



Bahamas Abaco island hit by Hurricane Dorian in 2019

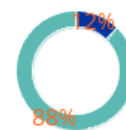
IOM VISION

IOM in the Caribbean region is recognised as a robust actor in preparedness, disaster risk reduction and emergency response and works in close coordination with government entities, international and national organizations, civil society organizations and communities at regional, national and local levels. The vision and the activities of IOM in the Caribbean link to the 3 pillars of the IOM Strategic Vision: Resilience, Mobility and Governance. This Caribbean Crisis Response Plan is mainly geared towards increasing the resilience of individuals, families, communities, institutions and populations to withstand shocks and stresses linked to environmental and biohazards. The preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) work will tie in with longer-term initiatives in the region to make the region safer for all.

UPDATED: 12 FEB 2021

\$5,737,513

Funding Required



■ F. Confirmed: 699 TH
■ F. Gap: 5.04 M

243,316

People Targeted

186

Entities Targeted

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

OBJECTIVE	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING CONFIRMED
Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk	5,187,513	160,183
Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection	550,000	538,815

CONTACT INFORMATION

Regional Coordination:
IOMCaribbeanCF@iom.int

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internally displaced person
2. International migrant
3. Local population / community

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2021

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2021
Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection	
Shelter, Settlements and Non-Food Items	550,000
Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk	
Disaster Prevention	194,688
Emergency Preparedness	3,803,335
Health Components of Preparedness and Risk Reduction	855,250
System Strengthening for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	334,240
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	5,737,513

2021 - Emergency Preparedness and Risk Reduction Plan in the Caribbean 2021

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The Caribbean has been historically recognised as one of the regions of the world most prone to a wide range of natural hazards, including hurricanes, floods, landslides, occasional earthquakes and volcanic eruptions^[1]. The island states are particularly susceptible to these events, due to common factors such as the small and tourism-dependent economies, the topography, the geographic location, as well as the relative lack of comprehensive land-use and environmental protection regulations. Over the last 20 years, disasters have directly affected 12 million people in the Caribbean on average, and not a single year has passed in which disasters in the Caribbean have not claimed lives. Hurricane Maria and Irma in 2017 and Dorian in 2019 have caused significant loss of lives, displacement and billions of dollars in damages to the economy, infrastructure and houses which have to be repaired after each event.



The countries and islands targeted under this Crisis Response Plan (Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Commonwealth of Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago) for the Caribbean are home to approximately 33 million people. Apart from Guyana, which is located on the continent, all the countries and territories covered by this Plan are small island developing states (SIDS) or small island overseas territories. The Caribbean islands are very diverse in culture, state of development, size and demographics. Fifteen states are organized in The Caribbean Community (CARICOM or CC) which has the primary objectives to promote economic integration and cooperation among its members, to ensure that the benefits of integration are equitably shared, and to coordinate foreign policy.

The Caribbean has witnessed numerous waves of migration throughout history, the effects of which have shaped current day society in each respective country in unique manners. The current migration trend is from countries with a lower GDP per capita like Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba toward high-income countries like The Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, and the United States of America. The region is beset by high unemployment, ageing demographics, high levels of non-communicable diseases, persistent gender inequalities, xenophobia and crime. The life expectancy in the Caribbean is 75 years for women and 70 years for men^[2] which is lower than the wider Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) average.

Update: On 9 April 2021, La Soufrière volcano erupted on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. According to the UN appeal, an estimated 20,000 persons were displaced through mandatory evacuation of the red and orange zones, although it is noted that the vast majority of the population has been adversely impacted by this disaster.

^[1] Kirton, M. (2013). Caribbean Regional Disaster Response and Management Mechanisms: Prospects and Challenges.

^[2] Statista 2020

COORDINATION

At the regional level, IOM's crisis response activities are coordinated with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and at the national level with the different countries' National Disaster Management Agencies, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in The Bahamas, the Office of Disaster Management (ODM) in Dominica, the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) in Jamaica and the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) in Trinidad & Tobago. Recently IOM has initiated a collaboration with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) for the coordination of their health-related interventions. IOM is actively participating in the preparedness and contingency planning activities of the OCHA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) in Panama. IOM leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector

and co-leads the Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFI) sector with IFRC. IOM co-led the Protection working group during the Hurricane Dorian Response in The Bahamas. IOM is a member of the United Nations Emergency Technical Teams (UNETT) of the Residential Coordination Offices in Barbados (covering Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Grenada, Dominica, St. Kitts & Nevis, Antigua & Barbuda), RCO Jamaica (covering Jamaica, The Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks & Caicos, Bermuda), RCO Trinidad & Tobago, RCO Guyana and RCO Dominican Republic.

IOM CAPACITY

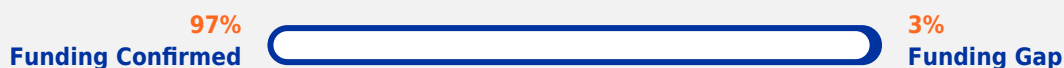
IOM has missions in 7 Caribbean Member States (Guyana, Trinidad & Tobago, Dominica, The Bahamas, Haiti, Cuba and Jamaica) and operational staff in Curacao, Aruba and Grenada. The Guyana office coordinates the Caribbean missions. IOM supports its Member States in all stages of the emergency management cycle, from disaster risk reduction (DRR) and preparedness to response and recovery. Over the last decade, IOM has responded to numerous emergencies in the region including the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, tropical storm Erika (2015), Hurricanes Irma and Maria (2017) and Dorian (2019), as well as the COVID-19 pandemic and the Venezuela Crisis. IOM has emergency NFIs pre-positioned in Panama, Dominica and Haiti and manages an active roster of Regional Emergency Response Specialists in the area of CCCM, Protection / Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Shelter & NFI and the inclusion of migrants in disaster risk management through its Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) programmes. The IOM Caribbean missions receive technical support from the regional office in Costa Rica and its Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE) in Headquarters in Geneva. IOM has a growing network of partnerships with governments, community-based organizations and NGOs for DRR programmes.

SAVE LIVES AND RESPOND TO NEEDS THROUGH HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

Funding Required
\$550,000

People Targeted Description

As people have to evacuate from imminent danger areas, temporary shelter solutions must be available. Often there is a high likelihood of multiple displacements, as people explore further relocation in order to address livelihood, education and shelter needs of the household, and in situations where shelters with dual or multi-purposes are closed to return to their original purpose (as in the case of schools, for example).



SHELTER, SETTLEMENTS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

IOM conducted an assessment on the performance of emergency shelters during Hurricane Dorian and preparedness for the next hurricane season, concluding that the available emergency shelter capacity in the region was largely insufficient in terms of quantity and quality and may have resulted in further displacement. IOM will follow up on recommendations shared with the government of the Bahamas which are likely relevant to other counties in the region, including:

- Strengthening the operational capacities of the relevant authorities
- Increasing emergency shelter capacity in the right locations and factoring in potential longer term stays
- Increasing minimum standards for emergency shelters, rehabilitating and equipping emergency shelter facilities to host displaced persons

Funding Required
\$550,000

Funding Confirmed
\$532,138





IOM provides support to a mother in the Dominican Republic

STRENGTHEN PREPAREDNESS AND REDUCE DISASTER RISK

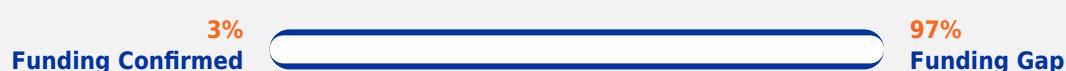
Funding Required
\$5,187,513

People Targeted
241,316

People Targeted Description

In addition to the Regional and National Disaster Management Agencies, the following people and communities in The Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Commonwealth of Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago will be targeted:

- 94 local migrant communities will receive community Disaster Risk Reduction training to prevent disasters
- 228,600 persons and officials will be better prepared for emergencies through emergency management training, communication, emergency shelters, Non-Food Items and Water and Sanitation kits.
- 20 regional and national Emergency Management Agencies benefit from revised emergency shelter and evacuation policies.
- The capacity of 71 health institutions and 1,146 health workers will be bolstered through the provision of essential medical supplies, COVID-19 PPE kits, trainings on priority health intervention areas, prevention and control of communicable diseases, effective risk communication and accessibility of health services.
- 2,170 health professionals, schoolteachers and NGO / civil society staff will be organized and trained to provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and referral pathways to vulnerable groups persons after emergencies



DISASTER PREVENTION

IOM's disaster prevention initiatives will include:

- 94 local and migrant communities in 6 countries will be better prepared for future crisis through practical trainings on DRR including Community Risk Assessment, Early Warning systems, Evacuation Planning, First Aid, GBV risk mitigation and COVID-19 protocols. Women and persons with disabilities will be specifically involved.

Funding Required
\$194,688

Funding Confirmed
\$119,000

61%  **39%**



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

IOM's emergency preparedness initiatives will include:

- Revision and dissemination of a Caribbean "Emergency Shelter Policy" including "mass evacuations" in collaboration with CDEMA, CARICOM and the 18 participating National Disaster Management agencies.
- Providing updated and regionalised IOM "Department of Emergency" trainings (CCCM, MICIC, protection mainstreaming/GBV risk mitigation and DTM to government departments, NGOs and civil society organizations).
- Implementing MICIC activities in Caribbean countries such as inclusive communication/media campaigns, mapping of legal, consular and translation services, community cohesion meetings, updated information and promotion of the IOM MigApp.
- Preparing, repairing, equipping emergency and evacuation centres in line with SPHERE standards, local building codes, and COVID-19 Infection Prevention Control (IPC) protocols.
- Based on initial needs assessments, prepositioning of NFI kits (including tarpaulins, fasteners, kitchen sets, mats, solar lamps, tools, etc.) accessible for "at-risk" communities.
- Prepositioning of WASH/hygiene kits (including soaps, tooth care, maternity items, underwear, etc.) accessible for "at-risk" communities.

Funding Required
\$3,803,335

Funding Confirmed
\$41,183

1%  **99%**





HEALTH COMPONENTS OF PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION

IOM's health initiatives related to preparedness and risk reduction include:

- Where appropriate and feasible, supporting bolstering existing health system capacity through the procurement and provision of essential medical supplies to communities in need/COVID-19 affected communities, alongside the provision of support to partners to help facilitate eventual COVID-19 vaccination roll-out efforts.
- Prepositioning of COVID-19 personal protective equipment (PPE) for communities in need.
- Capacity building for local health care workers and partners on areas including, but not limited to, cold chain storage and vaccine handling and management, case management and continuity of treatment, and other areas as necessary.
- Capacity building for IOM staff, NGOs and community representatives on prevention and control of communicable diseases, effective risk communication, and accessibility to health services.

Funding Required
\$855,250



SYSTEM STRENGTHENING FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

IOM's MHPSS initiatives designed to contribute to system strengthening include:

- Mapping and training a roster of 40 Caribbean MHPSS professionals to be ready to respond in times of emergencies and providing training and support in line with the IOM Manual on Community-Based MHPSS in Emergencies and Displacement.
- Mapping of the MHPSS support capacity and referral pathways in The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Guyana and Jamaica.
- Training 600 health practitioners on psychological first aid (PFA) and community-based MHPSS support, migrants' right to health, disclosure of protection incidents and referral pathways such as protection (including GBV), as well as socio-economic opportunities, if available.
- Training 630 NGOs and civil society organizations on community-based MHPSS, disclosure of protection incidents and referral such as health, specialized MHPSS services, protection (including GBV), as well as socio-economic opportunities, if available.
- Training schoolteachers in on basic PFA and the core concepts on how to ethically and safely support and/or refer children and youth, including survivors of GBV.

Funding Required
\$334,240

