Highlights

- In September 2017, category 5 hurricanes Irma and Maria caused devastation and extensive breakdown of essential services across several Caribbean countries, leaving at least 1.4 million people - including 357,000 children - in need of assistance. Nearly five months after, most of the affected children are back in school and have restored access to services - including UNICEF-supported water and sanitation services, while approx. 170 children and their families remain in shelters. Nevertheless, continuation of certain programmes is critical to reinforce preparedness and social protection systems across the region, in order to minimize the potential consequences of future emergencies.

- Given the spread and depth of the impact across several islands, the operation and logistics were extremely challenging and costly. Still UNICEF launched an appeal and a response strategy focused on providing immediate relief to affected populations and supporting government counterparts to leverage established partnerships at national and regional levels, and to mobilize global level networks for rapid response.

- Although the Caribbean Hurricanes appeal came to a close at the end of 2017, some activities are still ongoing in 2018 (i.e. cash transfers, distribution of education and WASH supplies). In addition, UNICEF continues implementing regular programming in the affected countries and is reinforcing its support to recovery and preparedness initiatives.

- In ECA, UNICEF will continue to support the implementation of the Caribbean Safe School Programme, as well as working with governments to support the strengthening of social protection systems.

- In Haiti, as part of the emergency response, UNICEF has invested in cholera prevention initiatives in the most affected locations. Additional efforts are needed to ensure sustainability of prevention systems.

- In Cuba, UNICEF is complementing the Government's response supporting the restoration of education activities by providing critical items to affected schools. With the aim of ensuring access to safe water, families hit by the hurricanes also received basic items for water storage and purification.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of people with access to safe water (ECA)*</td>
<td>37,318</td>
<td>39,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of people provided with water purification and safe storage means (Cuba)</td>
<td>560,315</td>
<td>260,290**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of children enrolled in psycho-social activities (ECA)</td>
<td>17,102</td>
<td>15,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of school-aged children and adolescents reached by schools (ECA)</td>
<td>18,053</td>
<td>24,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of children attending schools equipped with critical learning and/or recreational materials (Cuba)</td>
<td>97,532*</td>
<td>23,815**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of children from the most vulnerable families receiving top up grants to cover basic needs (Dominica)</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>4,692**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ECA Total results as of 8 February 2018, Cuba Total results as of 12 January 2018. **Preliminary figures. As distributions are ongoing, targets are expected to be reached in the coming weeks.

Situation in numbers

+357,000 children in need of assistance in Cuba, ECA, Haiti and Dominican Republic.

+39,000 children in need of assistance in ECA, with 20,000 children affected by Hurricane Maria in Dominica.

Estimated Funding Gap

US$ 9,334,440

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cuba</th>
<th>ECA</th>
<th>Haiti</th>
<th>Regional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds received</td>
<td>3,799,685</td>
<td>6,307,161</td>
<td>988,443</td>
<td>470,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding gap</td>
<td>4,330,315</td>
<td>3,462,839</td>
<td>1,511,557</td>
<td>29,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds received includes funding received for the 2017 appeal (Oct – Dec 2017), as of 31 December 2017.
Situation Overview

In September 2017, category-5 hurricanes Irma and Maria hit several Caribbean countries, causing devastation and breakdown of essential services. First Irma made landfall affecting islands in the eastern Caribbean Sea causing great destruction in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands (BVI), Cuba, Saint Martin, Saint Maarten, Saint Barthélemy and Turks and Caicos Islands. Houses and basic infrastructure including health centres, telecommunication, electricity and water systems were heavily damaged. Just a few days later, Hurricane Maria impacted the north-eastern Caribbean, particularly affecting Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands and US Virgin Islands. The overall population of Dominica, one of the poorest countries in the region, suffered direct damage with impacts on housing, livelihoods, safe water supplies and other basic utilities.

Millions of children living in the hurricanes’ path have been affected, thousands were evacuated from their houses and many more lost access to basic services such as safe water and sanitation, education, health, electricity and telecommunications, among others. UNICEF estimated that over 357,000 children living the most impacted communities of Anguilla, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti, needed humanitarian assistance (see Map 1).

By the end of January 2018, nearly five months after the emergency, the situation in most of the territories is slowly returning to normal, although some sectors remain of concern. In Dominica, the restoration of basic services (i.e. electricity) is progressing slower than in other countries and nearly 500 people remain in shelters. While in Antigua and Barbuda, despite enormous efforts by the Government, most of the Barbuda’s residents remain resettled in Antigua with many uninterested in returning.

Map 1: Hurricanes’ path / No. of children in need of assistance

Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance
(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from UNICEF Country Offices, September 27, 2017)*

| Start of humanitarian response: September 9, 2017 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Country Office  | People in need of immediate assistance | Children in need of immediate assistance | People to be reached | Children to be reached |
| Cuba⁵           | 930,000          | 176,700          | 560,315          | 142,557          |
| ECA¹            | 143,006          | 39,987           | 143,006          | 38,987           |
| Dominican Republic⁶ | 49,500          | 16,000           | 23,000           | 7,150            |
| Haiti³          | 300,000          | 126,000          | 300,000          | 126,000          |
| **TOTAL**       | **1,422,506**    | **357,687**      | **1,026,321**    | **314,694**      |

*Estimated figures of people/children in need of assistance right after the hurricanes hit. Since the beginning of the humanitarian response, UNICEF and partners have been able to reach a proportion of the affected children with different interventions. Some beneficiaries were reached by one or more than one programme components (see Annex A for a summary of children reached by each programme).

² Cuba. Estimates provided by OCHA and Cuba CO. Plan of Action, 18 September.
³ ECA. Estimates including Dominica, which was severely affected by Hurricane Maria.
⁴ DR. Estimates provided by DR CO. Due to Category 4 Hurricane Maria, the country suffered heavy rains and winds causing flooding in Montecristi and Duarte.
⁵ Haiti. Estimates provided by Haiti CO.
Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

In line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action and as stated in the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal (HAC), UNICEF is responding to the Caribbean Hurricanes emergency in all affected countries and territories, through Country Offices (COs) in Cuba, Haiti and Dominican Republic, and the Eastern Caribbean Area (ECA) Office covering Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, British Virgin Islands (BVI), Dominica and Turks & Caicos Islands (TCI).

UNICEF coordinated response interventions with authorities at regional level during the first part of the emergency response with the temporary emergency coordination mechanism under the leadership of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), and directly with country level authorities and UN partners (i.e. OCHA, PAHO, UNDP, IOM, WFP and UN-Women).

UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) has actively engaged and participated in the regional humanitarian coordination mechanism (REDLAC) and maintains sectoral leadership in the areas of WASH, education and protection.

Although the Caribbean Hurricanes HAC came to a close at the end of 2017, some of the activities planned under the emergency response are still ongoing in 2018. In addition, UNICEF continues implementing regular programming in the affected countries and is extending support to recovery and preparedness initiatives. In ECA, UNICEF will continue to support the affected countries in adapting and implementing the Caribbean Safe School Programme components - including safe learning facilities, school disaster management and disaster risk reduction and resilience education; the top-up cash transfer programme is ongoing in Dominica; while in Barbuda, UNICEF is working with state and non-state actors to ensure smooth transition and resumption of classes, including supplies stock.

Summary Analysis by CO

Eastern Caribbean Area (ECA)
Including Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, British Virgin Islands (BVI), Dominica and Turks & Caicos Islands (TCI)

Restoration of services is progressing in the affected territories. By the end of January 2018, restoration of water services ranges from 70 to 100 per cent, with BVI showing the lowest rate. Electricity systems are functional in most of the territories, nevertheless Dominica and some locations in TCI are not yet connected to power services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / Territory</th>
<th>Anguilla</th>
<th>Barbuda</th>
<th>BVI</th>
<th>Dominica</th>
<th>TCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of population with restored access to water</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population with restored power services</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Electricity system restored but households not connected to the grid</td>
<td>80% across BVI (70% - Tortola, 95% - Virgin Gorda, 80-90% - Jost Van Dyke)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>70% across TCI (80% - Provo, 100% - Middle and North Caicos, 40% - Grand Turk)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anguilla

Irma caused substantial damages in nearly 90 per cent of public buildings and 42 per cent of all houses in Anguilla. Close to 90 per cent of the electricity infrastructure was damaged. By January 2018, 78 per cent of the population has restored access to water, all school-aged children are back in school but nearly 40 per cent of the population remains without electricity services.

UNICEF Response

- UNICEF response in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector has focused in reaching children in schools and people living shelters.
- Since the beginning of the humanitarian response, through UNICEF-supported activities, 3,245 children (90 per cent of target) benefited from functional handwashing facilities and soap in schools.
- All school-aged children (primary, secondary) in Anguilla are now back in school, as a result of joint efforts supported by UNICEF. UNICEF’s work in education included the provision of Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, school-in-

7 Additional information is available in ECA dedicated Situation Reports: https://www.unicef.org/appeals/other_emergencies.html#easterncaribbean
8 Sources: MAPAction, DOWASCO.
9 Source: National Power Company.
a-box and recreational kits, and school bags; with these supplies 3,600 children (incl. pre-school, primary, secondary) benefited from improved education environment.

- A total of 87 teachers, including pre-school teachers, were trained on the Return to Happiness (RTH) programme. At least 1,475 girls and boys were enrolled in RTH activities, aiming to contribute to their emotional recovery.

Antigua & Barbuda

According to the Building Damage Assessment conducted by UNDP and the National Office of Disaster Service, 100 per cent of structures were damaged to some extent in Barbuda, 23 per cent were destroyed. Considering the spread of damages left by Irma and the potential risk of another hurricane hitting the island, the entire population of Barbuda (approx. 1,600 people) was evacuated to its sister island Antigua. Recovery is progressing slowly, partly limited by the lack of funding, based on Based on a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA),10 estimates for damage and losses amount to US$ 155 million and recovery and reconstruction needs to US$ 222.2 million.

One secondary school reopened in Barbuda in early February with 58 children, covering both primary and secondary education. Non-governmental organizations are working to provide water and a generator as the school has no water nor electricity service.

By the end of January 2018, between 150 and 300 people - including an unconfirmed number of children - have resettled in Barbuda, while the rest remains in shelter facilities in Antigua. Despite the challenging situation faced by Barbudans in Antigua, including some gaps reported in the conditions of shelter facilities, an estimate 48 per cent of families have no intention of returning.11 Families have expressed that access to water, health and education services are among their key conditions to return to their places of origin, recent developments for the resumption of services - particularly education - may positively influence families’ decision to return.

UNICEF Response

- With UNICEF and partners support, 650 children have regained access to primary and secondary education in Antigua – including children coming from Barbuda, Dominica, BVI, Anguilla and Sint Maarten. According to pre-emergency enrolment and attendance figures, 100 per cent of school-aged children are back at school, however more needs to be done to get definitive figures. UNICEF is currently supporting the Ministry of Education (MoE) in processing data coming from schools in order to provide a clear picture of children actually returning for the second quarter of the 2017-2018 school year.
- Schools resumed in Antigua on 15 January. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education in a monitoring exercise to understand integration patterns of students from Barbuda, Dominica, Anguilla, BVI and Turks and Caicos into the educational system.
- UNICEF is working to help organise the school curriculum for multi-grade teaching in the reopened school in Barbuda (both secondary and primary), including psychosocial support, leadership and coordination, phase planning, emergency curriculum adaptation/development and community engagement.
- Despite important progress, psychosocial support interventions for children, adolescents and teachers remains a priority. In response to this need, UNICEF, the MoE and the Antigua and Barbuda Red Cross are drafting a strategy to ensure support in the continuum of psychosocial services in collective shelters and schools in both Antigua and Barbuda.
- In order to further understand the situation of affected populations, UNICEF has supported consultations among affected children and their families from Barbuda. The main objective was to ascertain from the affected communities’ perspective if there were any behaviours or issues that needed to be addressed during the response phase and what remaining gaps. Some areas of concern were children being unsupervised for long periods of time as their parents attended to other affairs; lack of privacy at shelters and adjustment to some aspects of schooling in Antigua. Limited information about the rebuilding process in Barbuda was also an issue. With partners, UNICEF continues to advocate for improved shelter conditions, based on evidence.
- UNICEF continues working with state and non-state actors to draft a plan to address the needs of teachers and students transitioning to Barbuda to resume classes in 2018, and has available stock of educational and recreational material. In addition, UNICEF continues to support national authorities and partners in the development of a social protection policy with a focus on disaster risk reduction.
- The return of a significant number of people to Barbuda prompted a material collection trip which generated written and visual material12 for UNICEF ECA Facebook, Twitter and website.

British Virgin Islands (BVI)

Progress towards total reactivation of basic services continues. Water services are now reaching 70 per cent of the population and electricity has been restored for an estimate 80 per cent of the population across BVI, with Tortola island reporting the lowest level (70 per cent). The tourism sector, the main income source of families in BVI, is slowly recovering.

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10 Conducted by the Government with support from EU, UNDP and the WB/GFDRR, jointly with CDEMA.
Human interest story “Barbuda: My heart, my home” : https://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/media_37909.html
Official sources report that nearly all school-aged children have returned to school since the official reopening on 6 November 2017. Nevertheless, BVI authorities are faced with the challenge of estimating the number of children who have left in the aftermath of the hurricane and those who stayed or returned to the territory, to accurately account for all children attending school.

BVI government is taking encouraging steps towards recovery and disaster preparedness. A comprehensive recovery and development has been launched, including short, medium and longer-term objectives, with six priority areas for recovery and development: 1. Human and social services, 2. Infrastructure and utilities, 3. Business and the economy, 4. Governance, 5. Natural resources and climate change, 6. Pride and cultural identity. In addition, the Government announced the release of immediate funds to re-establish the National Early Warning System, a critical action in preparation for the next hurricane season.

UNICEF Response

- UNICEF, in partnership with the MoE and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), has conducted debris-clearing and other related projects in primary schools. From approximately 4,900 school-aged children, over 90 per cent are back in primary and secondary schools, at least 3,266 of them in UNICEF-supported schools.
- Disaster management in schools is high on the agenda in BVI. The School Standards Project - in partnership with IsraAid and ADRA - has begun with an IsraAid-led consultative process. The aim of the project is to ensure that all schools in BVI are healthy, safe and green. UNICEF has also collaborated with authorities in the BVI Education Reconstruction Strategy draft.
- At least 141 facilitators have been trained in Return to Happiness methodology. Many facilitators were originally teachers working in the temporary learning and protective spaces who are now teaching in public schools. Teachers and heads have reported finding the programme useful, as almost all the children experienced trauma during the storm and many are living in unstable conditions. By the end of January 2018, over 2,200 children (5 – 12 years old) had participated in UNICEF-supported psychosocial activities.
- With ADRA, UNICEF is working to provide water and sanitation support to temporary learning spaces and schools. Five generators have been installed in schools to enable functioning of water pumps. Since the beginning of the humanitarian response, over 3,200 children are benefiting from improved handwashing facilities in schools and other learning spaces in BVI.
- Hygiene-related radio messages have been aired in partnership with ADRA. Additionally, ADRA, UNICEF and the Environmental Health Department have begun training community members on relevant hygiene issues. Government departments have also been distributing materials relating to child protection and domestic violence in prominent public places such as schools and food distribution points.

Dominica

Hurricane Maria caused major devastation in Dominica. Approximately 90 per cent of the housing stock was damaged, including 4,700 houses destroyed. At least 137 educational facilities (84 per cent) were affected, including severe damage to equipment and pedagogical materials, causing significant delays in the restoration of education activities. Communities across the island were left without access to safe water due to damages in all 41 water supply areas.

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment conducted by the Government of Dominica concluded that Hurricane Maria resulted in total damages of US$ 931 million and losses of US$ 382 million. Recovery, reconstruction and resilience interventions will cost up to US$ 1.37 billion.

By the end of January 2018, access to services was gradually increasing. The number of people with access to electricity has doubled to 20 per cent since the end of 2017, 82 per cent of population has restored access to water and 90 per cent of school-aged children are back in school. Rehabilitation of roofs in houses without adequate roofing remains a concern as the next hurricane season approaches, urgent measures to reduce the vulnerability are needed (i.e. distribution of tarpaulins). UN, NGOs and other partners are collaborating with the Ministry of Housing in roof repairs in compliance with building regulations.

UNICEF Response

- The ongoing cash transfer programme, implemented by the Government and supported by UNICEF and WFP, has reached so far over 4,600 children from the most vulnerable families in the island. Considering that a significant proportion of the labour force in Dominica was left unemployed after Maria hit, this support has been a relief for thousands of families. The joint cash transfers programme also demonstrates the potential efficacy of partnerships.

13 Statement by Premier and Minister of Finance Dr. the Honourable Orlando Smith, OBE on BVI recovery. December 2017. https://goo.gl/RBpbf
15 According to CARICOM’s latest update (after the CARICOM-UN High Level Pledging Conference 21 Nov 2017), an estimate US$ 115 million are confirmed in pledges for recovery in Dominica, as of 7 Dec 2017.
While the second-round distribution is in progress, the programme is expected to reach the target of 6,000 children by the end of February 2018.

UNICEF and partners are reaching over 11,000 people with WASH services in Dominica, including an average 7,000 people accessing safe water through water distribution, reaching also targeted schools. As rehabilitation of water systems is ongoing – with DOWASCO, IMC, Samaritan’s Purse and UNICEF support – the number of areas in need of water trucking support will decrease significantly in the coming weeks, UNICEF will extend its support until April 2018.

An estimate 8,252 children - including pre-school, primary and secondary-aged children - are benefiting from improved WASH facilities in schools and other learning spaces.

All primary and secondary school have re-opened in Dominica and an estimate 90 per cent of all school-aged children have returned to school. UNICEF and the MoE are now focusing efforts on developing structural school guidelines, developing disaster risk management school plans in at least 20 primary schools and finding tailored solutions for those children still outside the education system.

UNICEF and partners are working in a new implementation strategy to increase the outreach of the child-friendly spaces programme in Dominica. Mobile psychosocial support units will reach the most affected areas where it has not been possible to establish child-friendly spaces, 25 more community-based volunteers have been trained to ensure continuity of activities. Consultations with children and their families are ongoing to identify issues that might require further protection interventions and strategies. Additionally, in an effort to invest in resilience, a youth and adolescent empowerment programme is being designed with partners to provide psychosocial support and strengthen youth groups on the island, in collaboration with the Government’s Youth Development Division.

Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

Both hurricanes left severe damages in Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI). At least 70 per cent of critical facilities and 80 per cent of houses were damaged. Nearly 30 per cent of the population across the islands remained without access to electricity by the end of January 2018. Education activities resumed with nearly 100 per cent of school-aged children back in school.

UNICEF Response

- In TCI, WASH support activities, have reached over 24,800 people since the beginning of the humanitarian response and more than 4,000 children are now benefiting from improved WASH facilities in their schools.
- In the Education front, through UNICEF-supported activities – over 4,000 children are back in schools. Approximately 4,200 children are also benefiting from psychosocial support activities carried out in schools and other community spaces (i.e. churches).

Haiti

Less than one year after Hurricane Matthew hit Haiti leaving over 800,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, the impact of hurricanes Irma and Maria added to the existing humanitarian needs throughout the country. Although the damages were limited, the risk of cholera spreading increased in certain locations and floods caused significant losses in crops and livelihoods, with consequences for the food security situation in parts of the country, particularly in the Nord-Est department. UNICEF and humanitarian partners responded to the most vulnerable areas, but additional efforts remain essential to address the mid and long term consequences of the emergency.

UNICEF Response

- UNICEF continues supporting the restoration of water services, approximately 35,500 people are benefiting from this actions. In Artibonite, Nord-Est and Ouest departments – both affected by localized flash floods during Hurricane Irma - five water networks are being rehabilitated and will supply safe water to 12,500 people. UNICEF supported quick repairs of the Jean Rabel water system (North-Ouest department) benefiting approximately 4,000 people. Rehabilitation of pumping stations in Cabaret and Arcahaie (Ouest department) are benefiting approximately 7,000 people, and nearly 12,000 more are benefiting from rehabilitation of water networks in La Chapelle (Artibonite). The Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate (DINEPA) is currently planning additional rehabilitation works in Cabaret, Acahaie and La Chapelle.
- Three departments have concentrated 80 per cent of suspected cases of cholera: West (31%), Artibonite (29%), and at minor scale, Centre (19%). Despite the risks of a pluviometry superior to previous years and heavy rains due to Irma and Maria hurricanes; 2017 is the first year since cholera introduction in Haiti in 2010, and the introduction of alert-response strategy in 2013; to have seen a control of the epidemic throughout the year, and moreover with no major epidemic outbreak during the high transmission period (September-December).
- Maintaining the right number of response teams has been essential to achieving these results, both in terms of quantitative improvement, but also qualitative improvement of responses. This enabled for 96 per cent of suspected cases declared by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) to receive rapid responses, 91 per cent of them within 48 hours.
- Additional funding for cholera response efforts in floods-affected departments, has been instrumental for the control of the epidemics in the last trimester of 2017. Based on the success of “Operation Coup de Poing”, a high-impact initiative implemented since July 2017 in the Ouest department, UNICEF helped the Centre and Artibonite departments to design and finance their own high level operation on the same principles: strengthening of coordination and surveillance, added investigation to better understand and counteract the development of epidemics, additional teams and improved rapid response and communication.
UNICEF’s partners implemented immediate needs assessment and first response, addressing critical water and sanitation needs of the population in temporary shelters, benefiting an estimated 10,000 people.

Contingency stocks for replenishment amounting approximately US$50,000 were ordered to strengthen preparedness in North-Est and North-Ouest.

UNICEF continues to develop protection response for vulnerable children and their families affected by the hurricanes through distribution emergency non-food items (incl. mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen kits, etc.). This includes 160 children evacuated from vulnerable residential centers in September 2017 and supported by UNICEF - in partnership with implementing partner SSJE (Soeurs de St Jean Evangeliste) in North-Est department, ensuring protection for children victims of trafficking and vulnerable families.

Few days after the passage of the hurricanes, schools reopened and classes resumed, although some affected schools were still in precarious conditions. UNICEF, together with partners, ensured the distribution of school kits to approximately 6,000 affected children to facilitate their return to school. To ensure a better learning environment for children in ten affected schools, UNICEF is currently supporting the Ministry of Education to provide school furniture.

Cuba

When Cuba was still recovering from the consequences of Hurricane Matthew, Irma hit the island leaving over 900,000 people in need of immediate assistance, nevertheless many more were temporarily affected by damages in houses and the collapse of electricity and water supply systems. The Government of Cuba estimated that over 215,000 houses and 2,200 schools were destroyed or damaged, 95,000 hectares of various crops were also damaged.

UNICEF Response

UNICEF’s response strategy has prioritized interventions in the education and WASH sectors, supporting the Government’s response.

UNICEF continues supporting the re-establishment of learning spaces and the promotion of education activities for girls, boys and adolescents in schools and day-care centers, in the most affected communities.

By the end of 2017, at least 53,660 children (26,293 girls, 27,367 boys) benefitted from enhanced learning environments provided with 411 recreation kits, 923 school-in-a-box and 218 early childhood development kits in six municipalities of Villa Clara province, and one municipality in Sancti Spiritus province. An additional 28,000 children will benefit from school supplies to be distributed by the end of February 2018 in Camagüey and Ciego de Ávila provinces.

As part of efforts to restore educational infrastructure, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education to provide waterproofing covers for 26 educational centres in the Villa Clara province, benefiting around 5,000 children.

UNICEF continues supporting access to safe drinking water through the availability of means for storage and purification, and the promotion of hygiene habits to prevent the spread of water and vector-borne diseases. At least 126,217 people will have access to safe water purification means with the already completed distribution of 8.2 million of water purification tablets for the communities of Caibarién municipality, in the Villa Clara province; and in the municipalities of Esmeralda, Minas and Sierra de Cubitas, in Camagüey province.

Collapsible deposits of 10 liters, basic hygiene kits and additional water purification tablets are in the process of distribution in the most affected municipalities of Camagüey, Villa Clara and Ciego de Ávila provinces, over 560,000 people will benefit from these WASH supplies by the end of February 2018.

WASH interventions have been complemented by the distribution of social communication materials promoting messages and information on hygiene education, materials are being distributed in health centres, schools and directly to families living in the most affected municipalities.

Regional Actions

UNICEF LACRO has provided technical assistance to country offices across all relevant programme areas, in addition to support communication and fundraising efforts. UNICEF conducted 28 staff deployments for the Caribbean emergency, including 12 LACRO staff, 3 members of the Rapid Response Roster (from Brazil, Ecuador and Guyana COs) and 13 staff members deployed from others COs (incl. Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Venezuela).

Supply and logistics have been a key focus of the emergency response in the region given the extensive infrastructure damage and disruption to key services. UNICEF LACRO, in collaboration with Supply Division, has provided intensive support towards the procurement and distribution of substantial amount of educational, WASH and protection supplies to date.

LACRO continues supporting the production of communication and advocacy material disseminated through regional platforms. Press releases, stories, social media and multimedia content have been produced since the onset of the emergency, highlighting the situation of children and the remaining needs (see UNICEF LAC web, Medium, Facebook). Additional content is being produced and will be released on the occasion of the ‘six months after the hurricanes’.

U-Report was used in an innovative way to provide information to 24,500 people in the path of Irma, Jose and Maria. The platform, usually used to ask youth and adolescents their opinions on different subjects, was activated in this case to send short, sharp, simple messages to those living in the path of the storm to help keep them and their families safe, individuals across the affected territories accessed the information via Facebook and Viber adverts. At least 8,000 individual questions were answered with the support of UNV Online Volunteers; 79 per cent of U-Reporters said they shared the information they received with others and 68 per cent said they trusted the information received via U-Report more than other sources. The use of U-Report experience is being documented by the Global Innovation Centre in order to launch similar initiatives during emergencies. Two blogs were published illustrating the use of U-Report during
Funding

By the end of 2017, UNICEF had received US$11.6 million against the original appeal of US$20.9 million. Funds received have been critical to ensure timely delivery of humanitarian assistance since the first moments of the emergency and will be essential to fund the transition to an early recovery stage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>ECA</th>
<th>Cuba</th>
<th>Haiti</th>
<th>Regional Office</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
<td>3,475,524</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>1,057,930</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,680,000</td>
<td>1,363,917</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>2,180,000</td>
<td>3,163,917</td>
<td>816,083</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,990,000</td>
<td>714,734</td>
<td>6,130,000</td>
<td>2,744,775</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>10,470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection (Emergency Cash Transfers)</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>690,470</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>690,470</td>
<td>569,530</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross cutting / Coordination</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>122,536</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>470,270</td>
<td>592,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,770,000</td>
<td>6,307,261</td>
<td>8,130,000</td>
<td>3,793,685</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>988,443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available as of 31 December 2017.

**Sector allocation to be confirmed.

UNICEF has been able to reach the most affected children and families in ECA, Cuba and Haiti, thanks to the generous contribution of:

Canada
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
Kuwait
Lithuania
SIDA – Sweden

and contributions channeled through:
Belgian Committee for UNICEF
Canadian UNICEF Committee
French Committee for UNICEF
German Committee for UNICEF
Italian National Committee
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF
Portuguese Committee for UNICEF
Spanish Committee for UNICEF

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
United States Fund for UNICEF
Swiss Committee for UNICEF
UNICEF-Argentina
UNICEF-Chile
International On-line Donations

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**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CO**
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Representative
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**HAITI CO**
Mark Vincent
Representative
mvicent@unicef.org
# ANNEX A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Country / Territory</th>
<th>UNICEF Response</th>
<th>Targets 2017</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people with access to safe water</td>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td></td>
<td>720</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Virgin islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>208</td>
<td>1,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,550</td>
<td>11,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turks and Caicos islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>24,840</td>
<td>24,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of school children with access to functional handwashing facilities and soap in schools and learning/ safe spaces</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,579</td>
<td>3,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td></td>
<td>516</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Virgin islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,742</td>
<td>3,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,555</td>
<td>8,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turks and Caicos islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td>4,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people provided with water purification and safe storage means</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td></td>
<td>560,315</td>
<td>260,290(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHILD PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Country / Territory</th>
<th>UNICEF Response</th>
<th>Targets 2017</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children enrolled in psycho-social activities</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,689</td>
<td>1,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Virgin islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,344</td>
<td>2,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,744</td>
<td>10,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turks and Caicos islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,085</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of RTH facilitators trained on psychosocial support in post-disaster situations</td>
<td>Anguilla(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Virgin islands(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>315</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica(4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>1,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turks and Caicos islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EDUCATION and EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Country / Territory</th>
<th>UNICEF Response</th>
<th>Targets 2017</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of school-aged children and adolescents reached by schools (including re-opened schools and/or temporary facilities established)</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,875</td>
<td>2,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td></td>
<td>557</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Virgin islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>3,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,156</td>
<td>10,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turks and Caicos islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,018</td>
<td>4,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under-five with access to safe and secure learning/play environments that promote protection and well-being</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>846</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Virgin islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>640</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turks and Caicos islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children attending schools equipped with critical learning and/or recreational materials</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td></td>
<td>97,532</td>
<td>23,815(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Country / Territory</th>
<th>UNICEF Response</th>
<th>Targets 2017</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of targeted children from the most vulnerable families receiving top up grants to cover basic needs</td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>4,692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## COMMUNICATION for DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Country / Territory</th>
<th>UNICEF Response</th>
<th>Targets 2017</th>
<th>Total Results*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children with access to information on good hygiene, and on safety and protection</td>
<td>Anguilla</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,778</td>
<td>3,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barbuda</td>
<td></td>
<td>561</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Virgin islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,367</td>
<td>7,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominica</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,774</td>
<td>10,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turks and Caicos islands</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,527</td>
<td>4,901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ECA Total results as of 8 February 2018, Cuba Total results as of 12 January 2018.

Footnotes:
(1) Preliminary figures. As Distributions are ongoing, targets are expected to be reached in the coming weeks.
(2) Target increased.
(3) Target increased to cover all primary school teachers and 50% of secondary school teachers.
(4) Target increased to cover all primary and secondary school teachers.