



Reporting Period: 20 December 2025 – 10 February 2026

The Caribbean Multi-country Hurricane Melissa Situation Report No. 5

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Highlights

- More than three months after the passage of Hurricane Melissa through the Caribbean, Jamaica, Cuba, and Haiti continue transitioning from relief response to early recovery amid persistent infrastructure damage, service disruptions, and public health risks. Gaps in water supply, health, education, and protection services continue to affect children and vulnerable families across the most impacted areas.
- UNICEF is working with line ministries and partners across the above-mentioned sectors to implement comprehensive recovery plans.
- To date, 782,000 people have gained access to safe water; 405,000 people have accessed medical supplies and primary health care, and 83,000 children have received education services and supplies, sustaining essential services for affected populations.
- UNICEF has mobilised US\$18.5 million for this response in Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Key figures*

670,000
Estimated children to be reached in Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic after the passage of Hurricane Melissa

3.7 million*
people in need of humanitarian support

\$18.5 million
received to help restore access to safe water, sanitation, healthcare, nutrition, education and child protection services.

Urgent Humanitarian Response Plan – Progress achieved



782,000

People with access to sufficient water provided through water trucking, water treatment plants and critical WASH supplies.



405,000

Estimated number of people accessing medical supplies and primary health care in UNICEF supported facilities.



83,000

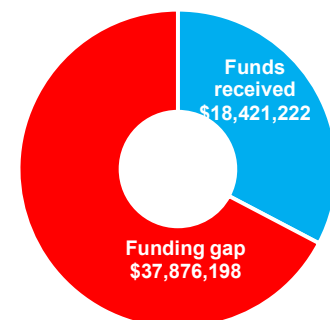
Estimated number of children accessing Education supplies and services.

* According to UNICEF's Urgent Humanitarian Response Plan of 7 November 2025 for the 4 countries affected by the hurricane. Preliminary targets and funding requirements, to be updated as damage and needs assessments are conducted in countries affected by Hurricane Melissa, and more information is available regarding the situation and needs of children and families.

UNICEF estimated funding requirement*

US\$ 56.2 million

Funding Status (in US\$)



SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

More than three months after Hurricane Melissa, Jamaica, Cuba and Haiti continue to face complex and evolving humanitarian situations as countries transition from emergency response toward early recovery. Persistent infrastructure damage, service disruptions, fuel and supply constraints, and public health risks continue to affect children and vulnerable families. In several affected areas, limited access to safe water, damage to schools and health facilities, and gaps in essential supplies are slowing recovery and increasing protection and health risks for children. These challenges are compounded by pre-existing structural vulnerabilities, poverty and service inequities, placing sustained pressure on national systems and slowing the pace of recovery for the most affected communities.

In **Jamaica**, following the impact of Hurricane Melissa in late 2025, the country continues to face a complex humanitarian situation, with infrastructure damage, population displacement and emerging public health risks as the country transitions into recovery. Damage and impact assessments confirm widespread structural losses and urgent needs for food, safe water, childcare support and building materials. Public health concerns remain significant with 124 suspected and 40 confirmed cases of Leptospirosis and 14 suspected deaths in the most affected areas of the country post Hurricane Melissa.ⁱ Two tetanus cases and one death have also been reported. Disease surveillance and water-quality testing continue, with recent reports indicating a declining trend in new leptospirosis cases. The Ministry of Health and Wellness reports that 92 per cent of dietetic and nutrition services in affected parishes have been restored; gaps remain in equipment, supplies, infrastructure repairs and capacity building in nutrition in emergencies. Services continue through mobile clinics, community outreach, home visits for at-risk infants, and shelter-based nutrition education, breastfeeding counselling and screening.

Basic services continue to recover. Water supply has been restored to 93 per cent of customers, while 42,000 connections remain without service. Additionally, electricity has been restored to 100 per cent of hospitals across the country. All child protection regular services are operational in the most affected; however, telecommunications disruptions could be affecting reporting and referral pathways in some locations. In the Education sector, school classes resumed at the start of January 2026, with all 1,010 public institutions reopened to varying degrees. However, constraints remain due to infrastructure damage, intermittent water and electricity supply, heavy rains and ongoing repairs.

Public schools in the most affected areas previously served 169,698 students, all of whom remain in contact with schools through in-person, rotational or blended learning modalities. Fifty-six early childhood institutions sustained damage, affecting approximately 2,398 children aged 2–6. Repairs are ongoing, with 189 public schools assigned to contractors and 96 additional schools scheduled for repairs. Fifteen schools continue to function as shelters for 161 people, with separation measures in place to ensure continuity of learning.

In **Cuba**, after Hurricane Melissa made landfall in October 2025, recovery efforts remain constrained by extensive infrastructure damage and pre-existing vulnerabilities, particularly in the eastern provinces. Fuel shortages continue to limit water pumping, power generation, transport and service delivery, with direct consequences for children and vulnerable populations.

In the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector, long-standing service gaps have been further exacerbated. In eastern provinces, 481,000 people rely on water trucking. Limited and irregular water access is forcing families to use unsafe water sources, increasing the risk of gastrointestinal and vector-borne diseases, including dengue, chikungunya and Oropouche.ⁱⁱ These conditions are negatively affecting children's health, hygiene and school attendance.



UNICEF is helping children regain a sense of normalcy by supporting their safe return to learning after the emergency, providing essential supplies and helping restore safe spaces for education in Cuba (November 2025).

The Ministry of Education has deployed temporary alternatives, relocating more than 750 affected schools to other institutions, family homes, and partner organizations. As of today, 871 educational institutions (43 per cent of all affected schools) remain damaged, mainly due to roof collapse and structural damage. Santiago de Cuba remains the most affected province, followed by Holguín and Granma. Furthermore, only 7 per cent of previously pending institutions have been restored, with recovery progressing the slowest in Granma. Health sector monitoring confirms persistent gaps in essential medicines, medical consumables and

specialized equipment, compounded by aging equipment and unreliable power supply. Critical needs include maternal and neonatal care equipment such as incubators, ventilators, multiparameter monitors and defibrillators. The sustained provision of nutritional supplements for vulnerable groups, particularly young children, pregnant women and breastfeeding women, remains a priority to prevent deterioration in nutritional status.

In **Haiti**, the impact of Hurricane Melissa resulted in severe flooding, landslides and extensive infrastructure damage especially in the southern departments of South, Southeast and Nippes, Grand'Anse. As a result, 46 people, including 7 children, lost their lives and more than 250,000 people were directly affected by the hurricane, according to the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC). In addition, more than 4,400 schools were affected, impacting the education of more than 127,000 children, and about 13,300 latrines and 63 drinking water systems were damaged. Cholera remains a significant concern.ⁱⁱⁱ In 2025, cholera outbreaks affected more than half of the country's ten departments, confirming near-generalized transmission. A total of 3,664 suspected cases, 256 confirmed cases and 71 deaths were reported nationwide, including 37 institutional deaths and 34 community deaths. Mortality was primarily concentrated in the West department (43 deaths), followed by the Southeast department (15 deaths) and the Centre department (8 deaths). Artibonite reported eight deaths. Beyond the Grand Nord departments, significant outbreaks were also observed in the Southeast department, particularly in the communes of Bainet, Marigot, Belle-Anse, Grand-Gosier and Thiotte, following the passage of Hurricane Melissa, resulting in more than 120 suspected cases and 11 deaths.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response by Sector

Health

Across affected countries, UNICEF's health response has prioritized the prevention of disease outbreaks, continuity of essential health services and system strengthening to mitigate immediate risks while building resilience to future shocks.

In **Jamaica**, UNICEF continues to support the delivery of essential health and nutrition supplies and services, reaching approximately 100,000 people since Hurricane Melissa struck in late October. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services were provided to 225 adolescents (60 per cent girls) across Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth and Hanover. In addition, 764 community members (63 per cent women) received integrated support including medical care, MHPSS, and

hygiene and WASH kits through community outreach sessions implemented by civil society partner Eve for Life.

Following increased leptospirosis risk associated with flooding and environmental contamination, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) to strengthen community-level prevention and awareness through the large-scale dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, including posters, flyers, media messaging and radio public service announcements. UNICEF and MOHW also conducted risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) sensitization and capacity-building for 20 civil society organizations to strengthen community outreach on leptospirosis prevention, safe WASH practices and food safety during the recovery phase.

To safeguard immunization services, UNICEF initiated a national cold chain system assessment, prioritizing hurricane-affected parishes and facilities. The assessment covers vaccine refrigeration equipment, backup power systems and supply chain management practices. A total of 56 health workers were trained to conduct cold chain assessments, with data collection expected to be completed by the end of January. Findings will inform immediate corrective actions, guide investments in climate-resilient cold chain infrastructure and strengthen long-term vaccine supply management to ensure equitable access to lifesaving vaccines during emergencies.

In **Cuba**, UNICEF is supporting the continuity of essential maternal, neonatal and child health services in the most affected provinces of Holguín, Santiago de Cuba and Granma. Critical medicines and medical supplies sufficient to support primary health care services for approximately 300,000 people for three months, prioritizing children, adolescents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, arrived on 2 February for distribution. UNICEF continues to coordinate with national and subnational health authorities to strengthen the emergency response following Hurricane Melissa, with a focus on maternal and child health, nutrition services, and the prevention and treatment of community-acquired infections. Ongoing joint assessments are identifying critical gaps in essential medicines, medical consumables and specialized equipment for maternal and neonatal care

In **Haiti**, UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Public Health and Population to maintain access to essential health services in hurricane-affected areas. Support includes the use of pre-positioned medical supplies, deployment of mobile health teams, provision of trauma and essential medicines kits, and

strengthened cholera alert verification. To date, medical supplies have been distributed to support the treatment of approximately 5,000 people in Petit-Goâve and Aquin, while additional assistance is being mobilized for underserved communities in the South-East and West departments.

Nutrition

UNICEF's nutrition response across affected countries has focused on preventing deterioration in nutritional status among the most vulnerable populations, particularly young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, while strengthening coordination and system capacity for emergency nutrition response following the emergency.

In Jamaica, UNICEF continues to strengthen essential nutrition services for children under five and pregnant and lactating women, with a focus on restoring service delivery and reinforcing community- and facility-based nutrition systems across the six most affected parishes. Efforts prioritize the continuity of life-saving nutrition interventions and the stabilization of routine service delivery in hurricane-affected areas.

To strengthen system capacity, UNICEF has initiated training on the management of acute malnutrition for health workers and is supporting community-based NGOs and community health workers to deliver infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling and support. A total of 600 health workers and 30 community-based staff are being targeted through these capacity-building efforts to ensure quality and sustained nutrition service provision at both facility and community levels.

To prevent critical nutrient deficiencies, UNICEF provided 75 cartons of high-energy protein biscuits to the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) for distribution to health facilities in affected parishes, supporting more than 100 pregnant and lactating women.

In collaboration with ADRA, UNICEF is planning the delivery of integrated community-based interventions combining nutrition, mental health and psychosocial support, and WASH services, targeting families with children under two years of age and community stakeholders in affected parishes.

In Cuba, UNICEF is supporting efforts to address nutrition needs among vulnerable populations, particularly young children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

In Haiti, following the storm, rapid nutrition assessments were conducted across the southern departments and services were reinforced. Screenings

of 5,357 children aged 5–59 months identified 41 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 214 cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), all of whom are now receiving treatment.

UNICEF also reached more than 5,300 caregivers with Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) counselling. In parallel, a joint statement by UNICEF, FAO, PAHO and WFP, together with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, was issued to protect and promote breastfeeding during the emergency.

Amid Haiti's complex humanitarian crisis, UNICEF continued to reinforce support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) to sustain essential nutrition services and protect the survival of the most vulnerable children. Through partnerships with 13 NGOs, civil society associations and private health institutions, UNICEF expanded the availability and quality of life-saving nutrition interventions nationwide, with a strategic focus on the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, Artibonite and Centre departments, where armed violence and internal displacement remain most acute. To maintain service continuity for displaced and crisis-affected populations, mobile clinics were deployed across these priority departments and extended to the four southern departments, enabling access to essential nutrition services for internally displaced populations and communities affected by Hurricane Melissa.

Child Protection and Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Across Jamaica and Cuba, UNICEF is strengthening child protection systems following Hurricane Melissa by expanding psychosocial support, reinforcing coordination, and ensuring early identification and referral of children at risk.

In Jamaica, UNICEF, in partnership with Children's First Agency, is supporting eight operational Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) across Manchester, St. James and St. Elizabeth. Over the past month, 915 children (568 girls and 347 boys) received mental health and psychosocial support services through these spaces, and 10 children identified at severe risk were referred for specialized services through established referral pathways.

UNICEF, in partnership with the Jamaica Red Cross, has initiated training for Red Cross volunteers in Westmoreland on community-based psychological first aid, child safeguarding in emergencies and the safe operation of Child Friendly Spaces. A total of 50 volunteers are expected to be trained in the coming weeks. In the coming month, UNICEF and IsraAid plan to operationalize two mobile CFS and establish one additional fixed space to strengthen psychosocial

support services and community-level child protection referral pathways, aiming to reach more than 5,000 children with support and referrals as needed.

To support service continuity, UNICEF provided 10 tarpaulins for temporary roof repairs and is installing 10 Hispasat connectivity systems in 10 of the 13 childcare facilities that sustained significant hurricane damage, helping maintain access to child protection services in the most affected areas.

In **Cuba**, UNICEF has continued supporting local authorities to strengthen the psychosocial well-being of children and adolescents affected by Hurricane Melissa, combining broad community-based interventions with more targeted mental health support for children presenting acute psychological distress. In coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and the Cuban Society of Psychology, psychosocial and protection activities have reached a total of 5,917 children and adolescents across affected provinces, including 3,150 in Santiago de Cuba, 1,816 in Granma, 673 in Holguín, and 278 in Guantánamo.

These interventions, supported by the distribution of Emotional Well-being Kits with recreational and therapeutic materials, have contributed to emotional recovery, safe play, and early identification of protection risks in emergency-affected communities. These CFS have also functioned as protective entry points, enabling community actors to provide psychosocial first aid, reinforce positive coping mechanisms, and prevent different forms of violence in highly stressed contexts.

In **Haiti**, UNICEF is working closely with national authorities to assess protection needs, plan emergency care services and strengthen community-based child protection mechanisms. Partnerships with local actors are expanding to reinforce psychosocial support, case management and GBV risk mitigation.

These efforts also include targeted support for foster families, helping to ensure that children at heightened risk are protected and supported throughout the recovery process.

Education

UNICEF's education response has focused on restoring safe learning environments and ensuring continuity of education following Hurricane Melissa.

In **Jamaica**, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information (MOESYI) to safeguard continuity of learning following Hurricane Melissa through the provision of temporary learning spaces, education supplies and capacity strengthening. To expand access to safe learning environments,

UNICEF delivered 90 classroom tents (24, 48 and 72 square metres) islandwide, with the majority allocated to St. Elizabeth, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover and Westmoreland. In addition, more than 1,000 tarpaulins were distributed across the most affected parishes to support roofing repairs for damaged classrooms. Together, these supplies are enabling access to learning for over 53,000 students.

To support the resumption of learning, UNICEF distributed 40 School-in-a-Box kits, 39 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits and 19 recreation kits to schools in the most affected areas, benefiting over 3,500 students and 79 teachers. An additional 420 ECD kits are expected to be distributed to partners by mid-February, supporting the continued learning of approximately 21,000 additional children.

UNICEF is also strengthening system capacity to address the psychosocial impacts of the hurricane. Five trainings delivered by Early Starters International strengthened the capacity of 90 Early Childhood Commission Development Officers and practitioners on play-based psychological first aid (PFA) and the use of ECD kits. To date, approximately 500 early childhood practitioners have been trained and are implementing play-based PFA activities. In parallel, PFA training is underway for more than 1,000 teachers, counsellors and volunteers, with nearly 200 Communities of Care members trained. Training in UNICEF's Return to Happiness methodology is also underway for at least 700 teachers, supporting mental health and psychosocial support for approximately 20,000 students.

In **Cuba**, UNICEF has supported approximately 30,000 children and adolescents with the distribution of educational materials and school rehabilitation supplies. In Santiago de Cuba, 1,900 roofing sheets, 4,900 m² of waterproofing material, 500 tarpaulins, and 17 temporary learning tents have improved learning conditions for 5,800 children, ensuring continuity of education while permanent repairs progress. New school supplies and additional waterproof tarps are en route to the country, to benefit up to 39,200 children and adolescents in the most affected municipalities.

UNICEF will continue working with the Ministry of Education to ensure access to safe, inclusive and resilient learning environments with focus on rehabilitation of damaged schools and child protection centres, installation of energy backup systems, water and sanitation facilities, fumigation, distribution of education materials, and recreational kits. UNICEF is also prioritizing training educators and caregivers in child protection, gender equality, and psychosocial

support, and establishing CFS that foster emotional well-being and resilience.



UNICEF supports children and teachers to continue learning by helping restore safe and temporary education spaces after emergencies in Cuba (November 2025).

In **Haiti**, UNICEF continues to support education authorities through school damage assessments, coordination with partners and the pre-positioning of 2,800 school kits for use in affected areas. Preparations are also underway to support rehabilitation and re-equipment of damaged education facilities as part of early recovery efforts.

WASH

Hurricane Melissa severely disrupted water, sanitation and hygiene services across affected areas, increasing public health risks. UNICEF's WASH response focuses on restoring access to safe water, promoting hygiene, and supporting critical services through coordinated emergency and early recovery interventions.

In **Jamaica**, UNICEF has reached approximately 77,000 people with WASH supplies and services as part of the humanitarian response. In Westmoreland, three water treatment sites established with Water Mission International are supplying treated water to 30 community distribution points, with over 1.6 million litres delivered to date to households, health facilities and shelters. Household-level water safety has been strengthened through the distribution of 2,500 jerrycans, 6,000 buckets and water purification tablets via the MOHW. Progress has also been made in hygiene promotion, with 8,500 hygiene kits distributed and 15 community animators trained to support behaviour change, including leptospirosis prevention. WASH support has expanded to health and education facilities through water storage, vector control and school cleaning supplies.

In **Cuba**, in coordination with the logistics cluster and the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (INRH), 72,800 people received emergency water trucking supply in the provinces of Granma and Santiago de Cuba, adding to the total number of reached 677,800

people with water services. Based on technical assessments, UNICEF is acquiring equipment and supplies to improve access to safe drinking water for approximately 155,000 people in Holguín, Granma and Santiago de Cuba. This assistance includes a water treatment unit with ultrafiltration and solar backup. In addition, the installation of chlorine dosing systems and chemical pumps will strengthen water disinfection, while high-performance pumps will improve distribution efficiency. Portable power stations with solar panels will also provide flexible energy solutions for emergency situations and off-grid locations.

In **Haiti**, following the impact of Hurricane Melissa, UNICEF and partners supported the continuity of life-saving services for affected populations in a context already marked by insecurity, displacement and public health risks. Mobile service delivery modalities, including mobile clinics, enabled access to essential nutrition services for internally displaced populations and hurricane-affected communities, including in southern departments where access to services remains constrained.

Hurricane Melissa also contributed to increased demand for safe water, sanitation and hygiene support in climate-affected areas, further straining already limited-service capacity. Despite access constraints, funding limitations and operational disruptions, humanitarian partners continued to deliver critical WASH assistance to vulnerable populations, helping reduce exposure to waterborne diseases and supporting safer living conditions in displacement sites and affected communities.

UNICEF continues to prioritize integrated service delivery to ensure that children and vulnerable families affected by Hurricane Melissa can access essential services while recovery and stabilization efforts progress.

Social Protection and Cash Transfers

In **Jamaica**, UNICEF continues to support the Government to strengthen shock-responsive social protection systems. Through the Cash Working Sub-Group, UNICEF supported the rollout of the Benefit Level Calculator (BLC) in December 2025, an evidence-based tool that uses socio-economic data to determine equitable cash transfer amounts. The BLC is informing Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) targeting for the first phase of cash assistance, expected to reach up to 50,000 severely affected people identified through the Jamaica Household Damage and Impact Needs Assessment (JHDINA). To date, 56,267 JHDINA assessments have been completed, covering approximately 140,900 individuals (62 per cent of the projected caseload). A web-based self-reporting

platform has generated over 3,000 additional submissions to help identify vulnerable households.

In December 2025, UNICEF transferred resources to the Government to support cash top-ups for approximately 40,000 households with children through MLSS by end January 2026. UNICEF also supported the pilot of a digital voucher platform for households with children with disabilities, targeting 1,500 children across four parishes, with potential for national scale-up.

In **Haiti**, UNICEF has expanded its cash transfer programme to support vulnerable households in accessing essential services, including health, nutrition and education, despite funding constraints. Through digital delivery mechanisms supported by private sector partnerships, UNICEF ensures rapid and timely assistance to families in crisis contexts.

Ahead of Hurricane Melissa's landfall in October 2025, UNICEF rapidly scaled up anticipatory cash assistance to help vulnerable families prepare for the storm's impact. In a four-day period, more than 7,400 households received emergency cash support, with over US\$600,000 disbursed to help families address urgent needs and strengthen preparedness ahead of the hurricane. This rapid scale-up demonstrated the capacity of digital cash delivery systems to support timely humanitarian response in advance of forecasted climate shocks.

UNICEF continues to strengthen social protection systems and coordination mechanisms to improve the shock-responsiveness of national systems and support vulnerable children and families during emergencies.

Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In **Jamaica**, over the past month, UNICEF supported the broadcast of 30-second SBC radio messages across four national stations for 25 days, in collaboration with the Jamaica Information Service. More than 580 messages were aired, reaching an estimated 450,000 listeners nationwide. Messaging focused on priority post-hurricane risks and protective behaviours, including safe water storage, hygiene and sanitation, vector-borne disease prevention, nutrition, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, and child protection. This large-scale outreach was critical in the post-emergency context, providing accessible and trusted information to households, including those in hard-to-reach and rural areas, and supporting risk-informed behaviours while reinforcing public awareness across health, WASH, education and child protection sectors.

In **Cuba**, UNICEF AAP and SBC programming following Hurricane Melissa through participatory assessments and digital evidence generation in Granma province. Findings confirmed that group-based community activities, including sports, music, theatre and cultural events, are the most effective channels to influence children and adolescents, while social media remains a key source of information and interaction despite connectivity constraints. Friends, families, schools, churches and community organizations were identified as primary influencers.

Among adolescents reached, food and water were the main assistance received; however, half reported receiving no support and continue to identify food, safe spaces and medicines as priority needs. More than 50 per cent reported awareness of sexual violence cases in their communities, with nearly 30 per cent unaware of reporting pathways. Access to water and hygiene items remains limited, with shortages of sanitary pads affecting menstrual hygiene management. Most adolescents reported emotional distress after the hurricane, with peer and family support and recreational activities supporting coping.

Among adults reached, priority needs remain food and electricity. Results confirmed continued community concerns around protection risks, hygiene gaps and psychosocial distress. These mechanisms form part of UNICEF Cuba's AAP system to inform responsive programming.

In **Haiti**, UNICEF and partners continue to support community engagement and risk communication efforts. To date, more than 83,000 preventive messages have been disseminated through SMS, WhatsApp and U-Report platforms. Coordination efforts are ongoing to harmonize messaging and ensure that communication remains targeted, coherent and responsive to the needs of affected populations.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNICEF continues to support effective humanitarian leadership and coordination across affected countries, working closely with governments, UN partners, civil society and humanitarian actors to ensure a timely, coherent and child-centred response. Through active engagement in national and inter-agency coordination mechanisms, UNICEF is helping to align sectoral interventions, strengthen accountability, and address priority needs while supporting government leadership in emergency response and early recovery.

In **Jamaica**, coordination platforms have been established, with UNICEF co-leading, alongside line

ministries, the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors, as well as the Child Protection Working Group. These coordinated efforts are strengthening national systems and supporting a safe and sustainable transition to recovery, while helping ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive timely access to essential services and support.

UNICEF continues to work in close coordination with national and regional emergency mechanisms, including the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) and other coordination forums. UNICEF also maintains close collaboration with donors, implementing partners and key government agencies to support an effective, efficient and well-coordinated response.

In Cuba, UNICEF is working in close coordination with national, regional, and local authorities, sector leaders, Civil Defense, the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT), and civil society organizations to ensure that assistance reaches those who need it most. Collaboration is also maintained with key humanitarian actors such as the Red Cross, CARE, and Humanity & Inclusion to guarantee complementary and efficient actions.

Three months after Hurricane Melissa, critical gaps remain in the Action Plan. While significant measures have been implemented, urgent needs persist across the health, nutrition, education and WASH sectors, as well as in the provision of essential supplies.

In Haiti, daily high-level coordination continues under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and UN agencies. UNICEF plays a central role by leading the clusters for WASH, Nutrition, and co-leading Education and supporting Child Protection as part of the Protection cluster, while activating partnerships to strengthen operational capacity in affected areas.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

UNICEF Jamaica | [Restoring Education: How UNICEF is helping children return to safe learning after Hurricane Melissa](#): UNICEF Instagram - 09 December 2025.

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation reports for Jamaica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic have been published and are available here: [Situation reports | UNICEF](#)

UNICEF Jamaica | [Through the Lens: Documenting Resilience After Hurricane Melissa](#) – Blog post, Sean Pryce - 05 December 2025.

UNICEF Jamaica | [Twenty nutrition professionals trained: UNICEF Instagram](#): UNICEF Instagram – 29 November 2025.

UNICEF Cuba | [Everyday Counts for Children's Recovery after Melissa](#) (Spanish): UNICEF Facebook - December 2025

UNICEF Cuba | [Learning Continues, Even After the Storm: UNICEF X](#) – 27 November 2025

UNICEF Cuba | [Supporting Mothers and Newborns After Hurricane Melissa](#): UNICEF X – 28 November 2025

UNICEF Cuba | [Community-Led Solutions to Keep Children Learning](#): UNICEF X – 27 November 2025

UNICEF Haiti | [Following Hurricane Melissa, more than 7,400 households received cash assistance to support recovery and rebuild their lives](#): UNICEF Instagram - 30 December 2025.

UNICEF Haiti | [In Haiti, after Hurricane Melissa, families are learning to survive with nothing but pain, guilt, and the hope of a new beginning](#): UNICEF – 10 November 2025.

Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF requires US\$56.2 million to sustain life-saving services for women and children across Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic and has mobilized US\$18.4 million to help restore access to safe water, sanitation, healthcare, education and child protection services

UNICEF expresses sincere gratitude to public and private donors for their generous support. However, significant funding gaps remain, and additional flexible, unearmarked contributions are urgently needed to maintain critical operations and respond to rapidly evolving humanitarian needs.

Who to contact for
further information:

Roberto Benes

Regional Director Latin America
and the Caribbean Regional Office
Email: rbenes@unicef.org

Lenay Alexandra Blason

Regional Emergency Advisor
Tel : (507) 64372782
Email: lablason@unicef.org

Maria Jose Ravalli

Regional Chief Communications
and Advocacy
Email: mjravalli@unicef.org

Annex A

Funding Status by Country*

Country	Requirements*	Humanitarian resources received (US\$)	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Jamaica	25,695,000	9,621,222.00	16,073,778.00	63
Cuba	19,563,000	5,000,000.00	14,563,000.00	74
Haiti	10,170,000	3,860,000.00	6,310,000.00	62
Dominican Republic	869,420	0	869,420.00	100
TOTAL	56,297,420	18,481,222.00	37,816,198.00	67

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Annex B

UNICEF Targets*

UNICEF Targets	Jamaica	Cuba	Haiti	Dominican Republic	TOTAL
Health	140,200	563,008	21,000	20,000	744,208
Nutrition	15,000	189,808	5,000	-	209,808
Child Protection	112,000	64,077	25,500	1,574	203,151
Education	120,000	106,795	2,000	-	228,795
WASH	48,000	1,723,088	70,000	20,000	1,861,088
Cash Transfers	82,500	-	21,000	2,760	106,260
Cross-sectoral	260,000	53,066	90,000	-	403,066

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ⁱ Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Regional Situation Report – Hurricane Melissa, Sitrep No. 7, 27 January 2026, Washington, D.C., available at: <https://www.paho.org/sites/default/files/2026/01/ops-sitrep7-regional-melissa-27-jan-2026pdf.pdf>, accessed February 2026

ⁱⁱ Based on UNICEF field visits and direct observations in affected communities.

ⁱⁱⁱ Up to epidemiological week 52 (29 December 2025)