

This report was produced by OCHA Haiti with contributions from United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, nongovernmental organizations and humanitarian partners. The next report will be published on or around 6 October.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly half of quake-affected people in need have received humanitarian assistance through coordinated efforts led by national and departmental authorities in collaboration with local and international humanitarian partners.
- As the earthquake response moves into a new phase, the Government, under the leadership of the Haitian Civil Protection General Directorate (DGPC), is recalibrating its response strategy to ensure assistance is provided to populations in remote hard-to-reach areas.
- With the school year set to begin in less than two weeks in quake-affected departments, Government and partners are in a race against time to construct temporary learning spaces and ensure rehabilitation of damaged school infrastructure.
- The deportation of thousands of Haitians from the U.S. over the past week adds an additional layer of complexity to an already dire humanitarian situation.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Creation date: 15 Aug 2021 Sources: CNIGS Feedback: ocha.haiti.im@gmail.com | www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int | www.reliefweb.int

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

More than five weeks into response and recovery efforts, nearly half of quake-affected people in need of assistance have received humanitarian aid through coordinated efforts led by national and departmental authorities in collaboration with local and international humanitarian partners. Around 178,000 people have received food and cash-based transfers, over 250,000 reached with safe water and more than 211,000 non-food kits have been distributed across the three most affected departments – Grand’Anse, Nippes and Sud.

Across all sectors, security remains a major concern and challenge as partners face security risks when distributing relief assistance in affected areas. In a complex context of intertwined access and security constraints, telecommunications, logistics and transport support from humanitarian partners have been critical to bolstering collective coordination and getting assistance to those most in need faster as needs continue to mount, especially in rural and remote areas hardest hit by the powerful 7.2-magnitude quake on 14 August. Among the key priorities of the ongoing response within the coming weeks is the acceleration of response and early recovery efforts and restoration of livelihoods particularly in hard-to-reach communities, including provision of agricultural support ahead of the planting season, so as to avoid a large-scale rural exodus and formation of spontaneous sites in the aftermath of the quake.



Photo credit: Delphine Vakunta/UNOCHA

With the reopening of schools in quake-affected areas less than two weeks away, the Government and its partners are in a race against time to ensure adequate preparedness. Save the Children has ranked Haiti’s education system as one of the top 15 most vulnerable worldwide, just ahead of Syria and Yemen. Prior to the earthquake, it is estimated that some 500,000 children were already at risk of dropping out of school due to COVID-19-related closures and persistent insecurity. The quake left more than 900 schools damaged or destroyed in the three hardest hit departments, affecting around 300,000 boys and girls and compounding the risks faced by children out of school, including gang recruitment, informal sector work as well as abuse and exploitation. The Government and partners are working to provide temporary learning spaces to ensure that boys and girls can continue their education.

Three weeks into the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process, which is led by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) with support from the United Nations, the European Union, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, substantive progress has been made across sectors. Initial sector-based estimations of damages, losses and needs were presented at a stocktaking workshop on 15 September, with findings expected to be presented in mid-October.

GENERAL COORDINATION

As the response moves to a second phase, the Government of Haiti continues to refine its earthquake response strategy, informed by regular evaluations of progress achieved, gaps identified by affected populations, authorities and partners at the local level, and findings from sector-based assessments. The DGPC is in the process of recalibrating its response approach, with an aim to address key gaps and strengthen response efforts across priority sectors, including food, NFI/shelter and education, as well as cash-based modalities and other methods to mitigate the establishment of spontaneous sites.

With an urgent push for recovery and reconstruction, the MPCE, together with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, is designing the institutional architecture for the reconstruction phase, which will build on the existing national Aid Effectiveness Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister.



Photo credit: Shedna Italis/UNOCHA

FUNDING

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.

On 17 September, Education Cannot Wait, a global fund for the delivery of education in emergencies, announced a \$1.5 million emergency response grant that will be implemented by UNICEF and WFP in coordination with the Government. 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 to scale-up the ongoing earthquake response efforts in shelter, logistics and security operations.

In addition to gaps in the earthquake response, unmet humanitarian needs of people internally displaced by escalating gang violence and returnees require attention. Half of the CERF \$4 million allocation will support the joint Government and UN relocation plan for thousands of displaced people forced into informal displacement sites due to escalating gang violence in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Meanwhile, the influx of thousands of Haitians over the next three weeks is likely to place additional strain on the already stretched resources of the Government and partners, as this vulnerable population will require assistance.

With an effort to track all humanitarian and development funding and ensure aid effectiveness, the UN and partners, together with the MPCE through their Module for the Management of External Aid (MGAE), are putting in place systems for collecting funding data from donors.

Additional donor support is needed to keep up with the growth of humanitarian and early recovery needs and kick-start recovery and reconstruction efforts.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Education

Needs:

- Preliminary assessments conducted by the Ministry of Education and the Departmental Directorate of Education, with support from UNICEF and other partners, found that 171 schools have been completely destroyed and 567 have sustained partial damages, affecting about 300,000 children.
- More than 400,000 students and teachers are in need of mental health and psychosocial support to help facilitate the learning and teaching process.
- The rehabilitation of water and electricity systems is one of the most important challenges for the new school year on 4 October in the three affected departments.
- Among the priorities highlighted by senior management from the Ministry of National Education and Professional Training (MENFP) are the construction of provisional structures, school kits, canteens, furniture and textbooks, as well as the need to focus on teacher training.

300K

children affected by
damaged and destroyed
schools

Response:

- With the support of the Government and international partners, MENFP is expediting debris removal at school sites whose buildings were destroyed or damaged in order to build temporary structures to facilitate the return to school.
- Provisions will be adopted for the organization of training courses for students to fill the learning gap caused by postponing the school year.
- MENFP approved the semi-permanent classroom model presented by Save the Children on 13 September, which has been shared with partners in the Sud and Grand'Anse Education in Emergencies Working Groups (EiE WGs).
- Save the Children has begun work on the installation of 38 semi-permanent classrooms, which will provide educational services while the reconstruction process is underway. UNICEF will distribute around 100,000 school kits, benefiting some 100,000 boys and girls.
- Mental health and psychosocial activities for boys and girls are being carried out at 6 sites across the Sud Department.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding shortages for the Education Sector partners is a key challenge.
- Coordination and information management in the EiE WGs in affected departments remains a key gap.
- The limited number of actors supporting the establishment of temporary learning spaces poses challenges in the sector's readiness for the reopening of schools on 4 October.

Food Security

Needs:

- Support for 754,200 food-insecure people in the earthquake-affected areas in the Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes departments, including 251,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).
- Some communal sections in the most affected communes have not yet received food assistance. Similarly, some localities in less affected communes are expressing food insecurity needs.
- Strengthening of agricultural recovery activities to avoid the deterioration of food security and ensure the restoration of livelihoods.
- Provision of seeds is an urgent need ahead of the upcoming planting season in October.

754.2K

food-insecure people
(IPC Phase 3 or above)
in the Sud, Grand'Anse
and Nippes departments

Response:

- In the Grand Sud region, WFP and its partners have reached more than 177,600 people with food and cash-based transfers assistance and served more than 175,300 hot meals in the Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud departments.

- So far, at least 55 per cent of people targeted for food assistance have received at least one cycle of food assistance.
- The readjustment of response priorities will be shared with food security partners to facilitate coordination and ensure the most vulnerable communities are targeted.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Minimal assistance has been provided following the earthquake in terms of agricultural inputs and livelihoods. Funding for this component of the response is extremely limited and is urgently required to prevent a further deterioration of the food security situation in particular.
- Logistics remains one of the main challenges. Some locations are not accessible due to poor road conditions. Continued logistics support is needed to supply Jérémie.
- A gap analysis led by the sector was shared with partners highlighting that there is a 43 per cent coverage gap in the Sud Department for the IPC Phase 4 population and as much as 74 per cent when the IPC Phase 3 population is included.

Health

Needs:

- According to rapid assessments conducted by the Health Directorate of the Nippes Department (DSNi) and PAHO/WHO, health centres in Plaisance du Sud, Baradères, L'Asile, Anse-à-veau, Petite Rivière des Nippes and Petit-Trou de Nippes centres are in need of WASH interventions (water supply, new bathrooms and hand washing stations as well as PPE).
- Repair and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities.
- Continued restoration of health services in damaged health facilities.
- Provision of care for people living in remote areas that have no access to health care.
- WASH interventions in health facilities.

196

medical kits will be distributed by PAHO/WHO and MSPP to 68 health facilities

Response:

- PAHO/WHO, in coordination with the MSPP, will distribute 196 medical kits, including PPE, to 68 health facilities (11 hospitals, including 2 in Port-au-Prince supporting the health response, 18 health centres with beds, 37 public dispensaries), and 2 Health Directorates in the most affected departments.
- PAHO/WHO and the Department of Epidemiology, Laboratories and Research (DELR) have completed the training of focal points on the Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) to establish syndromic surveillance in assembly points in all affected departments. Syndromic surveillance in assembly points has started in the Sud and Grand'Anse departments and will begin soon in the Nippes Department.
- The Health Directorates of the Sud (DSS) and Grand'Anse (DSGA) departments, together with PAHO/WHO, continue to assess health services in facilities and at the community level across affected departments. Overall, 90 per cent of facilities visited continue to offer almost all services. Radiology departments, operating rooms and laboratories are the services most identified as dysfunctional in some facilities.
- PAHO/WHO is supporting Health Directorates to provide psychosocial support activities. These activities include mental health mobile clinics in collaboration with SOS Children's Village, Action Against Hunger and Espere providing support to groups of children, adolescents and adults and one-on-one consultations for people in need of follow-up.
- A Norwegian/EU Emergency Medical Team (EMT) has been mobilized this week in L'Asile, providing medical assistance to communities.
- Mobile clinics continue in select communes in affected departments, including MSF and Americares in Pestel and Corail in Grand'Anse and MSF Holland in Baradères, ANIPROSS in Anse-à-Veau, Heart to Heart in Baradères and UNICEF in Arnaud in the Nippes Department.
- Project Hope is supporting the Fond Fred health centre, Clinique Beaulieu and OFATMA in the commune of Les Cayes with the provision of medicines and medical supplies, psychosocial support and WASH interventions.
- MSF continues to support the Immaculee Conception Hospital (HIC) in Les Cayes with case management and mental health activities.
- The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is preparing the deployment of an EMT Type 2 in Les Cayes with 24/7 service and surgical capacity.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Fuel shortages in affected departments have hindered response activities.
- 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.

 Nutrition**Needs:**

- According to initial estimates from the Nutrition Sector, 33,908 pregnant and lactating women and 167,118 children under 5, including 62,730 children under 2 (18,771 being less than 6 months), are at risk and need urgent nutrition interventions in the areas affected by the earthquake.
- Relaunch nutrition activities in communities and health centres, including the identification, referral and treatment of children under 5 with acute malnutrition at high risk of death.
- Training of functional community workers (ASCP) to provide nutrition support and counselling to mothers/caregivers of infants and young children.
- Training of health workers to provide nutrition support to non-breastfed children, including re-lactation and the use of breast-milk substitute as a last resort.
- Set up spaces to provide skilled breastfeeding counselling and separate areas to support non-breastfed children, focusing on children 6-11 months.
- Nutrition supplementation to prevent acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months.

201K+

Pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 in need of nutrition interventions

Response:

- UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the MSPP and partners to conduct a nutrition assessment covering 12 communes across the 3 affected departments. Data is being analysed with support from UNICEF.
- UNICEF has deployed 24 integrated mobile health and nutrition clinics to conduct nutrition assessments of children under 5 in order to identify cases of acute malnutrition and refer them for adequate care. A total of 449 children under 5 were screened, amongst them 10 (5 girls and 5 boys) suffer from severe acute malnutrition and 20 (16 girls and 4 boys) from moderate acute malnutrition. Additionally, 122 children under 5 received vitamin A capsules.
- The Nutrition Sector's page on the HumanitarianResponse.info platform has been reactivated and contains key contact information.
- The Who does What, Where and When (4W) has been adapted using the template provided by OCHA.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Difficulty accessing some affected communes due to river flooding.
- Fuel shortages in affected departments are hindering response efforts.
- 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.
- Potential donations of breast-milk substitutes and untargeted distribution to infants and young children.
- Limited number of nutrition implementing partners, notably in the departments of Grand'Anse and Nippes.

 Protection**Needs:**

- Some women, including GBV survivors, are seeking psychosocial support and information through discussion groups but there is a need to strengthen infrastructure and capacities through skilled staff and equipment. Additionally, there is a need to build staff capacity to conduct individualized and coordinated GBV case management based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines and facilitate group psychosocial activities.
- The availability of functional safe spaces is a key gap. UNFPA, together with GBV actors, are exploring options to establish mobile and temporary safe spaces in the three affected departments, particularly in rural areas.

- According to the results of the GBV rapid assessment, there is a need to accelerate response efforts, particularly through cash assistance and cash-for-work programmes for vulnerable women, to prevent transactional sex.
- IOM and OHCHR continue to advocate for the inclusion of people with disabilities and those with reduced mobility in the emergency response. Several community-based organizations are attempting to provide assistance to people with disabilities but lack the capacity to meet the differentiated needs of this group.
- On 15 September, OHCHR visited the Cayes prison to assess needs. While so far 44 prisoners have been transferred to Petit-Goâve, the other 763 male prisoners have been divided in 11 cells, thus increasing pre-existing concerns regarding overcrowding. The suspension of family visits has contributed to an estimated reduction of 30 per cent in available food, as prisoners depend on their families for food and hygiene products.
- People whose homes have been destroyed continue to establish new assembly points every day and attempt to make their sites visible to aid providers. However, these sites lack basic services, such as access to electricity, which could lead to protection risks.

Response:

General Protection

- On 16 September, UNICEF conducted a follow-up visit to the Cayes prison, together with the IBSER and BPM, to respond to the situation of children detained in the same cells as adults. Recommendations have been made and some implemented, including the separation of children in cells with adults.
- OHCHR conducted a mission to Miragoâne and received information on local protection concerns, especially related to GBV, child protection and the situation of people with disabilities.
- An IOM protection team, composed of medical and protection staff as well as a psychologist, has been deployed to the three most affected departments. This mission involved discussions with Government authorities, especially DGPC, international and local NGOs, community-based organizations and affected populations.
- IOM has been conducting protection and psychosocial assessments in 23 displacement sites and visited spaces providing assistance to those hosting people with disabilities and the elderly, notably in Torbeck.
- IOM has recruited three protection assistants/psychologists, one based in each of the three affected departments. Psychosocial activities will be organized, including group activities and bilateral consultations.
- The IOM hotline 840, which is a free mechanism to receive information, provide feedback, make a complaint or ask for assistance, is available to receive calls from earthquake-affected people. IOM is currently scaling up its operational team and resources to be able to efficiently guarantee a follow-up to the calls received through the hotline.
- New inter-agency PSEA visuals (posters/flyers) have been developed in French, Creole, English and Spanish. 25,000 flyers have been printed for distribution to affected populations and relevant concentration points across the response.
- A PSEA awareness campaign will be launched in the coming weeks on Haitian community radio stations.
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the free hotline (88-11) are being developed.
- To help the CwC/AAP WG advance in its collective approach, additional IASC capacity in APP/CwC has been deployed to support response efforts.

Child Protection

- UN agencies and partners have conducted 10 awareness sessions on child protection and GBV, reaching 719 people (242 girls, 337 boys, 78 women and 62 men).
- In anticipation of the upcoming school year, 423 children (147 girls and 276 boys) from Les Cayes participated in psychosocial activities and 117 parents of children from the Saint Jean des Cayes College (56 women and 61 men) took part in discussion groups in order to strengthen their capacities in psychosocial support for their children.
- Capacity-building for 20 IBSER investigators (12 men and 8 women) was conducted on children's needs assessment tools and methodologies to increase the coverage of the humanitarian response in the most affected departments.
- UNICEF and IBSER co-chaired the Child Protection Working Group (GTPE) in the Nippes and Sud departments. In Grand'Anse, a meeting was convened with the director of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), the Head of BSEIPH and the Coordinator of IBESR in order to activate a similar group.

Gender-Based Violence

- The Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights (MCFDF), together with UNFPA, activated the GBV coordination mechanism in the Sud Department. In the Nippes and Grand'Anse departments, GBV coordination mechanisms have been activated, with regular meetings being conveyed.
- UNFPA and GBV partners continue to carry out GBV rapid assessments in communities affected by the earthquake.
- UNFPA elaborated key strategic guidance documents to mainstream GBV into sector-based interventions in WASH, health, shelter/NFI and food security. These documents must be endorsed by all actors involved in the response to prevent GBV incidents.
- UNFPA and WFP are exploring the possibility of setting up mobile and temporary safe spaces and creating access to cash-for-work for vulnerable women, including GBV survivors.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of GBV inclusion into the sector's interventions. There is a need to mainstream GBV to prevent such incidents.
- There are several grassroots organizations working on GBV prevention and response; however, they lack technical and financial capacities to provide GBV case management services in affected areas.
- Support for additional human resources to conduct community level PSEA sensitization and awareness activities.
- Humanitarian assistance continues to reach communes but should target populations at the section level. This is especially important in cases where a local population has been affected in a commune that has not been categorized as being affected by the earthquake (e.g. Lebrun area in Paillan commune, Nippes Department).
- Local actors highlighted a lack of resources as well as operational and logistic challenges as response constraints in remote communities.

Shelter

Needs:

- With schools reopening on 4 October, there is a need to accelerate IDP relocation from schools and return them to their original use.
- Improve data collection, particularly in remote communes, including disaggregation of data by sex, age and vulnerability.
- Prioritization and distribution operations must be planned and carried out in collaboration with community-based groups and leaders, including women and women's organizations
- Emergency shelter solutions and essential household items are urgently needed. In addition, as the response enters a new phase, a reassessment of shelter materials being used is needed with the objective of delivering a more resilient response.
- The Government maintains that 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, so as to avoid a pull factor for the formation of spontaneous sites.
- Facilitation of debris removal in private homes through cash-for-work programmes to allow people to return to their communities as soon as possible.
- Increase reporting in the 345W (Who does What, Where, When and for Whom) activity mapping matrix as lack of information will affect the sector strategy.

210K+

quake-affected people
have benefitted from
NFIs/shelter kit
distributions

Response:

- In line with the Government push against the transformation of displacement sites into camp-like settings, the CCCM sector is drafting a relocation strategy that adapts its core interventions to an 'Assisted Rapid Return' approach which aims to provide tailored rapid assistance to households seeking to quickly return to their communities.
- As of 3 September, DGPC and CCCM Sector had identified 68 displacement sites with more than 26,200 people (40 sites in the Sud Department, 15 in Nippes and 10 in Grand'Anse). Latest DTM report is available at: [IOM-DTM Haiti](#).
- Under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication (MTPTC), and with support from IOM and UNOPS, the evaluation of public and residential buildings, hospitals and schools at risk of collapse continue in the three departments. To date, 2,318 rapid assessments of critical public buildings have been completed by engineers deployed in the Sud, Nippes and Grand'Anse departments.

- As of 18 September, Shelter/NFI/CCCM sector has distributed Shelter/NFI kits, including tarpaulins and fixing kits, among other items, to over 42,142 families (approximately 210,710 people) through 136 distributions, including 92 in the Sud Department, 26 in Nippes and 18 in Grand'Anse.
- Through the NFI Pipeline, various shelter and NFI items have been procured for subsequent distribution by partners within all three quake-affected departments. DGPC together with IOM is overseeing the NFI Pipeline to facilitate the management of shelter/NFIs for a coordinated response.
- ShelterBox and Airlink have partnered to send two shipments of humanitarian aid, including shelter kits, tarpaulins, solar lights, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and blankets, which will support the shelter needs of approximately 2,000 families.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In rural areas, some families are constructing makeshift shelters that are built directly on the ground without any foundation or platform, making them vulnerable to collapse due to high winds and heavy rains.
- Limited integration of Shelter/NFI assessments with other sector assessments and response plans.
- Some hard-to-reach areas, mainly in Grand'Anse, have not been provided assistance.
- Volatile security situation makes distributions a challenge.
- Some people continue staying in houses that have been damaged by the earthquake and are at risk of collapse in the case of aftershocks, particularly in very remote areas within communes which may have been affected by the quake but not categorized as affected (e.g. Lebrun area in Paillan commune, Nippes).

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.

250K+

people provided with safe drinking water by DINEPA and partners

Response:

- UNICEF and partners continue to support DINEPA in providing safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene materials and hygiene promotion to affected families, targeting 500,000 people in the earthquake-affected departments.
- Through the DINEPA and sector response, more than 250,000 people were provided with safe water through water trucking. Additionally, hygiene promotion activities have been undertaken to prevent public health risks, including the spread of infectious diseases such as diarrheal diseases, malaria and COVID-19.
- To date, a total of 21 water treatment units and 84 bladders (680,000 litre capacity) have been installed by DINEPA and partners, increasing the production and storage capacity of safe water completed by water trucking with support from UNICEF and partners.
- In addition to the emergency WASH response, UNICEF is supporting DINEPA in the purchasing of hydraulic materials and spare parts for the repair of 22 water supply systems through water supply brigades, aiming to help more than 143,000 people regain permanent access to safe water.
- More than 20,200 hygiene kits have been distributed by WASH partners to affected people (including soap, household water treatment products, menstrual hygiene products and aquatabs), covering 101,080 people.
- UNICEF is working with the Haitian Youth Livelihood Initiative (IDEJEN) to produce and install an initial batch of 70 blocks of removable and reusable gender-sensitive latrines of two and four cabins as well as handwashing facilities, which is complemented with hygiene promotion activities to limit the risks of the spread of fecal contamination.
- Sector partners plan to scale up access to sanitation facilities, including in schools, and UNICEF continues to support DINEPA on the repair of eight of its vacuum trucks to empty latrines.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The sanitation response for people in sites slowed following requests from the Government to limit interventions in sites in order to prevent pull factors for the construction of spontaneous sites. However, this could increase the practice of open defecation and the risks of fecal contamination and GBV. This should be closely coordinated with the shelter sector in line with the IDP relocation strategy.
- Fuel shortages remain a major constraint for the functioning of water treatment units, reducing the production capacity of safe water, and for water trucking.
- The weakness of the national market and accessibility issues delay the availability and distribution of hygiene kits.

- The current funding situation of the sector is highly oriented toward emergency response with funding gaps for the repair of heavily damaged water supply systems.

Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- The Departmental Emergency Operations Centre in Jérémie has requested the support of the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) to assess and improve its solar power system which suffered damage during the earthquake.
- National NGOs have signalled to the ETS an interest in obtaining training and awareness of security and operational telecoms.

Response:

- ETS partner emergency.lu has installed a VSAT antenna for the EU/Norwegian team's emergency hospital in L'Asile and performed maintenance on the VSAT providing connectivity to the French Civil Protection team in Cavaillon.
- The security communications radio services are operational in Les Cayes and Jérémie and ETS continues to work with UNDSS and other UN agencies on the ground to continue the improvement of these services in line with common standards, requirements and recommendations.
- The [Disaster Connectivity Map](#) produced by the International Telecommunication Union, visualizing the status of mobile connectivity in the country, will continue to be updated until the end of this week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- National response actors have signalled a need for access to security communications and data connectivity in some locations and the ETS is seeking to collect information on these needs.
- As international emergency telecommunications organizations leave Haiti, there is limited technical expertise in the 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 the Port-au-Prince Security Operations Centre.

Logistics

Response:

- The Logistics Sector continues to strengthen its coordination at the sub-national level in coordination with DGPC. The first departmental sector meeting took place in Jérémie on 16 September to assess logistics needs and gaps.
- A 650-metric ton (MT) capacity barge service is being launched and the Logistics Sector is collecting requests from partners. Roll-on/roll-off operations from Port-au-Prince to Miragoâne will begin at the end of September. Travel time will be approximately 6 to 8 hours. The service will initially run for one month, with a possibility of extension until the end of the year. This new service will be able to carry 6 to 9 vehicles, contingent on dimensions.
- Assessments are being carried out to evaluate the possibility of implementing an ad-hoc barge service from Port-au-Prince to Jérémie.
- Through the Maritime Logistics and Haiti Emergency project (MERLUH), Humanity & Inclusion (HI) and Atlas Logistique are providing a coastal shipping service via 10 vessels with a total capacity of 160 tons. Several ports of anchorage are available including Miragoâne, Baradères, Anse à Macon, Pestel, Corail, Jérémie, Dame Marie, Anse d'Haisnault, Les Irois, Les Anglais, Port-à-Piment and Les Cayes.
- Since 14 August, 154.4 MT were moved from Anse a Galet, Port au Prince and Carrie to Miragoâne, Pestel, Corail, Jérémie and Les Cayes through Project MERLUH, supporting 14 organizations in moving their relief supplies via 20 coastal shipments.
- As of 20 September, 28 convoys have been dispatched to Les Cayes and other locations in the south with 335 vehicles, supporting 48 partners.
- Following the earthquake, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has increased its number of flights, especially to the affected area in southern Haiti. UNHAS performed three flights per day (from Port-au-Prince to Les Cayes and Jérémie), supporting medical and rescue teams as well as the delivery of specific assorted items

22MT

cargo transported via
UNHAS to Jérémie and
Les Cayes.

considered a high priority to save lives. Since the beginning of the response, 51 flights transporting 760 passengers and 22 MT of cargo have been undertaken to affected areas.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Fuel supply remains a key challenge. Private company trucks have arrived in Les Cayes, where fuel is now available although irregularly. The Logistics Sector is monitoring the situation and WFP is in contact with fuel suppliers to obtain information on restocking plans.
- The damaged Jérémie Bridge remains inoperative, constituting one of the main challenges for aid to reach cut-off/hard-to-reach communities. The only alternative road, although partially submerged, is now accessible to 4x4 vehicles and trucks. However, amid the rainy season, crossing the river becomes impossible. Alternative routes and solutions are needed.
- The security situation remains a key access constraint affecting the viability of roads to the south.

USEFUL LINKS

- Haiti Flash Appeal – Earthquake (August 2021): <https://bit.ly/3yiSswg>
- UN Business Guide: <https://bit.ly/3yhH0RM>
- ReliefWeb – 2021 Haiti Earthquake: <https://bit.ly/3zlpY6x>
- IOM Displacement Tracking Data: <https://dtm.iom.int/haiti>
- DGPC webpage: <https://bit.ly/3jpHtxf>
- HumanitarianResponse.info page for Haiti: <https://bit.ly/3gx0M5U>
- Sector webpages: Logistics: <https://bit.ly/38aY4yc>; Shelter/CCCM: <https://bit.ly/2XM9Z3t>; WASH: <https://bit.ly/3DIlm2y>
- Operational Presence Map: <https://bit.ly/3kKllrn>
- CDAC's Haiti resource portal: <https://bit.ly/2Wqgk3Q>

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For more information, please visit www.unocha.org / www.reliefweb.int.