25,000 women in reproductive health will be targeted, with at least 26,750 pregnant women. Activities will be concentrated in the area most affected by flooding (16 communal sections) and support a national mechanism supporting sexual and reproductive health and GBV.
- A UNFPA team deployed to the North and North East of Haiti to meet with local Ministry of Health and the Development and Health Center (CDS) to coordinate on assessing the needs of vulnerable women and young girls in the affected areas and to observe the distribution of hygiene kits. More kits are expected to arrive this week for deployment if necessary.
- In Cuba, the PAHO/Cuba Working Group on Disasters is organizing response strategies and ensuring communications with the Regional Emergency Operations Center to coordinate a comprehensive response in all affected countries.

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Water, sanitation and hygiene

Damages and Needs (Eastern Caribbean):

- The impact of Hurricane Irma has significantly damaged WASH infrastructure in Barbuda.
- UNICEF reports that a minimum of 5,000 liters of safe drinking water is required to be provided to persons in shelters in Antigua, with additional quantities for general sanitation and hygiene.
- There is concern that the contamination and salinization of clean water supplies on affected islands will present major health needs.

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- Water purifications tablets were given to the National Emergency Office in Antigua for Barbuda evacuees. In addition, UNICEF pre-positioned emergency supplies in Antigua (tents, tarpaulins, water purification tables, etc.) have been distributed in coordination with national authorities.
- A UNICEF WASH Specialist was deployed to Barbuda and Antigua to conduct an initial needs assessment as a part of the UNDAC team for Anguilla. In addition, two UNICEF ECA Specialists have been deployed to Turks & Caicos Islands and one to BVI.
- More than 3,000 flyers have been produced with key messages on handwashing and Child Protection to be distributed within the next days. In addition, UNICEF has produced radio spots on health, hygiene, breastfeeding and child protection in emergencies.
- Teams from the non-affected islands are being mobilized for psychosocial care and support activities in partnership with the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean Office. The first group of children to benefit from this effort will be evacuees from Barbuda based in Antigua.
- Shelter and WASH supplies are being mobilized to TCI where the impact is reported to be very high, given the low-lying islands

Damages and Needs (Western Caribbean)

- Coastal flooding in Cuba, damage to sanitation facilities, and the flooding of streams and rivers have caused the contamination of cisterns throughout the northern coast of affected municipalities.
- In Havana, power outages continue to affect water pumping and supply.
- In the Dominican Republic, the National Water Institute (INAPA) states that 30 aqueducts were affected, directly affecting the drinking water service for 1,236,860 people, or about 12 per cent of the country's population.
- Initial estimates call for the distribution of 3,000 hygiene kits, 5,000 plastic jerry cans and 100 water tanks for the affected population, as well as 30,000 ORS in preparation for an increase in diarrhea cases.

Response (Western Caribbean)

- UNICEF has allocated 3 million chlorine tablets have been for distribution to 40-50,000 people.
- UNICEF WASH LAC is coordinating the response with WASH Group in DR and PAHO and advising on needed supplies to respond to the first phase of the emergency in Cuba. Water quality and inadequate hygiene habits due to lack of access to basic and adequate WASH services are concerns.
- Prior to the arrival of the hurricane, UNICEF, with the Emergency Operations Center, disseminated key messages about preparedness through social media networks. As of September 6, these messages have been seen 18 million times.
- Through the nutrition resilience group, UNICEF has called on humanitarian partners to avoid the distribution of baby formula and other substitutes for breast milk.
- As a part of the disaster preparedness actions with the MoE, a guidance has been provided to teachers and psychologists in schools to effectively deal with children affected by the emergency.

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Food security

Damages and Needs (Eastern Caribbean):

- WFP expertise is being sought for organizing food distribution on Anguilla, BVI and St Martin.
- Food supplies are urgently needed in severely affected islands such as the British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos.

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- In the Eastern Caribbean, WFP will provide 20 mt of HEBs to support 16,700 people. WFP is also prepared to support 20,000 people through CBT as required based on its consultation with local authorities.
- In the Western Caribbean, WFP plans to provide immediate food assistance through HEBs to support 8,500 people.
- FAO is deploying personnel to Antigua
- FAO is in contact with the Ministries of Agriculture of affected countries in order to determine whether there are any specific requests.

Damages and Needs (Western Caribbean):

- Initial reports from Haiti highlight that there is significant damage to agricultural fields, livestock and banana plantations in the affected areas.
- Cuba reports damage to agricultural production facilities, including food harvesting and distribution centers. The most affected crops are plantains, rice and sugarcane.
- The most critical damage was registered in the Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Sancti Spiritus and Villa Clara Provinces. According to estimates, around 9,000 hectares of plantains were lost in these territories, in addition to Holguin and Las Tunas Provinces. Damage was also reported to crops such as maize, vegetables, tubers and fruits.

Response (Western Caribbean)

- WFP Haiti will respond through the ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) using its contingency stocks for initial relief assistance.
- In Cuba, to support the Government's response, WFP has confirmed the availability of a contingency food stock of 1,600 mt, pre-positioned in Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba to cover the food needs of at least 275,000 people for one month.
- Dominican Republic FAO staff are in the field conducting a rapid damage evaluation with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- In Haiti, the FAO Representative and its staff are in the north-east as part of the team for a quick impact evaluation.

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Protection

Damages and Needs (Eastern Caribbean):

- UNICEF estimates that more than 19,000 children are at risk, including 5,000 children at high risk.
- UNICEF estimates that there are approximately 100 unaccompanied minors from Barbuda who have been evacuated to Antigua.
- In the current aftermath of the crisis, policing and protection services have been disrupted, leaving women and girls at heightened risk of attack, violence and exploitation of survivors with few options to access assistance. Furthermore, the justice system is largely non-functional, thus reducing access to existing grievance mechanisms.

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- UNHCR is mobilizing a potential registration support mission from its Washington Regional Office to support the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross, which is working in close coordination with the government and its National Office of Disaster Services (NODS)
- UNFPA surge gender-based violence specialist will be deployed on 13 or 14 September to Antigua, where they will be available to mobilize other affected islands.
- An IOM specialist in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and gender-based violence (GBV) is being mobilized to Anguilla via Barbados and is due to arrive on 13 September.
- Save the Children in Panama is in contact with Save the Children in the Netherlands about a possible response in St. Maarten.

Damages and Needs (Western Caribbean):

- It is essential to ensure psychosocial support and care for children in the most affected communities and for girls and boys in shelters and to advocate for the prevention of violence, especially sexual violence, in affected communities and shelters through the Young UNICEF partner volunteers.

Response (Western Caribbean):

- UNICEF Dominican Republic has disseminated integrated key preparedness messages mainly through radio partnerships, the U-Report Global tool and via Facebook Messenger, Viber and other social media channels. Communication materials have been pre-positioned on child protection and youth volunteers have been mobilized and are prepared for engaging with communities at risk in the Dominican Republic.
- UNFPA in Cuba will also deliver dignity kits and risk reduction materials to women and girls, including delivery to Cuba of 900 prepositioned Dignity Kits through UNHRD.
- UNFPA will deploy a surge team to support rapid needs assessment, data collection and initial response in the affected countries. UNFPA will focus its support on prevention of GBV and ensuring survivors of GBV have safe access to health care, basic psychosocial support services, and community-based support networks. UNFPA will also provide life-saving Sexual and Reproductive Health interventions, including emergency obstetric care and distribution of emergency reproductive health kits and supplies to targeted health facilities.

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**Temporary Shelters and Non Food Items****Damages and Needs (Eastern Caribbean)**

- UNICEF has reported that there are thousands of people in immediate need of shelter across Anguilla, Barbuda and British Virgin Islands
- The Ministry of Health in Antigua and Barbuda has indicated a potential outbreak of conjunctivitis (red eye) in a shelter located in the stadium.
- In Antigua and Barbuda, the majority of the 1,600 people displaced from Barbuda are staying with host families in Antigua, while approximately 450 of those displaced are in shelters.

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- An IOM specialist in CCCM and gender-based violence (GBV) is being mobilized to Anguilla via Barbados and is due to arrive on 13 September, and another shelter specialist is being sent to Panama to help with regional operations.
- UNHCR is mobilizing support to provide assistance to persons internally displaced from Barbuda to Antigua through the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross.
- For shelters, UNICEF will provide other supplies such as tarpaulins, blankets and potable water containers to be shipped from the Panama regional and global Supply Division stocks.
- IFRC has mobilized personnel to Antigua to support Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross shelter activities

- Plan International Haiti distributed hygiene kits, mattresses, blanket, chlorine and laundry soap in temporary shelters in three affected communes.
- In Haiti's Northeast department, where some 1,650 families took refuge in 25 temporary shelters due to floods, all shelters in and around the city of Ouanaminthe have been deactivated. People returned home after distributions by IOM, WFP and the local authorities.

Damages and Needs (Western Caribbean):

- In the Dominican Republic, there 24,000 displaced people, with half of them in shelters.
- UNICEF is reporting that there are thousands of people in immediate need of shelter in the Turks & Caicos Islands.

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CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT

Damages and Needs (General)

- 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 100% of population displaced cross island such as Crooked Island in Bahamas 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.

Response (General)

- IOM has deployed a six strong surge team to the Eastern Caribbean, Panama and to Bahamas / TCI to provide support to CDEMA and local emergency management agencies such as National Office of Disaster Services (NODS) in Antigua.
- Expertise includes CCCM sector coordination, Displacement Tracking Matrix, shelter management and GBV risk reduction and IM officers.
- Displacement tracking is under way to provide working figures for planning the response and monitor the evolution of needs and humanitarian gaps. Geoportal is being developed and updated as data becomes available.
- On-going assessments with CDEMA, UNDAC, NODS and FACT, DART, CDAT teams and local partners.



Education

Damages and Needs (Eastern Caribbean):

- UNICEF estimates an alarming number of schools potentially affected in Anguilla, Barbuda, BVI

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- A UNICEF Rapid Response Team has been deployed in Antigua Island to ensure rapid and efficient operations for BVI, Anguilla and Barbuda, while TCI response will continue to be handled from Barbados CO.

Damages and Needs (Western Caribbean):

- +80,000 potentially affected children in Cuba, with 255,000 at risk
- UNICEF cites serious school damage to TCI Islands.

Response (Western Caribbean)

- UNICEF Rapid assessments are underway in Haiti to understand needs and the number of children who need aid.

Contact person at UNICEF in Panama: Douglas Reimer (dreimer@unicef.org)

**Early Recovery****Damages and Needs (Eastern Caribbean):**

- Livelihoods, housing and infrastructure in Anguilla, Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, St. Martin/St. Maarten, are severely affected.
- The complete extent of the damage to the southern islands of the Bahamas and the entirety of Turks and Caicos is unclear.

Response (Eastern Caribbean):

- UNDP offices in the Caribbean have joined forces in a Regional Recovery Strategy for Irma-affected Small Island Developing States. This includes debris and waste removal, immediate short-term employment for affected women and men and community infrastructure rehabilitation. The strategy will be developed and implemented in support of and upon request from national authorities, coordinated by UNDP in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, which also cover several other island states.
- UNDP is coordinating with humanitarian partners to ensure the coherent implementation of a short, medium and long term programme that will enable affected communities in the Caribbean to “build back better” leaving no one behind.
- UNDP personnel from Barbados will deploy to Antigua to coordinate relief package and response
- UNHCR is mobilizing support for livelihoods programming and early recovery in Antigua and Barbuda through the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross, which is working in coordination with the government and its National Office of Disaster Services (NODS).

Damages and Needs (Western Caribbean):

- Damage to housing and infrastructure in Turks and Caicos is expected to be significant.
- In the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Haiti, the hurricane affected the livelihoods in communities exposed to the storm’s path, directly affecting women, men and children, as well as income-generating activities such as agriculture, fisheries and small and medium enterprises.
- National authorities in the Dominican Republic are still assessing all damages and needs.
- According to UNDP, the vulnerable population in affected areas of the Dominican Republic has specific needs, compared to the rest of the population, and requires adequate responses.
- In Cuba, UNDP is distributing 9,823 pre-positioned roofing ceilings in accordance with the indications provided by national authorities, as well as tarpaulins to create temporary facilities for affected populations.
- Two UNDP experts will be arriving between 13 and 14 September to support the UNDP Office in their response for Cuba.

Contact person at UNDP in New York: Ugo Blanco (ugo.blanco@undp.org)

Funding

Regional Response Plan

OCHA and humanitarian partners are currently working on a 3-month regional response plan (RRP) for the period September to December that lays out the priorities of international humanitarian agencies (UN and NGOs and IFRC), working closely with national Governments and regional counterparts in particular CDEMA.

In order to include as many partners as possible, particularly non-UN, participating organizations should identify planned partners and include them in the RRP.

As with other emergency response funding, the RRP will have to use projections and estimations based on preliminary data - the RRP allows flexibility and can be revised in a few weeks' time when assessment information is complete.

The plan will be shared through OCHA partnerships (IASC, OCHA Permanent Missions in Geneva and New York and other partners).

The RRP is structured to focus on emergency support to the most vulnerable people (includes: health, food security, protection, wash, education and shelter), logistics and communication, and coordination and technical support (includes early recovery). For additional guidance on the RRP, contact Amaia Lopez at OCHA ROLAC (lopez20@un.org)

Emergency Funding (as of 13 September)

Several organizations have already activated emergency funding mechanisms and agreements or are actively pursuing the release of emergency funding.

In Cuba, the UN Country Team (UNCT) is working on a proposal to use funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Funding information as of 13 September:

Organizations	Amount	Countries
AECID in support of IFRC funding	EUR 30,000 (\$36,106)	Dominican Republic
AECID in support of IFRC funding	EUR 30,000 (\$36,106)	Haiti
AECID in support of IFRC funding	EUR 10,000 (\$12,035)	Antigua and Barbuda
AECID in support of IFRC funding	EUR 10,000 (\$12,035)	St. Kitts and Nevis
IFRC	CHF 1,128,171 (\$1194843)	Antigua and Barbuda St Kitts and Nevis
IFRC	CHF 298,588 (\$316,233)	Dominican Republic
IFRC	CHF 298,588 (\$316,233)	Haiti
UNICEF Barbados	US\$700,000	Caribbean
UNICEF	US\$25,000	Cuba
UNDP	US\$50,000	Haiti
UNDP (program funding)	US\$100,000	Haiti
UNDP	US\$25,000	Antigua and Barbuda
UNDP	US\$25,000	St. Martin/St. Maarten
UNDP (coordination)	US\$100,000	Cuba
UNDP (early recovery)	US\$500,000	Cuba
UNDP (coordination, assessment capacity and recovery frameworks)	US\$50,000	Dominican Republic
UNDP	US\$500,000	Caribbean

IOM	US\$100,000	Anguilla St. Martin/St. Maarten Barbados (Regional Office)
Save the Children	US\$50,000	Haiti
Save the Children	US\$100,000	Dominican Republic
UNFPA	US\$100,000	Cuba
UNFPA	US\$30,000	Jamaica (Regional Office)
DFID/UK	GBP32,000,000 (\$42,247,840)	Caribbean
The Caribbean Development Bank	US\$200,000	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda The Bahamas Turks and Caicos
The Caribbean Development Bank in support of CDEMA for damage assessments	US\$150,000	Caribbean
The Caribbean Development Bank, Immediate Response Loans (IRL)	US\$750,000	Caribbean
GAC in support of CDEMA	US\$100,000	CDEMA participating states
Global Affairs Canada (GAC) in support of IFRC	US\$30,000	Haiti
Global Affairs Canada (GAC) in support of IFRC	US\$30,000	Dominican Republic
Global Affairs Canada (GAC) in support of IFRC	US\$45,000	Antigua and Barbuda St Kitts and Nevis
Global Affairs Canada (GAC) through PAHO	US\$250,000	Eastern Caribbean
Global Affairs Canada (GAC)	US\$200,000	Antigua and Barbuda
United States Aid for International Development – Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) in support of the Bahamas Red Cross	US\$100,000	Bahamas
USAID/OFDA in support of the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross	US\$100,000	Antigua and Barbuda
ECHO in support of partner response	EUR2,000,000 (\$2,391,860)	Caribbean
WFP Immediate Response Emergency Operation - HEB purchase	US\$800,000	Haiti
WFP Immediate Response Emergency Operation - HEB purchase and Cash Based Transfers	US\$1,500,000	Eastern Caribbean
WFP Immediate Response Emergency Operation - HEB purchase	US\$400,000	Western Caribbean

Donations via the OCHA website have been activated by the Resource and Communications Section (RMCS) of the CERF at <http://www.unocha.org/hurricane-irma>

General Coordination

OCHA is working in coordination with CDEMA from their main offices in Barbados, as well as in the field together with UN Agencies and partners. The head of the UNDAC team is in the Antigua working directly with CDEMA and the Government to help coordinate incoming UN assistance.

The British Virgin Islands UNDAC team, along with PAHO and CDEMA RNAT personnel conducted a preliminary assessment of the situation on the island, noting that the island in general has been gravely affected by Irma. PAHO conducted an assessment of medical facilities on the island. The RNAT team met with local authorities and were debriefed on the current status and priorities. These priorities include emergency supplies, logistics management, security, waste/debris management and infrastructure. The team will continue work in the BVI with further assessments and assisting NEOC coordination.

The Turks and Caicos UNDAC team has reported their initial findings after arriving to TCI on 11 September. Local emergency management and authorities have been working tirelessly with limited supplies. The team has already established contact with the emergency management infrastructure and is working with various sector focal points from the Government on rapid assessments.

In St. Maarten, an UNDAC team arrived on 11 September to assist the UN Resident Coordinator in Sint Maarten in needs assessments, information management and coordination. Contact has already been made with officials on the island, including the Prime Minister and the military commander. They have also met with Urban Search and Rescue from the Netherlands for coordination support. The team is expected to be in Sint Maarten until approximately 25 September.

OCHA continues to work with CDEMA and partners to analyze needs assessments as they come in from affected areas. OCHA and partners are presently coordinating inputs for the RRP.

Satellite imagery of assessed damage is available at <http://www.unitar.org/unosat/maps>

OCHA has shared an assessment tool that can be shared with any responder that looks at hurricane impact, displacement, response and needs: <https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/#YICq>

Humanitarian Contact List for Hurricane Irma is available on Humanitarian ID: Deploying teams are encouraged to register at <https://humanitarian.id>

Background on the crisis

Hurricane Irma became a category 5 on Tuesday 5 September as it headed toward the Caribbean islands. Irma made landfall on northeast Caribbean islands during the early hours of 6 September, affecting Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cuba, St. Martin, the British Virgin Islands and other islands in the Caribbean. Since then, thousands of people have been evacuated from at-risk areas and different level of impact reported from the affected areas.

For further information, please contact:

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To find updated information online please visit: www.reliefweb.int and <http://www.redhum.org>

To provide inputs to this report, please send information to: hurricaneirma@undac.org and ocha-rolac@un.org

To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: ocha-rolac@un.org