This report was produced by OCHA Haiti with contributions from United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, nongovernmental organizations and humanitarian partners.

HIGHLIGHTS

- As access to food and purchasing power declines, nearly 1 million people – about 45 per cent of the population – in all 4 departments in Grand-Sud will experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher) between September 2021 and February 2022, including nearly 320,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), an increase of 25 per cent compared to the same period in 2020.

- Response in rural areas, particularly on much needed livelihood inputs, is challenged by access constraints, creating potential risks for a rural exodus. Beyond the delivery of humanitarian assistance, focus must immediately be placed on scaling up early recovery and supporting livelihood activities.

- Rapid Gender Analysis indicates 43 per cent of community leaders and 75 per cent of youth say that GBV has increased after the earthquake, while 70 per cent of women and men’s fear of sexual violence has intensified post-earthquake.

- Around 212,000 people have lost access to safe drinking water services in the aftermath of the earthquake.

- Gang-related activities intensifies along national road #2, threatening to once again cut off access to the southern peninsula from Port-au-Prince, while fuel shortages and insecurity disrupt the distribution of life-saving relief supplies.

**800K** affected people
(Source: UN System in Haiti)

**650K** need emergency humanitarian assistance
(Source: UN System in Haiti)

**46%** of people in need have received some kind of humanitarian assistance
(Source: DGPC)

**754.2K** acutely food-insecure people in the three quake-affected departments
(Source: WFP)

**2.2K** people dead
(Source: DGPC)

**137.5K+** damaged and destroyed homes
(Source: DGPC)
SITUATION OVERVIEW

One month after a devastating 7.2-magnitude earthquake rocked south-western Haiti on 14 August, the speed and efficiency of humanitarian relief operations continue to improve. However, as the Government and partners slowly transition to a recovery and reconstruction phase in many of the affected areas, coordinated efforts to get humanitarian assistance to those most in need continue to be hindered by a deteriorating security situation, restricted humanitarian access and limited communication with hard-to-reach communities, especially in rural areas which were most affected by the earthquake.

The conclusive report from the Haitian Civil Protection General Directorate (DGPC) found that rural areas have been much harder hit than urban centres. In the aftermath of the quake, people in rural areas are particularly vulnerable as they lack access to essential services, and their agriculture-based livelihoods have been depleted by the combined impacts of the earthquake and Tropical Depression Grace. Despite coordinated efforts by humanitarian partners, many families in the most remote hard-to-reach villages have not received assistance, due in part to persistent access and at times security challenges, as many remote areas are only accessible by motorcycle, on foot, by air or sea. This creates a potential risk of rural exodus and the creation of urban slums, given the pull factor into larger cities where response efforts have been predominantly located, as experienced in the 2016 Hurricane Matthew response. As such, a key priority in the coming weeks is to accelerate response efforts in rural areas. The restoration of basic services, particularly in health and education, is an urgent priority with the reopening of schools on 4 October in earthquake-affected areas.

The Ministry of Women’s Affairs and Women’s Rights, in partnership with CARE and UN Women, conducted a Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) which indicates that 43 per cent of organizations say aid distribution is poorly organized and inequitable, lacking adequate targeting. This reinforces the need to better engage communities and local organizations in response design and implementation, as well as better collection of age, sex and vulnerability-disaggregated data to better understand the needs of the most vulnerable. Targeting and distribution operations must be planned and carried out in collaboration with community-based groups and leaders, including women and women’s organizations.

Additionally, the RGA found that 41 per cent of organizations believe that a lack of information continues to be a problem for affected people, especially as it relates to accessing humanitarian aid. Ongoing dialogue with affected communities is needed to better integrate priority needs and provide critical information on available resources through multiple preferred communication channels. The RGA found that only 7 per cent of women surveyed in quake-affected areas had access to the internet.

In a humanitarian landscape characterized by accumulated unmet needs pre- and post-earthquake, critical information gaps and mounting logistics challenges, effective two-way Communication with Communities (CwC) and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) must be at the heart of response and recovery efforts. Community feedback and accountability mechanisms are essential to creating safe and participatory spaces for collaboration on programme design, transparent aid operations and gender-sensitive complaint mechanisms. Greater emphasis must be placed on community engagement and trust-building through transparent and clear communication on how to access aid and the challenges and limitations of humanitarian assistance.

Despite the negotiation of a humanitarian corridor and a supposed truce between various stakeholders and rival armed groups, escalating gang-related violence and insecurity, including groups of affected people who are frustrated with a lack of assistance, continue to disrupt the transportation of relief supplies, with the risk of the southern peninsula becoming cut off from Port-au-Prince once again. Additionally, the temporary paralysis of port activities due to gang control has created fuel shortages in southern cities. Despite a resolution between the Government and gang members on 10 September, the
situation is emblematic of increasing challenges around the impact of gang activities on the functioning of critical activities in the country. The Haitian National Police continues to step up security in the most affected areas, while humanitarian partners, such as WFP, provide critical logistics solutions through air and sea transport support.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of access to appropriate WASH services among hundreds of thousands of people remains a serious concern. According to UNICEF, 212,000 people have lost access to safe drinking water as 56 piped water systems have been severely damaged and more than 1,800 have suffered minor damages. At the same time, based on a rapid assessment conducted by the Departmental Health Directorates with support from PAHO/WHO, 60 health facilities have been damaged, of which 28 have suffered severe damage.

With the upcoming planting season set to begin in October, coordinated interventions to reactivate agriculture-based livelihoods will be vital in order to avoid a further deterioration in food security and nutrition security, while emergency food assistance will continue to be a priority to protect the most vulnerable, including children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. According to WFP, approximately 754,200 people across the three most affected departments – Grand’Anse, Nippes and Sud – are currently facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including 250,923 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), more than double the number of affected people currently targeted by food security partners. Four weeks after the quake, affected populations have expressed the pressing need to resume livelihood activities. In this regard, support should focus on equipping populations with agricultural inputs, quick rehabilitation of damaged productive infrastructures, access to micro-finance and support to existing markets so as to reduce overreliance on food distributions.

In Les Cayes and Jérémie, the price of basic foodstuffs, including local beans and sorghum, have increased 5 to 10 per cent in August compared to July, while imported oil, pasta and sugar prices rose between 5 and 15 per cent. According to WFP and FAO’s nationwide remote survey on food security, it is estimated that 64 per cent of the population in Grand’Anse, 61 in the Sud and 44 per cent in Nippes are employing crisis level food-based coping strategies. As food insecurity rises, unequal access to food and non-food item distributions has been highlighted as a critical response gap that disproportionately affects those lacking the physical strength or mobility to reach these sites as well as women forced to stay home to care for and protect their children.

As post-earthquake protection risks mount, especially those related to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), community-based mechanisms must be accessible to survivors of violence, removing barriers that prevent them from reporting incidents and facilitating access to appropriate assistance and services. Per CARE and UN Women’s RGA, 43 per cent of community leaders and 75 per cent of youth believe that GBV has increased after the earthquake, while 70 per cent of women and men said their fear of sexual violence has intensified post-earthquake. The increasing risks of GBV and SEA, especially at assembly points which lack electricity and proper lighting, showers and toilets as well as health infrastructure, demands swift and coordinated action by all partners to avoid a tragic surge in these vicious forms of violence, as witnessed in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake. The Spotlight Initiative is responding to some of those needs with national and local partners by readjusting activities to better confront the potential increase in violence against women and girls.

GENERAL COORDINATION

Government response efforts continue to be led by DGPC through the National Centre for Emergency Operations (COUN) and the Departmental Emergency Operations Centres (Coud). National authorities continue to receive coordination support from the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and the CARICOM Operational Support Team (COST) at both the national and departmental levels. The Government is increasingly decentralizing humanitarian response efforts to affected departments in an attempt to bring coordination and decision-making closer to those most in need, replicating national and departmental coordination structures at the local level.
The DGPC leads a semi-weekly inter-agency meeting with all heads of emergency and the COUN/COUD leadership to discuss response strategy, gaps, challenges and mitigation measures. DGPC also convenes a weekly information sharing forum for all humanitarian actors during which Government strategic objectives are outlined and progress on response efforts are discussed.

At the departmental level, regular coordination meetings are being conveyed by civil protection authorities. Local nongovernmental organizations, civil society and community-based groups continue to play a key role in response efforts. As such, civil protection authorities and humanitarian partners must continue to ensure the integration of local actors into coordination structures, programme planning and design and financing mechanisms, leveraging local knowledge and capacities to deliver a better-targeted and more efficient humanitarian response.

UN interagency coordination is also being strengthened at the highest levels. From 3 to 8 September, a high-level UN inter-agency mission visited the three quake-affected departments. The mission, led by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, included representatives of OCHA, IOM, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNOPS and UNICEF. The mission met with local authorities, ministries, departmental representatives, civil society organizations and community groups, including organizations for women, youth and people with disabilities. Findings from the mission indicate a need for local organizations, national and international NGOs to engage more with coordination mechanisms led by the Government to increase information sharing and avoid duplication and discrepancies in response efforts, and a need to accelerate post-earthquake recovery efforts, particularly in hard-to-reach communes in extreme outskirts.

UN agencies and humanitarian partners issued a Flash Appeal for US$187.3 million on 25 August. The Appeal outlines a coordinated multi-sectoral response targeting 500,000 of the most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake. Several UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) have redirected internal funds originally earmarked for other crises, launching their own financing appeals to cover funding gaps, while the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has launched an Emergency Appeal for approximately $10.9 million to provide emergency assistance and early recovery support to 25,000 people.

On 10 September, the Government of Japan announced a $3.25 million in Emergency Grant Aid for Haiti to be distributed to WFP, IOM, UNICEF and IFRC. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), having already contributed $8 million to fund life-saving multi-sectoral response activities, approved an additional $4 million request for Haiti. The CERF allocation will allow for ongoing projects to be scaled up to address needs emerging from multiple simultaneous crises, including $2 million to bolster shelter, logistics and security operations for the earthquake response and $2 million to support the joint Government and UN relocation plan for hundreds of displaced people forced into informal displacement sites due to escalating gang violence in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

Despite ongoing donor support, however, the growth of humanitarian needs continues to surpass the capacities, both human and financial, of humanitarian partners. In recent years, funding shortages to humanitarian response efforts in Haiti have left the needs of millions unmet, continuing to accumulate as the country faces new disasters and emergencies that only exacerbate pre-existing humanitarian needs. The recently launched Flash Appeal comes on top of the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti, which requires $237 million to address pressing humanitarian needs but remains only a third funded with just about $70 million of the required funding received. As the response transitions to a recovery and reconstruction phase, significant resource mobilization is required to kick-start the repair and reconstruction of already fragile critical infrastructure and services with limited coverage even before the quake.
**Early Recovery**

**Needs:**
- At least 32,000 highly vulnerable rural households (160,000 people) affected by the earthquake and Tropical Depression Grace need immediate and medium-term livelihood support.

**Response:**
- In the Sud Department, WFP will engage around 7,500 people in a cash-for-work programme focusing on debris cleaning and assessment of access points, including roads and bridges, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure.
- WFP continues to assess market capacity in order to determine the feasibility of gradually transitioning to cash-based assistance. These transfers are dependent on market functionality, availability of financial service providers and improved security conditions.
- The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was launched on 31 August covering all major recovery sectors, with the goal of presenting comprehensive findings by mid-October.
Veterinary support teams and mobile veterinary kits and services provided for 25,000 domestic animals affected by the earthquake.

Gaps & Constraints:

Projects to support local agricultural production are severely underfunded. This is a serious concern as the forthcoming planting season starting in October would have been a crucial opportunity for the rural quake-affected people to access nutritious food and incomes, avoid the destitution of livelihoods and mitigate the negative impacts on farming activities. The following opportunity is the spring agriculture season with harvests and incomes not expected until June 2022. Meanwhile, a massive and costly food assistance intervention will be required.

The capacities of local authorities to coordinate and respond to the needs of affected populations must be strengthened, including technical guidance on recovery actions.

Education

Needs:

- Preliminary assessments found that more than 900 schools have been damaged or destroyed in the three departments, affecting more than 400,000 boys and girls.
- Debris removal at damaged and destroyed schools and identifying additional land for the establishment of temporary learning spaces is needed.

Response:

- Specific needs assessment to evaluate the impact of the earthquake on the education sector has been conducted.
- Blueprints for the construction of temporary learning spaces have been developed and validated by the Ministry of Education.
- To support access to quality education for boys and girls, and with schools reopening on 4 October in the three most-affected departments, UNICEF has finalized the operational planning for the construction of 900 secure, semi-permanent learning spaces (classrooms) and the rehabilitation of 400 partially destroyed classrooms. UNICEF has also pre-positioned teaching and learning materials and ordered 2,500 “schools in a box” to reach 100,000 children across the three departments.
- Since the Ministry of Education does not permit tents for temporary learning spaces, Save the Children discussed possible semi-permanent classrooms with the engineer in charge of construction for the Directorate General of Education to find suitable alternatives in time for the reopening of schools in affected departments on 4 October.
- World Vision Haiti opened 3 out of 14 child friendly spaces mostly in disaster-affected communities in Nippes and Les Cayes. These spaces help children return to a normal routine by offering activities, games and informal education.
- Special sessions of mental health and psychosocial support have been conducted by UNICEF for children in five sites in the Sud Department to prepare them to go back to school.
- The three affected departments have activated coordination mechanisms to avoid overlap and facilitate an efficient and effective response in the Education Sector.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Delays in receiving donor funding negatively impacts the implementation of programmes across the education sector, specifically in regard to school reopening.
- Land access to the Sud, Grand’Anse and Nippes departments remains a challenge, potentially affecting the implementation of interventions in support of school reopening.
- Limited prioritization of the Education Sector in resource mobilization efforts.
- Significant challenges related to the availability of space for the establishment of temporary learning spaces, especially in urban areas.

Food Security

Needs:

- According to a joint WFP and FAO nationwide remote food security survey, the Grand’Anse and Sud departments are experiencing a very high prevalence of insufficient food consumption (53 per cent and 48 per cent, respectively), while in Nippes there is a high prevalence with 40 per cent of the population being acutely food-insecure.
With the planting season starting in October, livelihood support for the reactivation of food production is urgently needed and will be important to mitigate the possibility of a post-earthquake rural exodus as seen in the 2016 response to Hurricane Matthew.

**Response:**

- In the Grand Sud region, food security partners, including WFP and its cooperating partners, have reached over 143,260 people to date with food and cash-based transfers assistance and have served over 130,626 hot meals in Grand’Anse, Nippes and Sud departments.
- WFP plans to provide emergency food assistance to 300,000 people and deliver up to 195,000 hot meals in hospitals and internally displaced people (IDP) sites.
- WFP is distributing in-kind food assistance every day, at multiple locations simultaneously, to ensure that those in hard-to-reach rural communities receive timely support. At the operations centre in Les Cayes, WFP maintains a buffer stock to ensure uninterrupted distribution of food in the event of further road blockages.
- WFP will start delivering cash-based assistance to 30,000 beneficiaries in Les Cayes.
- FAO will provide seeds and tools for climate-resilient cultivation to 1,500 vulnerable households (7,500 people) and vegetable seeds and technical support to 1,200 vulnerable households (6,000 people), targeting at least 40 and 60 per cent women-headed households, respectively, in these interventions.
- FAO will distribute goats to 500 women/girl-headed households to create an alternative source of income and establish mobile veterinary clinics to treat approximately 4,000 sick domestic animals belonging to at least 1,000 agro-pastoral households.
- As of 10 September, ADRA has distributed 1,000 food kits for 6,000 people in Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin and Saint-Louis-du-Sud in the Sud Department. ADRA has purchased additional food kits for 10,000 people to be distributed in the Nippes and Grand’Anse departments.
- A readjustment of sector priorities is underway to ensure that the most affected population receives assistance from food security partners and that locations affected by the earthquake facing high levels of food insecurity are targeted.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Security remains a significant challenge as needs increase among the most vulnerable, leading large crowds of people in dire conditions to gather at sites, posing additional challenges and risks during distributions.
- A sector-based gap analysis is urgently needed.

**Health Needs:**

- Structural assessments of health institutions to evaluate the integrity of critical buildings. The Directorate of Health Service Organization (DOSS) and the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) will conduct these assessments.
- Distribution of medical supplies and medicines.
- Resume primary care health services in damaged health facilities.
- Repair and reconstruct damaged health facilities.

**Response:**

- As of September 10, 12 Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) are currently deployed while 5 others have completed their missions.
- A total of 30 tents (42m2/72m2) are currently being installed by UNICEF across 28 health facilities that suffered severe damages in order to create transition health facilities.
- PAHO/WHO is training the Department of Epidemiology, Laboratory and Research (DELR) staff on the Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) set up at assembly points.
- UNICEF delivered 34 emergency medical kits containing essential medical supplies to cover up to 50,000 people for 3 months in the 19 main hospitals providing emergency care to earthquake victims.
- PAHO/WHO is preparing hygiene kits and mosquito nets to be distributed to women in affected departments.
- PAHO and the Medical Information and Coordination Unit (CICOM)/MSPP have worked with the National Ambulance Centre and Haitian Red Cross to map all ambulance locations to support referral capacities.
- UNICEF is working with departmental health authorities to scale up communication and community awareness campaigns on COVID-19, including for vaccination.
UNICEF shipped 120 medical kits and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to Haiti to cover the needs of 300,000 people for 3 months. Additionally, UNICEF is procuring laboratory and radiography supplies to support the 3 departmental hospitals providing specialized care to trauma victims.

ADRA is partnering with the Haití Adventist Hospital (HAH) to treat quake-injured people. The programme includes community health mobilization activities in quake-affected departments to support the identification and transfer of patients to the HAH.

The National Directorate of the Expanded Program on Immunization (UCNPV/MSPP), with the support of PAHO/WHO, is preparing a vaccination plan for affected departments, focusing on COVID-19 (using the Johnson & Johnson one dose vaccine) and measles.

The Health Directorate of Grand’Anse (DSGA), jointly with PAHO/WHO, conducted WASH assessments in five health facilities: HSA, Ste Agnès Beaumont; HCR of Anse D’Hainault, Pestel health centre and the HCR of Corail.

DSGA and PAHO/WHO teams are carrying out visits to obstetric and neonatal wards in Grand’Anse to assess needs.

Action Against Hunger is working in six communes in the Sud Department to provide psychosocial support.

MSF Belgium deployed mobile clinics to Roche à Bateau and Port à Piment in the Sud Department and will support the rehabilitation of health institutions.

Humanity & Inclusion is working alongside Tous Ensemble on mental health and physical rehabilitation. Additionally, they have offered support to partners with maritime transport of humanitarian aid.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In the three most affected departments, at least 82 health facilities have been damaged or destroyed. The growth of pressing health needs is outpacing the overwhelmed health system’s capacity to respond to injured patients and maintain access to essential health services, including maternal and child health.
- In some remote rural areas, affected people cannot access health facilities still in operation due to infrastructure damage and face challenges in reaching health facilities in urban centres.
- The National Ambulance Centre has requested partners’ support to provide hygiene kits and tents to affected staff.
- Health Directorates request more support in hard-to-reach areas that have yet to receive humanitarian assistance. Additionally, they have requested support on coordination and logistics.

**Nutrition**

**Needs:**

- Funding is needed to properly train community workers in a wide range of services, including the timely identification and intervention in cases of acute malnutrition among infants and young children, counselling and nutrition support for mothers/caregivers of infants and young children as well as nutrition support to non-breastfed children.
- Set up spaces to provide skilled breastfeeding counselling and separate spaces to support non-breastfed children, focusing on children 6-11 months.

**Response:**

- UNICEF delivered 31 cartons of therapeutic milk (potentially treating 108 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition with complications) and 1,100 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food and medicine (potentially treating 546 children suffering from severe malnutrition without complications and 1,335 from moderate malnutrition) to health facilities in affected departments.
- UNICEF has been supporting MSPP to coordinate sector meetings at the national and departmental level.
- UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the MSPP to coordinate the nutrition needs assessment, training national/departmental staff and partners on assessment methodology as well as translating questionnaires into Creole. Data collection began 10 September under the leadership of the MSPP together with UNICEF, ACF and AVSI.
- UNICEF launched a mobile clinic program in the three affected departments to provide health and nutrition services, including identifying and treating acute malnutrition and counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Funding is urgently needed to allow Nutrition Sector partners to implement an initial nutrition response focused on preventing malnutrition through support and counselling on IYCF.
Protection

Needs:

- According to the initial needs assessment led by the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), with 75 out of 78 children's homes assessed in the 3 departments, 2,467 children were identified as in need of psychosocial support, family tracing/reunification and non-food items (NFI), including clothing.
- An OHCHR/HRS/BINUH field mission to the Sud Department identified the need to strengthen the Centrality of Protection in response efforts. Issues that require more attention include: (i) data disaggregation to better understand the needs of vulnerable groups; (ii) the absence of a referral system for cases, (iii) monitoring system for humanitarian aid distribution to prevent corruption and nepotism; and (iv) better identification of remote areas requiring assistance.

Response:

- UNICEF is in the process of establishing safe and confidential mechanisms, including an interagency hotline, to ensure that more than 1.5 million girls, boys and women have access to safe channels to report SEA as well as specialized support services over the next 6 months.
- UNICEF supported IBESR visits to four health centres (HIC, OFATMA, City- Med, Caramed), where 61 children (36 girls and 25 boys) are receiving medical care.
- In the commune of Camp-Perrin, 14 unaccompanied children are in process of being reunified with their respective families, with UNICEF support. Foster family assessments were conducted by IBESR Sud (40 out of 56 potential host families have been assessed).
- Tarpaulins and water purifiers were distributed by UNICEF in 10 children's homes/orphanages hosting some 340 children. Psychosocial support activities are ongoing with 178 children (96 girls and 82 boys) at recreational spaces in Les Cayes and 133 people were sensitized on the risks of child exploitation and trafficking.
- A coordination architecture has been established for protection sub-sectors to strengthen response efforts.
- UNICEF provided support to IBESR Sud monitoring and assessment of the needs of unaccompanied children reunited with their families in Camp-Perrin. IBESR and BSEIPH identified 245 children with reduced mobility in the Sud Department. UNICEF is preparing a NFI distribution plan for the families of these children.
- A total of 457 (241 girls and 216 boys) children have received psychosocial support through recreational activities delivered by UNICEF and CFRAPS in the Sud Department.
- UNICEF, together with IBESR, conducted coordination meetings on child protection in affected departments as well as departmental hospital and health centre visits. Additionally, they provided technical support to the Brigade for the Protection of Minors (BPM) to ensure prevention and response to child trafficking and violence against children.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Local actors and institutions, including BSEIPH, IBESR and BPM, report insufficient transport capacity available to cover all affected areas, especially remote ones, a lack of response personnel or insufficient financing to remunerate staff who have been working on a voluntary basis in the medium and long-term.

Shelter

Needs:

- Evacuation centres are overcrowded making physical distancing extremely difficult. Damaged water supply and sanitation systems increase the risk of COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks.
- Emergency shelter solutions and essential household items are urgently needed as well as a re-assessment of the available shelter materials.
- The Government has requested tarpaulins be distributed to the affected population, adding that tents should only be used if the family has the land or space to install them. Setting up more camps is not encouraged.
- Improve data disaggregation by sex, age, vulnerability and geographic location to facilitate a better tailored response.
Debris removal from private property is urgently needed through cash-for-work programmes to allow people to go back to their communities as soon as possible.

Response:

- As of 8 September, the Haitian Red Cross has delivered full family kits to 2,134 households in the Sud and Nippes departments. These kits include two blankets, a bucket, a hygiene kit, two jerry cans, a type A kitchen kit for five people, two mosquito nets, a toolkit and two tarpaulins.
- Haitian Red Cross distributions include sensitization on WASH, health and shelter conducted by national volunteers.
- As of 10 September, IOM has distributed Shelter/NFI kits, including tarpaulins and fixing kits, to more than 23,000 families (approximately 115,000 people).
- As of 12 September, IOM and sector partners have distributed approximately 144,450 NFI kits.
- DGPC, together with IOM, is leading the NFI pipeline to facilitate the management of shelter/NFIs. Various shelter and NFI items have been procured for partners to distribute within all three affected departments through the NFI pipeline.
- IOM facilitated the deployment of specialists who have conducted 1,536 rapid assessments of critical public buildings.
- As of 10 September, ADRA distributed shelter kits for 6,000 people in Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin and Saint-Louis-du-Sud. ADRA has purchased additional shelter kits for 10,000 people to be distributed in the Nippes and Grand’Anse departments.
- A rapid evaluation is underway to determine which schools and churches are accessible and functional, as many of these buildings used as temporary shelters have been affected by the earthquake.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In rural areas, some families are constructing makeshift shelters that are built directly on the ground and lack any foundation or platform, making them vulnerable to collapse due to high winds and heavy rains.
- Integrating Shelter/NFI assessments with other sector assessments and response plans.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

**Needs:**

- At least 212,000 people need access to safe drinking while 500,000 require immediate and long-term support to access water supply services.

**Response:**

- UNICEF distributed 5,598 hygiene kits to cover 28,000 people. Additional supplies have been purchased including 3 water treatment units, 41 bladders, 31,200 hygiene kits and tarpaulins to cover 156,000 more people for 3 months.
- UNICEF facilitated the transportation of partners’ water treatment plants as well as the installation of 11 water treatment plants and 51 bladders with a total volume of 415,000 litres.
- UNICEF supported DINEPA to establish Water Supply Brigades, consisting of skilled plumbers, technicians, engineers and diggers equipped with tools, materials and cash in hand, which are being deployed to rehabilitate moderately damaged WASH infrastructure in order to re-establish functionality and ensure the continuity of services.
- DINEPA and UNICEF are working on the deployment of Sanitation Brigades to install, clean and maintain latrines, monitoring their emptying and promoting good hygiene through a gender lens.
- As of 10 September, ADRA distributed hygiene kits for 6,000 people in Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin and Saint-Louis-du-Sud. ADRA has purchased additional hygiene kits for 10,000 people to be distributed in the Nippes and Grand’Anse departments.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Access to sanitation remains limited and not all affected localities have been covered.
- Funding for rehabilitation led by DINEPA.
Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:
- The COUD in Jérémie has requested the support of the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) to assess and improve its solar power system.

Response:
- ETS is coordinating with global partners and local actors to provide ICT services in support of the earthquake response in up to four common operational areas – Jérémie, Les Cayes, Nippes and Port-Salut.
- ETS is working with UNDSS and other UN agencies on the ground to ensure the implementation of security communications services in line with common standards, requirements and recommendations.
- ETS extended security radio-based communications services in Jérémie through a joint effort carried out by emergency.lu, Ericsson Response and WFP Haiti. Currently the radio communications network covers mainly the city of Jérémie with plans for it to be extended.
- The coverage area of the security radio-based communications network in Les Cayes which was installed earlier by WFP with emergency.ly equipment, was improved by moving the VHF radio repeater station to a higher location, thus offering improved coverage in Les Cayes city-centre, airport and near-by areas.
- ETS partners continue to provide support to the COUDs through connectivity services already established in Les Cayes by Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF), emergency.lu, Ericsson Response and WFP.
- TSF and Ericsson Response have concluded their mission and remain on stand-by to provide remote support.
- The Disaster Connectivity Map continues to be regularly updated, visualizing the status of mobile connectivity in the country.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Response actors require improved access to security communications and data connectivity. Due to poor connection quality and network congestion, VSAT is needed in some locations as a backup.
- As international emergency telecommunications organizations leave Haiti, there is limited technical expertise in-country to continue supporting the implementation and maintenance of emergency ICT services.
- The ETS has not received any funding yet and has relied on in-kind donations, support from members of the local ETS working group and WFP. Funding is required to improve the security communications network (radio and satellite) both in the affected areas and in the Port-au-Prince Security Operations Centre.

Logistics

Response:
- WFP continues to organize daily humanitarian convoys to the Sud Department, all secured and escorted by the Haitian National Police.
- WFP is working on alternative supply delivery modalities, including short-term transhipment facilities around Petite-Rivière-de-Nippes to provide food assistance to people in the least accessible areas of Nippes.
- A barge service is available for partners from Terminal Varreux in Port-au-Prince to Carrefour in order to facilitate transportation to coastal areas. So far, WFP has carried out nine trips and transported cargo such as food, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and other NFIs for WFP and humanitarian partners.
- WFP provided services to set-up a Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) for a IFRC medical facility in Les Cayes. WFP is supporting the Red Cross and UNICEF to set up WiikHalls for their operations in Les Cayes.
- Logistics Sector coordination is being strengthened at the sub-national level, with a first departmental sector meeting convened in Les Cayes on 8 September at the COUD to assess logistics needs and gaps.
- As of 9 September, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has increased rotations on the South route with 2 to 3 flights per day (from Port-au-Prince to Les Cayes and Jérémie). So far, UNHAS has transported 804 passengers and 15 metric tons to affected areas through 40 flights.
- As of 13 September, 26 convoys have been dispatched to Les Cayes and other locations in the south with 300 vehicles, supporting 45 partners.
Gaps & Constraints:

- The main constraint remains the volatile security situation. A five-day long gang blockade of the main fuel terminal in Port-au-Prince has caused fuel shortages across the country.
- The Jérémie Bridge is still not operational and represents the main challenge for aid to reach cut off communities. The only alternative road, although partially submerged, is now accessible to 4x4 vehicles and trucks.
- Remote communities within the affected departments are still difficult to access due to damaged infrastructure.

Accountability to Affected Populations and Communication with Communities

Response:

- A Hotline for better information and support is being set up with the support of the Ministry of Health. A strategy on CwC is being designed in collaboration with the COUN and partners. UNICEF and WFP are working together to set up an interagency hotline for community feedback.
- To help the CwC/AAP WG advance in its collective approach, dedicated capacity will soon be deployed to support mid-term coordination of the CwC WG. Global interagency capacity, through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), is being deployed to support in the short-term. CDAC Global Network is in the process of hiring a local expert to support local networks and integrate them with the CwC/AAP WG.
- UNICEF has developed key messages on the prevention of family separation, hygiene, the use of basic health services and post-earthquake behaviours, including child supervision, which are being broadcast through the network of community radios (SAKS).
- UNICEF has trained more than 150 U-Reporters in both the Grand’Anse and Sud departments on PSEA, GBV and hygiene in emergencies, while strengthening the GBV capacities of 431 adults (180 women and 251 men) and 450 youth U-Reporters from Nippes.
- UNICEF’s GBV prevention key messages have been validated by the GBV sub-sector to be released. Additionally, 60 enumerators have been trained to deliver awareness raising messages on PSEA during education assessments.
- GBV/Child Protection/PSEA actors are collaborating on the mapping of existing service providers and strengthening service provision if necessary.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Better coordinated efforts are required to advance collective AAP, including the recommended priority actions identified by the RGA and those highlighted on Flash Appeal.

USEFUL LINKS

- Operational Presence Map: https://bit.ly/3kkIIm
- CDAC’s Haiti resource portal: https://bit.ly/2Wqgk3Q

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