

This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 8 to 14 June 2021 and is based on the information and data available to date. The next report will be issued on or around 20 June.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since 1 June, an upsurge in inter-gang clashes has caused the displacement of an estimated 10,000 civilians in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. The inter-gang violence and clashes are having a direct and indirect impact on the whole population of that area. Frequent shootings and regular roadblocks are limiting access to entire neighbourhoods and spreading fear among the population.
- Local authorities, the Haitian Red-Cross, national and local NGOs are playing a vital role in responding to the most urgent needs but due to limited resources available and limited access, less than a third of the IDPs is currently receiving assistance and no assistance is provided to host families or the stranded population of Martissant.
- The initial response provided is partly drawn from preparedness stocks for the hurricane season. While partners are taking these exceptional measures, this will affect the response capacities of the humanitarian partners to potential hurricane impacts. As such, funding for these operations and for the replenishment of these contingency stocks is urgently needed.
- Gender-based violence is reported among the displaced population, with sexual abuse, including rape, among IDPs, in host families and as offer of “sex for shelter”. The ongoing insecurity is limiting capacities for monitoring and addressing support requests.
- The current situation is also having an impact on other departments, especially in the Southern Peninsula, due to limitations on the movement of people and goods.
- The United Nations are calling for an end to the violence to allow the civilian population to return to their neighbourhoods and resume their daily life and allow humanitarian access to the victims.



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



KEY FIGURES

650.0k

affected people

500.0k

Martissant, Bas Delmas, Saint-Martin, Bel’Air

150.0k

in southern departments

65.5k

targeted for emergency assistance

5.5k

IDPs in organised and spontaneous sites

60.0k

in Martissant, Bas Delmas areas and host communities

13.9k

internally displaced

Bel’Air: 1,242 (Aug 2020)

Tabarre Issa: 2,160 (Mar 2021)

Toussaint Brave: 413 (Jun 2021)

Bas-Delmas/St Martin: 3,500 (Jun 2021)

Carrefour: 1,500 (Jun 2021)

Others: 5,110 (estimates within host families)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Deadly clashes between rival gangs in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, caused by a reconfiguration of gang alliances and territorial disputes, have multiplied in recent weeks, with a significant upsurge since 1 June fuelling a widespread sense of insecurity and creating dramatic consequences for the civilian population. The situation is likely to worsen in the coming weeks with gangs expected to fight back to regain territorial control. In a busy electoral calendar year, this surge in violence is affecting the capital of a country already counting 4.4 million food-insecure people, 3.5 million of whom present multidimensional vulnerabilities. Adding to the challenge, the rate of COVID-19 infections and fatalities has risen more than fivefold in the last month following the arrival of new variants. Two of the main hospitals treating COVID-19 patients in Port-au-Prince announced last week that they are overrun.

These incidents have resulted in over 50 deaths so far and many injuries. As information is being received from local partners on the ground, preliminary estimates suggest that over 10,000 people have fled their homes since 1 June, particularly from Martissant, Bas Delmas and Saint Martin. This increase in displacement adds to the around 3,900 people displaced over the past 9 months, especially in Bel'Air, Tabarre Issa, Camp La Piste and Delmas 75, bringing the total number of IDPs to close to 13,900 at present.

National police presence in these neighbourhoods is currently not in a position to provide the necessary security and protection to civilians, leaving vulnerable populations to fend for themselves. The police themselves are the target of gangs, who stormed eight police stations and killed eight policemen during the first week of June, taking weapons and police equipment such as bullet-proof vests and radios.



Internally Displaced People sheltered at the Centre Sportif in Carrefour. Photo credit: OCHA

HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

In Martissant, the recent upsurge in inter-gang clashes took a turn for the worse over the past days resulting in the burning and looting of houses, deaths and injuries amongst the civilian population. Gang members attacked several police stations in Martissant and neighbourhood and assaulted two journalists who were reporting on the displacement situation. Residents reported that some corpses remain unattended on the streets and that gang members are requesting money to deliver the deceased to their relatives.

A large community of more than 1,500 people have settled in the Carrefour Sports Centre but the local authorities have indicated that current sites are not suitable for long-term stay and that beyond the next few weeks, the displaced should be returning or move to other suitable locations. Despite the slightly improved security situation between 7-10 June, the

situation remains highly volatile. Streets were open for a few hours, allowing the delivery of aid material to the Carrefour Sports Centre. However, gang clashes restarted the morning of 11 June, with reports of heavily armed gang members walking through the Martissant neighbourhood.

Clashes between gangs in Bas-Delmas and Saint Martin areas displaced a further 3,500 people who were left trapped in the area. A few hundred people are still on the streets, others found refuge at the protestant church de Lakou Zamor at Delmas A1.

While several hundred people are reported to be sheltered across numerous sites, estimates indicate that some 5,110 people have found shelter with host families and are scattered throughout Port-au-Prince or have fled to other provinces. The total number and locations of the displaced are being assessed and figures will be updated as new reports come in.

An unknown number of people are still trapped in the Martissant neighbourhood and other areas, without access to essential services such as health, water, shelters and at high risk of protection issues. The effects of armed clashes between gangs and spontaneous roadblocks in these areas are adversely affecting the general population. Secondary implications include the disruption of social functioning at the community level, separation of families, increased financial burdens on host families, forced school closures, loss of livelihoods and a general fear and trauma among the affected populations. In a press release, MSF stated that the violence is jeopardising its medical activities and access to healthcare for the population. According to the relief organisation, the health system is not only strained by the insecurity but also by the current increase in cases of COVID-19, the lack of funding and the high level of medical needs.¹

The risk of COVID-19 outbreaks among displaced populations is equally concerning.

The continued insecurity not only restricts the movements of people, including daily commuters and traders from other provinces, but also hinders the flow of goods, especially humanitarian aid, to these neighbourhoods and beyond. It is also having an impact on the departments of the Southern Peninsula, including on the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The blockage of the crossing at Martissant has delayed the food loading plan and the food distribution in the South-East department for 10,000 people. Postponed cash transfer distributions in Petit Goâve, Grand Goâve and Léogane, located some 60 km west of the main displacement site, concerns 100,000 people. Furthermore, the supervision of WFP activities has been disrupted and data collection is being delayed in the departments of Nippes and the South-East due to the hindrance of staff movement.

Moreover, food deliveries to school canteens are also being interrupted, affecting 185 schools in the South-East department and 128 schools in the Grand'Anse department jeopardising the distribution of school meals to around 55,000 children in the departments of Grand'Anse, and in several communes of the South-East. The change of route and the organisation of escorts by the national police is causing up to 8 days of delay. Partners in the metropolitan area (Martissant, Bas Delmas, Bel Air) additionally report total standby or slowing down of activities, such as EHA interventions in eight schools.

There are numerous reports of violence and sexual abuse during the attacks, particularly of minors and young girls, as well as in foster families. GBV services are limited, as several health centres are closed or operating with limited capacities in affected areas as patients and staff members can't access the centres. The limited access may also lead to poor identification of the most vulnerable who are outside of the sites and in need of protection. Organisations working on protection issues are not only facing difficulties in implementing their programmes and projects in the South and monitoring activities, they are also dealing with limitations in responding to protection requests, leaving protection needs unmet.

People with disabilities and the elderly are among the population groups most affected by the climate of insecurity (criminal, food, health) that prevails in the country, particularly in the poor neighbourhoods of the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. From 1 to 3 June, in a specialised school in Fontamara, teachers, disabled pupils and their parents were unable to return home for fear of being lynched. The school management was obliged to feed and house them in difficult conditions. In Delmas, a fifteen-year-old girl was raped by armed men in the presence of her father, who is visually impaired. In some cases, " forced displaced persons " have been constrained to abandon their elderly parents, who are mobility impaired.

¹<https://press.msf-azg.be/haiti--la-violence-met-en-peril-les-activites-medicales-de-msf-et-lacces-aux-soins-pour-la-population? ga=2.34709217.1311075993.1623394569-715205004.1559811226#>

In addition, the overall insecurity in the country pushes the Haitian population to take illegal routes to reach neighbouring countries. Several repatriated migrants intercepted at sea by the coast guard reported that the main reason for their fleeing is the insecurity and violence perpetrated against the population.

Repercussions on markets and potential fuel disruptions are also an immediate cause for concern.

CHALLENGES

One of the main challenges is access and security for humanitarian aid deliveries. Because of the security situation, access to some of the IDP sites, in particular Carrefour and Bas-Delmas areas, is difficult from Port-au-Prince. In Martissant, 'windows' of a few hours are allowing for the safe transit of certain deliveries with an escort. However, the situation is highly volatile, requiring humanitarian partners (including the Haitian Red Cross and local and national NGOs) to negotiate access and take all possible security risk mitigation measures. Partners are looking at the best possible relief delivery solutions, including the use of the UNHAS helicopter and coastal (sea) route. Current access limitations require a well-coordinated and streamlined logistical response from partners, including the consolidation of cargo to limit the number of deliveries required.

These constraints also directly affect the Haitian population. Particularly worrisome are reports of limited access to health facilities and basic services to and from affected neighbourhoods. People are trapped in their neighbourhoods and unable to freely move. Images have circulated of pedestrians walking, at the request of gangs, with their arms raised in the air.

Limited access also affects the humanitarian partners' ability to identify the needs and locating displaced people who are not within identified sites remains a significant challenge, as many are dispersed across the metropolitan area or have relocated in the provinces with relatives.

In addition to the challenges mentioned above, a strategy for long term resettlement of IDPs having lost their homes to destruction and fires is needed as well as a sustainable solution for the temporarily displaced population currently sheltered in large facilities such as the Sports Centre. In those large sites, the risks of COVID-19 spread and protection remains a concern.

Amid all these considerations, the operating environment still remains that of a pandemic. Since May 2021, COVID-19 infections and fatalities rose more than fivefold following the arrival of new variants. Officially, Haiti has recorded 15,895 infections and 333 deaths from COVID-19 as of 5 June among its 11 million people. Although these numbers are relatively low compared to elsewhere in Latin America and the Caribbean, data is limited due to low testing rates, leading many to believe that the real numbers are much higher. Additionally, hospital overcrowding due to COVID-19 is reducing capacities to care for the injured and those affected by violence, including GBV. This is of concern for both the population and the humanitarian staff. Several confirmed cases have been reported within the humanitarian community, with some requiring medevac. As such, the humanitarian response requires COVID-19 containment and mitigation measures for both staff and the IDP population, especially those sheltered in crowded spaces.

Several donors are supporting response efforts of implementing agencies (e.g. ECHO and BHA) but available resources remain limited.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

At least 5,500 of recently displaced people from Martissant, Delmas 75, Bas-Delmas, and Saint-Martin are in immediate need of assistance. According to local authorities and local partners on the ground, the most urgent needs are drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, bedding kits, access to health and nutrition assistance, and psychosocial support.

While the response to displacements has been primarily focused on people sheltered at the Carrefour Sports Centre - currently the largest shelter site - partners nevertheless recognise the importance of response coverage for all sites including spontaneous sites and host families, and are concerned with the wider implications of the current situation. As soon as security conditions allow, emergency protection, health and WASH assistance will be provided in the

neighbourhoods of Martissant and Bas-Delmas for at least 60,000 people, in particular women and children as well as the elderly and people with disabilities.

Cash support is needed for people seeking to relocate from Port-au-Prince to the provinces through family reunification services and transportation assistance, as well as support for temporary housing.

In addition, 1,242 IDPs from the Bel-Air and 2,160 from Tabarre Issa who have seen their houses destroyed are still requiring emergency assistance and psychosocial support and require support for long-term relocation, money, clothing, education and livelihoods. Relocation activities, including psychosocial and medical support for these displaced persons are ongoing but slowed down due to insecurity and increased risks related to COVID.

There is an urgent need for specific response funding to address the needs of the displaced population, host communities and to increase access to essential services for families, especially women and children trapped in conflict affected areas. In line with the localisation agenda, humanitarian partners are keen to ensure that the humanitarian response is carried out through current and new local partners. This is particularly relevant for this emergency given that managing the heightened insecurity and limited humanitarian access requires proven local knowledge and networks to access to the target population.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Sector partners held an intersectoral coordination meeting on 7 June to plan current and upcoming response activities. Participants agreed to re-activate the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector, co-led by IOM and the Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics (ULCBP), a Haitian state agency.

On Saturday, 6 June, the Carrefour Sports Centre was opened as a shelter, mainly to accommodate displaced people from Martissant, Fontamara, Bas-Delmas. Response operations are led by the Municipality, with support from Civil Protection (DGPC), NGOs and UN agencies. A high-level HCT mission took place on 8 June to assess the situation on the ground. Under this coordination structure, DGPC, UNICEF, IOM, ADRA, DINEPA, APRONHA, la ligue des pasteurs de Fontamara, the Haitian Red Cross, IMED AYT, WFP, UNFPA and OCHA adopted a five-day action plan for providing 3,000 meals a day, hygiene kits and sufficient water on-site, as well as installing mobile latrines. The UN and partners are also mobilising response stocks from warehouses in Jacmel and Les Cayes in southern Haiti, as stocks in Port-au-Prince remain inaccessible for security reasons.

In the recently affected district of Saint-Martin, the Salvation Army has taken the role of coordination and distribution of aid, as access is difficult for other actors due to ongoing gang activities in the area. UN agencies and national and international NGOs will collaborate closely with the Salvation Army, whose resource limitations include only 10 volunteers and no available means of transportation. OCCED'H (Organisation des Coeurs pour le Changement des Enfants démunis d'Haïti), a national NGO, conducted a field assessment and expressed serious concerns about the conditions of the many children and girls who have allegedly been victims of GBV. The NGO also mentioned the presence of many disabled, elderly and isolated people. The inhabitants of Bas-Delmas who have taken refuge in the Saint Martin neighbourhood are destitute and lack everything.

The following response efforts are being implemented by the respective sectoral partners.

In general, the response operations should make sure that plastic and waste on IDP sites is reduced and that sustainable and green solutions are promoted.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

With an increasing presence of actors getting involved in the response, effective CCCM response will require a structured and efficient coordination of shelters, NFIs and IDP sites. It is crucial to locate and register further IDPs and to understand their needs. Other areas that are inaccessible require assessments. In general, washable items are to be used in sites to reduce waste. Information on basic access to services in areas of origin is missing at this stage for the development of an adapted strategy to close the sites which should be accompanied by a shift from emergency to long term needs.

Response:

The CCCM sector was re-activated by IOM as co-lead with the Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics (ULCBP) on June 10, to support coordination efforts in all the IDP sites and collecting information in other areas of displacement. Currently, this group is working closely with Shelter/NFI working group to support the Carrefour Sports Centre site coordination undertaken by Carrefour's municipality, the DGPC and the other partners present in the field (CR, ADRA, IMED AYT, DINEPA, OCHA, PAM, UNICEF, IOM). Commune-level emergency operations coordination has also been activated.

A reorganisation of the Carrefour Sports Centre site and its management took place on 9 June. Training on shelter management and IDPs registration took place on June 11, including COVID-19 and PSEA modules. The objective was to reinforce the capacity of local actors and support the DGPC present in the site.

IOM launched a housing market analysis in the West Department. The relocation activities of displaced people from Bel'Air and Tabarre Issa started this week. IOM has launched a sensibilisation campaign and families are choosing their homes. Due to COVID-19, follow-up with families is taking place via telephone, while medical and psychosocial support is still ongoing. Displaced people will be relocated within the next 4-8 weeks. ADRA is finalizing their logistics to assist IDPs in Bel'Air.

UNICEF is launching a survey through the U-report platform through the network of more than 1,500 young people in Carrefour to gain indicative information on IDPs hosted by relatives or acquaintances in the area or in neighbouring cities. In addition, UNICEF is organising a survey to be carried out through religious and other community-based partner organisations to assess the number of IDPs out of shelter, their location and most urgent needs in order to develop an emergency response strategy for them and for host families.

Gaps & Constraints:

Due to the nature of this crisis, data collection needs to be reinforced to tailor the assistance based on needs and prioritising to the most vulnerable population groups.

Cash/Vouchers

Needs:

Tailored shelter solutions, such as cash modalities (e.g. vouchers for materials) or cash for rent need to be adapted to the context and the type of displacement.

Response:

The Municipality of Delmas provided cash assistance to pay for transportation for people seeking to relocate elsewhere. The Municipality of Carrefour supports displaced families, assisting them in leaving the Carrefour Sports Centre to temporarily stay with their relatives or acquaintances in the area or other departments.

The international NGO AVSI and IOM provided cash assistance to 222 displaced households in Fontamara area. Thanks to this initiative, the Fontamara's most vulnerable people are assisted.

Education / Child protection / CWC

Needs:

The hundreds of children that are currently displaced need psychosocial support and child-friendly spaces for recreation activities. The awareness of behavioural changes should be raised by leaning on different themes such as essential family practices. Children who had to abandon their schools need support through alternative solutions, prioritising those who are under end-of-cycle exams.

Response:

UN agencies sent two recreation kits, one early child development (ECD) kit and tarpaulins to establish 'child-friendly spaces' and implement educational and recreational activities for children in the Carrefour Sports Centre. Psychosocial activities are being planned with REFCAD, through UNICEF support, for children and the most vulnerable, with activities such as discussion groups, case referrals and support for the most vulnerable. Partners from the sector with the Ministry of Education are looking at ways to propose alternative solutions to the children who had to abandon their schools. Advocacy / Communication with Communities (CwC) activities under different themes are being planned.

Food Security

Needs:

The 13,900 displaced people are in urgent need of food assistance and access to deliver food rations under current programmes needs to be secured as a matter of priority.

Response:

The Carrefour local authorities, the Church Family Tabernacle of Praise and ADRA distributed more than 1,000 hot meals to displaced people in the Fontamara Square between 5 and 6 June and two hot meals per day to the displaced people hosted in the Carrefour Sport Centers. WFP is providing assistance for an initial period of two weeks to 1,500 displaced people through in-kind food distributions using its USAID-funded contingency stock. Rice, pulses and oil for the preparation of hot meals are currently being dispatched.

In Bas-Delmas and Saint-Martin areas, the local NGO Lakou Lape is helping to feed IDPs at the Salvation Army site. Other national NGOs such as Food For the Poor and the Rotary Club of Port-au-Prince might be mobilized to further support food distribution for around 3,500 people.

Health

Needs:

Mobile clinics for basic health care for displaced people are urgently needed as well as emergency medical care. Hygiene awareness raising activities should be planned. Given the risk of a COVID-19 outbreak among IDPs, the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and COVID-19 testing is essential.

Response:

The Famille Tabernacle de Louange (FTL) distributed 100 hygiene kits to displaced people in the Mont Carmel church on 6 June. A mobile clinic is being set up in Carrefour by the Mairie and a local organisation on 10 June for basic health care. UNICEF will provide support with medical supplies for health and nutrition. The Haitian Red Cross (HRC) is carrying out a Post-Medical Advance (PMA) for first aid on a daily basis.

UN agencies distributed PPEs such as masks and sanitizing gel and carried out awareness-raising activities and COVID-19 case identification through community associations. IOM provided 2,000 washable masks and COVID-19 information flyers.

Municipal authorities are identifying reference health structures, including the Diquini Hospital/Arcachon 32 HCR for COVID-19 tests, the Carrefour Hospital for emergencies, the Carrefour Maternity Hospital for pregnant women in labour/emergencies and the Sigueneau Hospital (Leogane) and HCR de Petit Goave for COVID-19 care. UNICEF will assess the capacity of these structures.

For the time being, management committees have been set up for the maintenance and hygiene of the premises.

To support IDPs from Tabarre Issa, UNFPA, through its implementing partner FOSREF, deployed a mobile clinic reaching 165 women and distributed dignity kits and mama kits.

Nutrition

Needs:

Mothers should be educated on infant and young child feeding, hygiene and COVID-19 prevention measures. Malnutrition screening and referencing of children under five years is required. The strengthening of neighbouring health institutions for the treatment of acute malnutrition should also be considered.

Response:

With the support of UNICEF in therapeutic food (RUTF) and essentials drugs, a treatment point is operational every Tuesday on the site of Centre Sportif de Carrefour for the detection and treatment of acute malnutrition.

Protection

Needs:

Inter-sectoral meetings identified pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with disabilities, unaccompanied children, and family break-up as priority concerns, as well as PSEA, GBV and psychosocial support.

Response:

UNFPA provided mobile clinics for pregnant women, and “kits for delivery, newborns and youth” at the Carrefour Sports Centre. UN agencies are offering psychosocial support services to IDPs, in addition to the available 840 hotline. UNFPA is further ready to offer sensibilization sessions on GBV with implementing partners. MSF is planning to ensure minimum service in their GBV clinics and to open one in Carrefour while continuing their GBV services in Delmas 75, Bel Air and Tabarre. PSEA sensibilisation flyers have been distributed at the Carrefour Sports Centre.

OPC issued a press release on the state's obligation to protect the population on 6 June. UNFPA is advocating with the authorities to ensure access to people (even during days of conflict) and protection of service providers, in particular to be able to provide the necessary care to survivors of GBV within 72 hours of the incident.

AVSI and IOM assisted 222 IDPs' specific protection cases in the Fontamara area. Other partners, in cooperation with the OPC, are planning to provide legal and judicial support, with a focus on GBV. FHAIPH provided contact details of associations able to intervene to respond to the needs of people with disabilities.

Shelter/NFI

Needs:

Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as mattresses, blankets, clothing, shelter kits, kitchen kits, flashlights (solar), are needed in the different sites. Lighting, especially near the toilet and showers, and protection measures should be ensured for all IDPs. A control and security system to access the organized shelters and distributions, especially for the most vulnerable population must be ensured.

Response:

UNICEF supported Carrefour City Hall and DGPC with the distribution of 212 mattresses and 70 tarpaulins in the Sports Centre's shelter. 450 additional mattresses and 500 blankets from UNICEF will be sent by the DGPC from Port-au-Prince. IOM provided 1,200 blankets, 2,000 washable masks, 100 baby kits and 2,000 crockery sets.

The relocation of displaced people from Bel'Air has started this week, with relocation of people from Tabarre Issa planned soon. An awareness-raising campaign on the relocation process is ongoing; in light of the COVID-19 situation, most of the follow-up is done over the phone. The registration centre was opened in Canapé Vert. The process is planned to be finalized in the coming four to eight weeks.

Gaps & Constraints:

Partners are using hurricane season prepositioned stocks to respond to this crisis, limiting the material available for a possible hurricane over the next five months. Gaps in deliveries of clothes, shoes, plates, and glasses are also reported.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

According to the DGPC communal committee and the Carrefour Town Hall, the Carrefour Sports Centre has water through the DINEPA network but it is not drinkable. Consequently, water treatment products (Aquatab / chlorine) are needed to ensure a sufficient quantity of drinking water.

There is also a need for more handwashing stations and mobile/disposable toilets. The regular emptying (desludging) of the toilets must be ensured. Soap and hand sanitizer are necessary for COVID-19 prevention measures. Showers need to be separated for women and men.

It is important to plan awareness-raising and hygiene promotion activities to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and COVID-19.

Response:

UNICEF has sent a total of 700 hygiene kits (for five people each) and 20 dignity Kits (for five families each), 700 jerry cans and 500 boxes of Aquatab (x50) to Carrefour from Port-au-Prince and Les Cayes.

For the time being, drinking water is provided in sachets by the Municipality of Carrefour. Solidarités International has installed two bladders (2,000 litres each).

ADRA has installed 20 mobile toilets. DINEPA, through OREPA Sud and Ouest, and will ensure their emptying by truck with the support of Solidarités International. The Red Cross installed and is managing two hand washing stations. Ten emergency showers (five for men and five for women) are being installed by Solidarités International.

Gaps & Constraints:

UNICEF and its partners are gradually increasing their capacities on the ground in order to respond to unmet WASH emergency needs, including in other IDP sites despite access constraints.

 Logistics**Needs:**

Unconditional access to all the affected neighbourhoods is needed for aid delivery as well as needs identification and monitoring. When possible, alternative routes need to be identified to deliver aid to the targeted population.

Response:

UNHAS airlifts transporting vital assistance and equipment for the populations of the affected areas are being carried out from Port-au-Prince and other locations in the country to provide support to the humanitarian community in responding to the emergency. Deliveries are also done by road, whenever the security situation and roadblocks allow it.

Constraints:

Alternative air transport solutions are not guaranteed as capacities of UNHAS and private carriers are saturated. In addition, fuel shortages may hinder the operations that need vehicles, generators to operate necessary equipment, cold chain for pharmacies, oxygen plants etc.