FLASH APPEAL

SUMMARY

HAITI EARTHQUAKE

AUGUST 2021

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and partners. It covers the period from August 2021 to February 2022.

Photo: UNICEF

Humanitarian needs are rapidly growing in the aftermath of the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck south-west Haiti on 14 August 2021, badly affecting the departments of Grand’Anse, Nippes and Sud. The earthquake’s devastating impact, while considered less catastrophic than the 2010 earthquake that left more than 220,000 people dead and 1.5 million injured, was later compounded with heavy rains from tropical depression Grace on 17 August.

Overall, official reports indicate more than 2,200 deaths and more than 12,000 people injured. The consecutive impacts damaged or destroyed more than 130,000 homes, rendering thousands homeless and in urgent need of assistance.

Additionally, these disasters come as Haiti continues to reel from the 7 July assassination of President Jovenel Moïse and the escalation of gang violence that has affected 1.5 million people and displaced 19,000 people since June. The combined effects of these disasters, pre-existing needs, an ongoing political crisis, socio-economic challenges and increasing violence are significantly worsening an already complex humanitarian scenario.

CRISIS OVERVIEW

The earthquake’s various impacts are exacerbating pre-existing needs for thousands. The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021 for Haiti identified more than 610,000 people in the three most affected departments with acute humanitarian needs prior to the earthquake. Of these, 350,000 suffer from extreme and catastrophic levels of needs.

AFFECTED AREAS & POPULATIONS

Earthquake intensity & accumulated rainfall (as of 18 August)

Map showing earthquake shake intensity and the accumulated rainfall total for 7 days as at 18th August 2021 following Tropical Depression Grace.

Earthquake intensity exposure - Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale

PEOPLE IN NEED PRIOR TO EARTHQUAKE BY SEVERITY & LOCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>SEVERE</th>
<th>EXTREME</th>
<th>CATASTROPHIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Anse</td>
<td>489,359</td>
<td>199,959</td>
<td>85.3K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippes</td>
<td>357,930</td>
<td>142,919</td>
<td>60.9K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud</td>
<td>809,826</td>
<td>267,965</td>
<td>114.2K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total country population</td>
<td>11,402,525</td>
<td>44.1K</td>
<td>59.0K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map produced by MapAction | Map data sources: USGS - Shake Intensity, NASA GPM - Precipitation Acc., Admin Boundaries - OCHA COD

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RESPONSE STRATEGY

The nationally-led response is emphasizing coordination among all response actors, as well as support for national and local actors, capacities and economies to contribute to Haiti’s recovery and development. Following the lessons learned from the 2010 earthquake, capitalizing on national expertise, capacities and knowledge will be pivotal in ensuring a rapid and effective response. It is thus crucial to support national leadership and coordination efforts, to bolster and work through national and local actors and national and local systems, while empowering local economic actors as a way to boost economic recovery. Additionally, the plan seeks linkages between local, national and development actors to connect short-term response with long-term recovery approaches, such as those in shelter and housing response.

Partners will mainstream Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) throughout their response as a means of community engagement and trust-building with crisis-affected populations. Transparent and clear communications on how to access aid and addressing assistance delivery challenges and limitations through dialogue with affected communities will be pivotal.

The requirements, aimed at financing activities from international, national and local humanitarian actors, covers August 2021 through February 2022.

Strategic Objective 1: Provide life-saving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the earthquake.

- Save lives by providing essential shelter, health, food, water, NFIs, and protection to people affected by the earthquake.
- Scale up logistics to allow for a timely and effective response.

Strategic Objective 2: Support livelihoods and basic services in areas affected by the earthquake.

- Carry out essential repairs to restore health, water and sanitation, agriculture and education infrastructure and supply chains.
- Support livelihoods by providing short-term employment for debris clearance and small-scale rehabilitations.

MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS (PRIOR TO EARTHQUAKE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>People with disabilities</th>
<th>People living in remote areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GrandAnse</td>
<td>28.8K</td>
<td>50.0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippes</td>
<td>20.6K</td>
<td>35.7K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud</td>
<td>38.6K</td>
<td>67.0K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (US$)

- **Food Security:** $40.0M
- **Education:** $39.0M
- **Shelter/NFI:** $30.0M
- **WASH:** $21.5M
- **Health:** $21.1M
- **Nutrition:** $12.0M
- **Early Recovery:** $8.0M
- **Protection:** $7.0M
- **Logistics:** $7.0M
- **Emergency Telecomm.:** $540K
- **AAP/CwC:** $300K

PRIORITY NEEDS

**EDUCATION**

Children have been unable to attend school for months at a time due to the political and security challenges of the past two years, as well as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Preliminary assessments indicate extensive damage and destruction across schools, just weeks before they are due to re-open for the start of the school year.

**FOOD SECURITY**

An estimated 4.4 million people in Haiti, or nearly 46 per cent of the population, are already facing high acute food insecurity, including 1.2 million classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). An estimated 217,000 children suffer from moderate-to-severe acute malnutrition, a situation the earthquake’s impacts are likely to exacerbate.

**HEALTH**

With health systems in the three hardest-hit departments facing challenges in keeping pace with the exponential growth in health needs following the earthquake, maintaining access to life-saving assistance and the continuation of other essential health services, including sexual and reproductive health, is a critical response priority.

**SHELTER / NFI**

Initial rapid assessments indicate that the earthquake destroyed nearly 53,000 homes and damaged another 77,000. Many official shelters in the most affected areas suffered varying degrees of damage, forcing displaced people unable to stay with family and friends to set up makeshift tents, many of which were subsequently brought down by Grace’s strong winds.

**WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE**

With thousands displaced and sleeping in the streets and water and sanitation infrastructure suffering extensive damage, vulnerable populations are becoming increasingly exposed to the risk of infectious diseases, including cholera, acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, malaria and COVID-19.