

# HAITI: Hurricane Matthew

## Situation Report No. 21 (11 November 2016)



This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by the Hurricane Matthew Emergency Response Team and covers the period from 9 to 11 November 2016. The next report will be issued on 15 November. Sign up to receive reports of the Emergency Response Team: <http://eepurl.com/Kyey5>. For an interactive 3W: <https://data.humdata.org/organization/ocha-haiti> For detailed sectoral 3Ws: <https://goo.gl/Xc9Gn>

## Main Points

- Displaced families temporarily sheltered in schools have come under increased pressure by local authorities to vacate the premises to allow for the resumption of schooling. Two schools were emptied in Les Cayes.
- The cholera vaccination campaign targeting 820,000 people in 16 communes in Grand'Anse and Sud started on 8 November and will last for a week.
- Some 465,565 people have received food assistance since the hurricane stroke, equating to 58 per cent of the 806,000 who are at *extreme* food insecurity.
- An increase in malaria suspected cases has been observed over the last few days in Les Cayes, Les Anglais, Port-à-Piment and Port-Salut, Abricots, Jérémie, Roseaux, Anse d'Hainault, Dame Marie, and Corail.



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, The Times Atlas of the World. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

**1.4 million**

People need assistance

Source: Government and UN

**436,322**

Boys and girls affected  
(ages 15 to 24)

Source: UNFPA

**894,057**

Children affected

Source: Government and UN

**5,840**

Cholera cases suspected  
(up to 5 November)

Source: Government and UN

## Situation Overview

Hurricane Matthew has displaced an estimated 175,509 people, most of whom are now living in some 307 temporary shelters, including 86 schools. Education has been disrupted as a result. UNICEF estimates 150,000 children are out of school either because they are displaced themselves or because their schools have been destroyed, damaged, or are occupied by other displaced families.

This week, both students and their parents have increasingly voiced their anger that children, whose schools are used for shelter, might fall behind or even lose an academic year. Demonstrations took place in Les Cayes and Jérémie. In addition, some schools had been scheduled to be used as polling stations for the upcoming 20 November elections, putting pressure on authorities to accelerate returns. Local authorities in Les Cayes took steps to start emptying three schools. Reports of evictions in other towns could not be confirmed.

[www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew](http://www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew)

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

**Coordination Saves Lives**

Humanitarian partners have agreed that, where feasible, assistance should be distributed in areas and communities of return rather than at the temporary shelters.

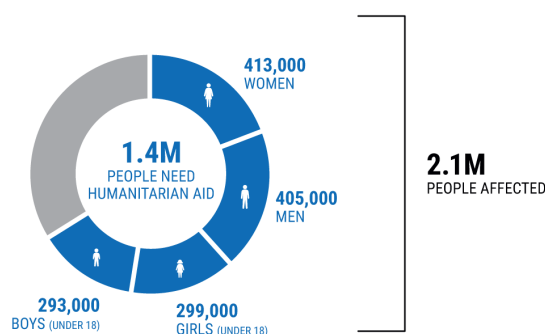
There are serious protection concerns as some highly vulnerable people – due to their age, gender, disability, sexual orientation, or a combination of factors – have been identified in some of the schools. The vulnerable people also include separated and unaccompanied children, single mothers, or single-headed households, pregnant or lactating women and girls, families at risk of separation, and people with chronic illnesses. Psychosocial distress and lack of privacy in these temporary shelters, which are often overcrowded and lack electricity, water, sanitation, and hygiene, create a situation in which girls and boys face exploitation, abuse, aggression, and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).

According to IOM figures on the shelters and displacements assessed so far, an estimated 78 per cent of the displaced people owned their home while 22 per cent were tenants before they were affected by the hurricane. Some 52 per cent of the people stated that their homes were entirely destroyed, 38 per cent severely damaged, and 9 per cent somewhat damaged.

In a very short time, Hurricane Matthew also doubled the number of suspected cholera cases in Haiti. According to WHO/PAHO, the figure increased from 2,377 in September to a staggering 4,985 cases by October, and 5,840 by 5 November. The deterioration has been felt more strongly in the departments of Grand'Anse and Sud, where the hurricane hit the hardest. This change represents a drastic jump from 100 cases per month in the first nine months of 2016 to more than 1,200 cases in October. Partners specialized in rapid response to cholera, however, remain optimistic and are working hard to contain the outbreak. To this effect, a cholera vaccination campaign was launched on 08 November by the Ministry of Public Health in les Cayes and Jérémie, with support from humanitarian partners. By mid-November, over 820,000 people will be vaccinated throughout 16 communes in Grand'Anse and Sud.

The delivery of humanitarian assistance continues to be met with tension, either during distribution or in areas that are yet to receive assistance. Looting of trucks transporting humanitarian supplies has been frequent. Tensions could be exacerbated in the run up to the upcoming elections as the delivery of assistance is expected to slow down. This is due to the anticipated reassignment of security forces from escorting humanitarian convoys to securing polling stations.

## Overview of people in need



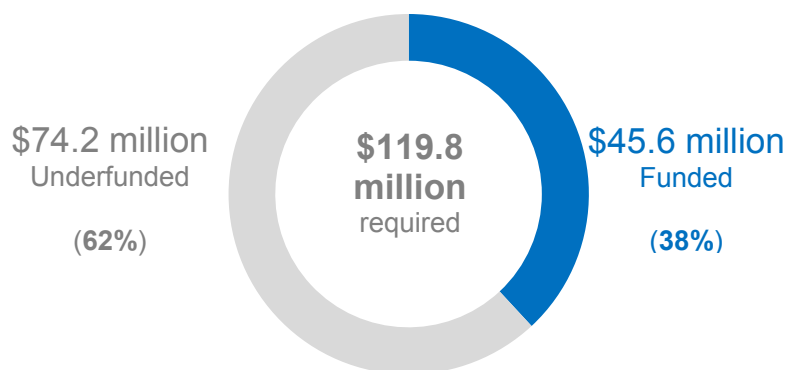
## Funding

Days after the hurricane devastated parts of Haiti, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) launched a Flash Appeal seeking US\$119.8 million. With the aim of the emergency funding to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of 750,000 people for the three months after the hurricane, the appeal remains severely underfunded at only 38 per cent.

Humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) (<http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by emailing

[fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org). Inquiries from the private sector for offers of in-kind and pro-bono services can be directed to [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org). Commercial offers are invited to visit <http://www.ungm.org> for more information.

## Overview of people in need



## Humanitarian Needs/Response



### Food Security

#### Needs:

- An estimated 806,000 people need food assistance urgently.

#### Response:

- In response to the emergency, WFP plans to reach a total of 800,000 people in the areas where more than 75 per cent of the population need food assistance urgently in Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud.
- Up to 9 November, WFP had distributed food to 465,565 people across the affected areas, including 1,100 people who were assisted under the blanket feeding programme.
- To minimize risks for the upcoming planting season, WFP is implementing seeds protection activities jointly with FAO in Grand Anse, Sud and Nippes. WFP will also distribute food in these areas ahead of seeds distributions in order to prevent seeds consumption.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- People's food insecurity risks worsening in the coming months if farming activities are not urgently restored by mid-November, which is one of the two main planting seasons of Haiti.
- The security situation remains tense in and around Les Cayes and Jérémie. Despite escort arrangements made with MINUSTAH to improve security, the risk of looting remains a concern, especially on the route connecting Les Cayes to Jérémie. Distributions remain steady, nonetheless.
- Nearly \$48 million is required to meet the needs of the people requiring urgent food assistance.
- So far, the shortfall for the emergency operation amounts to 70 per cent. Some \$34 million is still required urgently to maximize response efficiency and resource effectiveness. Additional funding is key to ensure uninterrupted life-saving support to vulnerable people who depend entirely on food assistance after the hurricane.



### Health and Nutrition

#### Needs:

- An estimated 112,500 children under the age of five are at risk of acute malnutrition.
- Up to 5 November, the number of suspected cases of cholera had reached 5,840.

#### Response:

- The UN, the Ministry of Health and aid organizations launched on 08 November a cholera vaccination campaign in Grand'Anse and Sud to reach 820,000 people within a week. Forty staff of the Ministry received training to participate in carrying out the vaccinations.

- Vector control activities (fumigation and breeding sites destruction) are set to start this week in affected areas by National program for Malaria Control (PNCM).
- Repairs to the roof of Anse d'Hainault Hospital are in progress by ACTED; and rehabilitation of Marfranc CTDA is in progress by *Heart to Heart*.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- An increase in malaria suspected cases has been observed over the last few days in Les Cayes, Les Anglais, Port-à-Piment and Port-Salut, Abricots, Jérémie, Roseaux, Anse d'Hainault, Dame Marie, and Corail, according to WHO/PAHO.
- Zika, especially among pregnant women, is becoming a key concern amid environmental degradation. UNFPA and its partner have ordered over 2,000 Zika prevention kits to be offered free of charge to women who are within the first six months of their pregnancy.
- Lack of access to medical supplies in Grand'Anse has raised problems for patients with hypertension, diabetes, respiratory infections, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.



#### Education

##### Needs:

- Nearly 150,000 children are out of school, and 86 schools are estimated to have been occupied by displaced families whose homes were damaged or destroyed by the hurricane.

##### Response:

- Schools in Sud started to reopen progressively from 18 October. The Ministry of Education reported that 215 schools in 4 out of 6 districts have resumed classes for approximately 50,000 students.
- In Grand'Anse, schools started to reopen progressively as of 7 November.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Repairs to 56 per cent of all affected schools will be delayed due to funding shortages in this sector.
- According to the Ministry of Education, the number of affected schools has increased from 230 to 716.
- Finding adequate shelter for the affected people and to ensure that the schools have adequate water and sanitation facilities for the resumption of the academic year remain a challenge.



#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

##### Needs:

- The Flash Appeal indicates at least 750,000 people require urgent WASH services until December.
- About 3,500 children, who are in institutions, require WASH and nutrition assistance.

##### Response:

- An estimated 208,000 individuals, including 87,360 children, are now receiving safe water daily following interventions by UNICEF and its partners.
- Nearly 4,000 individuals, including 1,680 children, have received hygienic toilets and handwashing stations in 22 collective shelters.
- Approximately 62,000 individuals have been reached with hygiene sensitisation.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Anticipated rains in the affected areas are expected to deteriorate sanitation conditions.



#### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

##### Needs:

- More than 175,500 displaced people are living in 307 temporary shelters and require emergency shelter and NFIs. About 15 per cent of affected children in shelters are under five.

##### Response:

- Up to 07 November, some 491,075 people received NFIs in the affected areas, including 362,795 people in the hardest-hit departments of Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud.

- The Government, the UN and Shelter/NFI sectoral partners have drafted a return strategy to guarantee the safe and dignified relocation of the displaced people from public and governmental buildings. The strategy has been finalized and is awaiting the Government's approval.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Finding adequate shelters is becoming increasingly urgent, especially for the tens of thousands of displaced people living in schools, which were due to reopen on 7 November and some scheduled to be used as polling stations for the upcoming elections.



### Protection

#### Needs:

- In the four hurricane-hit departments, an estimated 436,322 girls and boys, between ages 15 and 24 have been affected.
- Based on population projections, boys and girls aged 10 to 24 represent approximately 20.5 per cent. Nearly 220,000 of them require protection urgently, according to UNFPA.

#### Response:

- UN Women is supporting the self-reliance and economic independence of crisis-affected women through a participatory and evidence-based cash-for-work programme that will initially target 2,500 of the 5,633 women, and be gradually scaled up and support longer term recovery.
- According to UNICEF, some 3,552 children benefit from social work services and continuous situation monitoring while recreational or psychosocial support is provided to 3,805 children.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Psychosocial counseling remains extremely limited and weak in the areas visited by UNFPA. Only four psychologists were identified.



### Logistics

- On 8 November, the Logistics Working Group staff in Jérémie coordinated the loading and delivery of two trucks with 600 kits of food, hygiene and shelter to a village close to Jérémie.
- The logistics hub in Jérémie is operational. It offers interagency storage space of 2,080m<sup>2</sup>/8,320m<sup>3</sup> and a helipad for air operations in Grand'Anse. Eighteen trucks, thirteen off-road, are also available.
- The Logistics Working Group in Jérémie will coordinate with the working group in Port-au-Prince to manage requests from organisations for storage, shared office spaces, and transport services.



### Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

- Connectivity has been enhanced in Jérémie to provide additional capacity to the *Centre d'opération d'urgence départementale* (COUD) and the Humanitarian community. ETC services are providing connectivity to over 17 offsite locations in Jérémie and Les Cayes with over 305 registered entities in the network.
- WFP has launched a Special Operation (SO) for logistics and telecommunication augmentation and coordination, which requires \$10 million. The SO is currently 50 per cent funded and WFP needs \$5 million to continue providing vital logistics and telecommunications support.
- *Internews* and WFP are working together to initiate a project on the provision of feedback and information sharing about the affected population.

## General Coordination

During the Inter-sectoral meeting held on 10 November, OCHA presented the new coordination set up in Port-au-Prince agreed by the core HCT and the *Direction de la Protection Civile* (DPC). Composition of sectors was revised and agreed upon (CCCM/DTM, Food Security and Agriculture, Nutrition, Shelter and NFI, WASH, Education, Protection, Health, Early Recovery and Livelihood, Logistic, Emergency Telecommunication). Three Working Groups have been established namely Cash, Child Protection and CimCoord. It was recommended that this coordination platform contributes to the ongoing HNO/HRP

exercise. In the longer run, once the response to Hurricane Matthew is over, it was suggested that the structure be kept as a rapidly actionable coordination mechanism in case of future needs.

In order to reinforce the response delivery post hurricane Matthew, these mechanisms will be replicated in field hubs. In Les Cayes, a core inter-sectorial meeting, chaired by the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator took place on 10 November in preparation for the resumption of regular coordination meetings with the *Centre d'Opération d'urgence départemental* (COUD). Discussions centered on people displaced in schools and other collective sites and the necessity to balance the needs of displaced people and those of students while ensuring voluntary, safe and dignified returns. The Information Management Unit set up within the COUD Sud has been activated and, with support from OCHA, will aim to provide detailed information on the status of the response.

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