<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL POPULATION OF HAITI</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
<th># HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.9M</td>
<td>2.8M</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>252.2M</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Map:**
- **Port-au-Prince**
- **Gulf of Gonave**
- **Atlantic Ocean**
- **Caribbean Sea**

### People Targeted
- **GRANDE ANSE:** 125K
- **NIPPES:** 178K
- **ARTIBONITE:** 760K
- **NORD-OUEST:** 111K
- **OUEST:** 372K
- **NORD:** 93K
- **NORD EST:** 82K
- **SUD:** 49K
- **SUD EST:** 13K
- **CENTRE:**

### Severity of Needs
- 800K
- 600K
- 400K

**Legend:**
- -
- -
- -
- +
EVOLUTION OF THE CRISIS

AT A GLANCE

One year after the passage of Hurricane Matthew, nearly 1 million people are still in need of some form of humanitarian assistance. The humanitarian situation in Haiti, however, notably evolved in 2017: 1.32 million people were estimated to be living in severe food insecurity compared to the 1.5 million in the previous year, there was a 67% decrease in the total number of suspected cases of cholera in comparison with 2016 and the cumulative number of migrants deported or who spontaneously returned from Dominican Republic since July 2015 increased from 158,800 in December 2016 to 230,300 in October 2017. The combined effects of these recurrent needs prevent the country’s full recovery and continue to weaken its resilience against future shocks and stresses.

YEARS WITH OVER 100,000 AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number (in hundreds of thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHOLERA CASES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE EPIDEMIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>187</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHOLERA CASES (JAN - DEC ’17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RETURNNEES FROM DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (JUL ’15 - OCT ’17)

230.3k

2 out of 5 underaged deportees are female

UNMET NEEDS (HURRICAN MATTHEW)

1M

Sources: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database, DELR/MSPP, OIPS/OMS, UNICEF, OIM, PAM, CNSA

*There might be a negligible difference in the Cholera figures for the month of December 2017*
REVISED RESPONSE

STRATEGY

In 2018, the humanitarian community in Haiti will primarily focus on food insecurity, cholera epidemic, binational migration situation, IDPs still living in camps, unmet needs of people affected by recent disasters and preparedness for possible natural disasters in 2018. The response strategy for 2018 will be anchored on the initial strategy for 2017-2018 which was developed based on the results of the analysis of humanitarian needs in the country. The strategy considered the diverse humanitarian needs in different parts of the country, the possible evolution of the needs and potential emergence of new needs.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was informed by geographic severity ranking analysis, vulnerability assessment in line with the need-based approach and protection risk analysis. The HRP will thus continue to be bounded by the following HCT-agreed criteria: life-saving, time-critical/time-bound, high vulnerability, legal status of the affected population, cost-effectiveness, and alignment with the national response. Within these criteria, women, children, the elderly, and people with special needs, will be prioritized considering their specific vulnerabilities. The classification of inter-sector severity of needs determined the prioritization of departments in 2018: Grand’Anse, Sud and Ouest with the highest priority; Artibonite, Centre, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest and Nippes second highest; Nord and Sud-Est the least priority. Further prioritization has been done at sectoral response strategy level based on the sector-specific severity, taking into account the geographical dynamics of individual sectors.

In addition, the response plan will be addressing humanitarian needs in Haiti through an integrated approach. This includes reinforcing the multi-sectoral response that considers the various divergent needs of Haitians and strengthening of the humanitarian-development nexus (since structural development issues influence humanitarian dynamics) while addressing cross-cutting issues such as centrality of protection, gender and age-based programming, cash-based programming and accountability to affected populations.

RATIONALE AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

- The response strategy revolves around six key elements
**REVISED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

1. **Immediate assistance to people living in severe food insecurity**
   Improve the living conditions, coping capacities and resilience of affected people through timely lifesaving assistance particularly food and nutrition, and restoration of livelihoods.

2. **Save lives from epidemics**
   Reduce mortality and morbidity due to cholera outbreaks and other waterborne diseases through the reduction of vulnerability, strengthening of epidemiological surveillance and ensuring of rapid and effective response.

3. **Protection and integration of returnees, and IDPs of 2010 earthquake**
   Reinforce the protection of returnees from the Dominican Republic and internally displaced persons still living in camps since 2010 earthquake while ensuring the implementation of sustainable solutions to end their displacement and facilitating their integration or re-integration into communities.

4. **Respond to unmet urgent needs from recent hurricanes, and disaster preparedness**
   Provide integrated multi-sectoral assistance to respond to the unmet urgent needs of those affected by hurricanes in 2016-2017, and support the government in reinforcing disaster preparedness in order to mitigate the effects of possible disasters in 2018.

### SUMMARY OF NEEDS, TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown of People Targeted</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong> People in need</td>
<td><strong>REQUIREMENTS</strong> Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People targeted</td>
<td>103.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others affected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% female</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% children, adult, elderly</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shelter/NFI**
- 1.0M
- 320K

**Food Security**
- 1.3M
- 1.1M

**Cholera**
- 1.9M
- 1.5M

**CCCM**
- 39K
- 32K
- 32K

**Recovery**
- 810K
- 546K

**Protection**
- 596K
- 135K

**WASH**
- 1.2M
- 896K

**Health**
- 435K
- 188K

**Education**
- 142K
- 95K

**Nutrition**
- 229K
- 57K

**Coordination**
- -

**TOTAL**
- 2.8M
- 2.2M

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years) | **Total figure is not the total of the column, as the same people may appear several times*
IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

To see the country’s humanitarian needs overview, humanitarian response plan and monitoring reports, and donate directly to organizations participating to the plan, please visit:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/haiti

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at http://fts.unocha.org

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/haiti

@OCHAHaiti