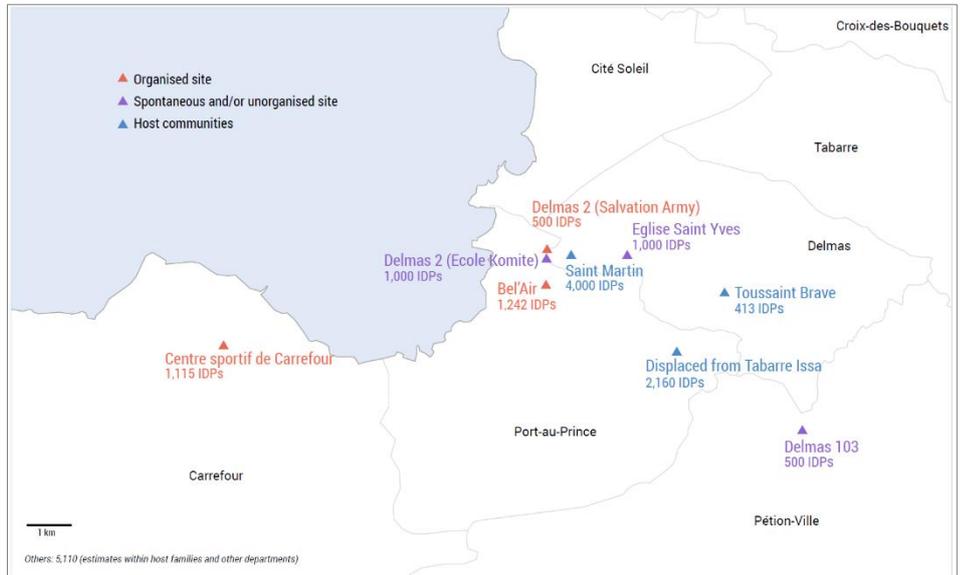


This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 14 to 22 June 2021 and is based on the information and data available to date. The next report will be issued around 29 June.

HIGHLIGHTS

- New escalations of violence in the neighbourhoods of Bas-Delmas, Martissant and Cité-Soleil generate widespread panic and new population displacements.
- Humanitarian access remains a serious challenge and assistance continues to be delayed despite the efforts of partners to reach the affected population.
- Camp Lapiste, where hundreds of people with disabilities found refuge after the 2010 earthquake, was burnt down by armed men on 17 June. Dozens of people with disabilities have sought refuge in the Saint Yves church.
- Escalating violence and roadblocks continue to paralyze economic activity across the country. Due to the situation, transport activity has been drastically reduced, creating bottlenecks in supply chains leading to critical shortages of gasoline and diesel and increased prices of basic foodstuffs.
- Health centres in the conflict-affected areas are barely functioning as the mobility of staff and the delivery of critical medical supplies continue to be restricted, further limiting their capacity to receive and treat victims of violence, including gender-based violence (GBV), and COVID-19 patients amid a recent surge in cases and deaths..



KEY FIGURES

1.5M

people affected

1.1M

Martissant, Bas-Delmas, Saint-Martin, Bel'Air, Cité-Soleil

400K

in southern departments

1.1M

people in need of assistance

14K

IDPs in organised and spontaneous sites since June 2021

1.1M

people without access to essential services in Martissant, Bas-Delmas

214K

targeted for emergency assistance

3K

IDPs in organized sites

2.5K

IDPs in spontaneous sites

208.5K

people without access to essential services in Martissant, Bas-Delmas areas

17K

internally displaced

Bel'Air: 1,242 (Aug 2020)

from Tabarre Issa: 2,160 (Mar 2021)
Since June 2021:

Toussaint Brave: 413 (IOM)

Carrefour (Sports Centre): 1,115 (IOM)

Delmas 2 (Salvation Army): 500 (tbc)

Delmas 2 (Ecole Komite): 1,000 (tbc)

Eglise St. Yves: 1,000 (tbc)

Delmas 103: 500 (tbc)

Saint Martin/Delmas 2: 4,000 (tbc)¹

Others: 5,110 (estimates within host families and other departments)

¹The whereabouts of 4,000 of the 7,000 IDPs in Delmas 2 are unknown following the fighting that took place in Delmas 2 on 18 and 19 June.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Around a third of Port-au-Prince's territory is affected by the criminal activity and violence propagated by an estimated 95 armed gangs. Since 1 June, a significant upsurge in deadly clashes between these rival gangs in the metropolitan area, triggered by a reconfiguration of gang alliances and ongoing territorial disputes, continue to fuel widespread insecurity and displacement, with devastating consequences for the civilian population. The situation has worsened over the last five days and will likely continue to deteriorate in the coming weeks, as gangs are expected to fight back to regain territorial control, potentially triggering new population movements.

Between 17 and 19 June, the areas of Bas-Delmas, St. Martin and Bel'Air have been particularly hard hit by escalating violence. Bas-Delmas, particularly Delmas 2, 4, 6 and 8, is a very densely populated, underprivileged neighbourhood. Violent clashes between rival gangs and armed groups have isolated the population over the last few days, pushing them into a completely insecure and precarious situation.

On 17 June, a police officer was killed by a gang in Bas-Delmas, provoking a counterattack by the police using tear gas against the civilian population that had previously found refuge at the BNC car park. The population was forced to flee to neighboring areas in order to escape the automatic gunfire and flames of burning houses. The following day, on 18 June, a police inspector was shot dead in the commune of Pétiion-Ville.

Also on 17 June, armed individuals set fire to Camp Lapiste that hosted many people with disabilities who found shelter there in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake. The Organization of Hearts for Change for Haiti's Impoverished Children (OCCED'H), a local non-governmental organization (NGO) in Bas-Delmas, took the risk of entering the conflict zone to save dozens of people living with disabilities, including people with mobility, hearing and vision impairments. During the police operation, families were separated and mothers were desperately searching for their children. Clashes are also continuing in other neighbourhoods, rendering the situation extremely volatile.

The territorial control of gangs had already led to the desertion of the commercial district in downtown Port-au-Prince. Gangs are strengthening their control over a critical area covering hundreds of hectares of an industrial zone, with warehouses and factories that are at the heart of Haiti's economic life, especially along the road to the Toussaint Louverture International Airport, where there is a high concentration of car dealerships, commercial bank branches and businesses. Armed groups have attacked businesses, stealing food and other supplies, while warehouses continue to be targeted by looters. According to initial estimates, losses to the looted food warehouses amount to several million dollars in goods and equipment.

HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND CHALLENGES

Displacements

Since 1 June, increasing levels of violence have resulted in numerous casualties among civilians, national police and gang members. There have been reports of civilians being killed, either inside their homes or while trying to flee. Wounded people have died because they could not get to the hospital. Cases of rape and sexual slavery were documented and journalists were threatened with death. Many houses were looted and burned.

Updated estimates suggest that over 13,600 people have fled their homes since 1 June, particularly from Martissant, Bas-Delmas, Saint Martin and Delmas 75. In Bas-Delmas alone, local NGOs report some 7,000 displaced people. This increase in displacement adds to the approximately 3,400 people already displaced over the past nine months, especially in Bel'Air and Tabarre Issa, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to around 17,000.

Of the 17,000 IDPs, some 3,000 are located in seven organized sites, while around 2,500 have sought refuge in spontaneous and/or unorganized sites with extremely limited assistance. Following the most recent flareup in violence, approximately 11,500 people who have yet to be located are thought to either be trapped in conflict zones or have fled to host families in the capital or other cities and provinces to escape the violence.

The total number of people directly affected by the ongoing crisis is estimated at 1,500,000, including people displaced by violence or living in conflict zones in the metropolitan area with very limited or no access to essential services (1,100,000) and people living in other departments of the Southern Peninsula (400,000). This figure may increase significantly depending on how long the situation persists, given its wider impact on local markets, inflation, food prices and fuel shortages.

An estimated 1,100,000 of the total affected population are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, including in health, WASH, protection, food security and shelter. The humanitarian response planned by the United Nations and humanitarian partners, and implemented by and/or in close collaboration with national and local NGOs, will target 214,000 people.

Humanitarian access

Humanitarian partners are ready to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance, especially in Bas-Delmas. However, ongoing shootings impede access to the IDP sites. At the same time, access to Carrefour is limited due to ongoing violence in Martissant and Laboule 12. In Martissant, some deliveries have been possible with the assistance of an escort. Nevertheless, the situation remains highly volatile, requiring humanitarian partners to negotiate access and take all possible security risk mitigation measures to protect both personnel and affected people. Partners continue to explore the best possible relief delivery solutions available, including the use of the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) helicopter and sea routes.

Health centres in the conflict-affected areas are barely functioning, as staff struggle to reach their places of work and the delivery of critical medical supplies are delayed due to the precarious security situation and fuel shortages. According to UNFPA and the Western Health Directorate (DSO), in addition to a lack of medical supplies, around 35 per cent of staff could not report to hospitals in the Carrefour/Martissant area.

The population trapped in conflict zones is often without access to essential services, such as health, water and shelter, while exposed to increased protection risks. Restricted access to health facilities has severely affected the delivery of health and protection services as a growing number of cases of violence and sexual abuse are being reported in shelters and foster homes. Moreover, protection for people with disabilities cannot be guaranteed.

Adding another layer of complexity to the evolving crisis, the rate of COVID-19 infections and fatalities has increased significantly over the past month as a result of the arrival of new variants. In particular, the Delmas 2 hospital, which was opened in May by the Ministry of Health, is struggling to safely receive and discharge COVID-19 patients. Growing insecurity limits the deployment of surge support and supplies to hospitals, limiting their ability to receive and treat victims of violence (bullet wounds, assaults, including GBV) and to detect and treat COVID-19 patients.

The restricted flow of goods to conflict zones and beyond, e.g. Carrefour and departments of the Southern Peninsula, significantly impedes the efficient delivery of humanitarian aid. Transportation disruptions in the southern part of the country have led to many schools being cut off, delaying the delivery of take-home rations provided by WFP to around 55,000 children in the Grand'Anse and South-East departments since the closure of schools on 11 June amid the recent surge in COVID-19 cases. This also affects the delivery of assistance to about 14,000 households in the communes of Jeremie, l'Asile, Grande Goave and Corail. Cash distributions planned for the coming week have been delayed or temporarily suspended due to restricted road access through national road 2.

Site identification

The ongoing clashes and access restrictions make it increasingly more difficult to locate displaced people who are not within pre-identified sites and to identify their immediate needs. In addition, it is difficult to find appropriate sites to host displaced people from the Bas-Delmas area, not only for security reasons, but also because of the fact that host communities can sometimes be hostile and often lack the appropriate infrastructure to accommodate a large influx of people.

While some 1,100 people have settled in the Carrefour Sports Centre, at least 3,000 people are gathered in various spontaneous sites across Bas-Delmas. The location of another 4,000 IDPs in Bas-Delmas remains unclear following the fighting between gangs and police which erupted on 17 and 18 June, while at least 5,110 people are estimated to have found shelter with host families throughout the city, have fled to other provinces or are still trapped in conflict zones. A strategy for the long-term resettlement of IDPs whose homes have been destroyed as well as a sustainable solution for the temporarily displaced population currently sheltered in large facilities, such as the Carrefour Sports Centre, must be developed taking into consideration the needs of vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities.

Economic Impact

Over the past weeks, behind the intensification of fighting between rival gangs in Port-au-Prince, the thousands of displaced people and the humanitarian crisis that has ensued, lies the unravelling of the little progress that has been made on improving key economic indicators.

More worryingly, the current crisis is reversing fragile gains on the stabilisation of the country's macroeconomic situation and its accompanying positive impact on the population's wellbeing. Indeed, thanks to several measures, including the Central Bank's interventions on the exchange rate markets, the rise of consumer prices fell from 27.8 per cent in August 2020 to 16 per cent in April 2021. Though the Central Bank is still to release new numbers, the gradual improvement of households' purchasing power is at risk of being reversed by the ongoing situation.

Gang control of critical roads means control over access to oil terminals and ports. In light of the situation, many business actors have adopted preventive measures by stopping or drastically reducing activities along these routes. The resulting bottlenecks in supply chains have led to a shortage of gasoline, diesel and fresh products in markets. As stocks are diminishing, consumer prices on basic foodstuffs have increased once again, placing increased strain on households' wellbeing and coping capacities amid the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

This is a particularly concerning development given the fact that approximately 4.4 million Haitians, or 46 per cent of the population, are food-insecure. According to a report published on 18 June 2021 by the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA), the deterioration of the food situation is explained by the increase in food prices due to the depreciation of the national currency, the poor performance of the winter harvest and the depletion of scarce reserves due to the hunger gap.

Limited resources and capacities

Local authorities (municipal and civil protection) do their best to respond, supported by local, national and international NGOs, but their resources (financial and human) are very limited. UN agencies, through their partnership, resources and expertise, assist them with determination, but face difficulties in getting back-up staff in this critical phase, due to concurrent crises, COVID-19 travel restrictions and the unavailability of staff in emergency rosters.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The victims of the recent clashes in Bas-Delmas urgently need shelter assistance, especially children, the elderly, people with disabilities and isolated individuals, taking into consideration the added risks posed by the rainy season. According to local authorities and partners on the ground, the most urgent humanitarian needs include shelter, safe drinking water, dry food rations, sanitation facilities, hygiene kits as well as sanitation kits. People traumatized by the situation are in need of mental health and psychosocial support, especially young girls and women, many of whom have been victims of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape. In addition, family reunification services and transportation assistance are needed to support those seeking to move from lower Delmas to the provinces.

Beyond these immediate needs, planning and preparations for return and more permanent solutions must be initiated as early as possible.

For more information on specific needs, please refer to the section below on humanitarian needs and response activities per sector.

FUNDING

Several donors are supporting the response efforts of implementing agencies (e.g. ECHO and BHA). Nevertheless, available resources remain limited. The total funding requirement for the humanitarian response is estimated at around US\$25 million if this situation continues to deteriorate. Immediate funding needs amount to US\$10 million; however, to date, only US\$2.8 million has been mobilized, leaving funding gap of more than 70% that must be addressed in order to effectively cover the growing humanitarian and protection needs of affected people.

As such, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is in the process of submitting a Rapid Response request to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for US\$1 million to help immediately scale-up the provision of life-saving assistance and protection to displaced people who have sought refuge in organised and spontaneous sites, as well as to civilians trapped in conflict zones. The funds represent an essential first lifeline to give access to the population in need of life saving humanitarian assistance. With a minimum of 30 per cent of those funds earmarked for national and local NGOs, the CERF allocation will strengthen collaboration and facilitate new partnerships with local actors who are often the first ones on the ground providing assistance to affected populations.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector group has been activated, co-led by IOM and the Housing and Public Buildings Construction Unit (ULCBP), in collaboration with the Civil Protection General Directorate (DGPC), to coordinate IDP sites, shelters and the delivery of non-food items (NFIs).

In the recently affected district of Bas-Delmas, there are very few actors working on the ground (e.g. Salvation Army and OCCED'H) to coordinate and distribute aid, as humanitarian access remains a challenge for other actors due to

heightened gang activity in the area. To discuss how to better navigate these barriers to humanitarian access, a small inter-agency cell was recently created, coordinated by OCHA.

UNICEF, IOM and WFP have delivered food, blankets, hygiene kits and other supplies to OCCED'H to assist more than 1,000 people sheltered in St. Yves Church. On the evening of 20 June, some 100 households with disabled dependents were moved to a school at Delmas 103, which is proving not to be suitable for people with physical disabilities due to a lack of space and accessibility features. The Office of the State Secretary for the Integration of People with Disabilities (BSEIPH), DGPC and their partners are actively looking to find a more suitable premises to accommodate these people. Emergency protection, health and WASH assistance should be provided in the neighbourhoods of Martissant and Bas-Delmas for at least 200,000 people, particularly women and children as well as the elderly and people living with disabilities, as soon as security conditions permit.

Response operations at the Carrefour Sports Centre are still being led by the Municipality, with support from DGPC, NGOs and UN agencies. Activities are gradually being implemented and scaled-up, particularly through NGOs, contributing to an effective multi-sectoral response. Partners have deployed mobile clinics offering 242 consultations for the screening and treatment of malnutrition, HIV vaccinations and tests, prenatal, paediatric and general medical consultations, dental care, psychosocial support sessions, awareness sessions on hygiene and breastfeeding, among other activities.

Humanitarian partners are ensuring 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 the target population.

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

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

The CCCM sector is working collectively to guarantee the efficient coordination of shelters, NFIs and IDP sites. It is crucial to locate and register IDPs and to identify their needs. Other affected areas that remain inaccessible require assessments.

IOM is gradually increasing its capacity to strengthen site coordination. Strengthening coordination and supporting DGPC in organized IDP sites is essential for an effective CCCM response. In addition, advocacy to increase the level of security at sites and to promote reporting mechanisms against violence as well as sexual exploitation and abuse during relief distributions. Several organizations not registered have uncontrolled access to sites and deliver uncontrolled assistance creating disorder among IDPs.

Response:

The “Commission Mouvement de Population” is being activated to monitor and verify IDP movements and needs. The registration in the Carrefour Sports Centre was conducted during the night between 17 and 18 June. Relocation, medical and psychosocial assistance is ongoing in Bel-Air and Tabarre Issa sites.

Gaps & Constraints:

Due to the nature of this crisis, data collection needs to be reinforced to better tailor the assistance provided to affected people based on identified needs, prioritising the most vulnerable groups. Coordination teams and security in organized sites are crucial, especially due to the high number of single people in shelters and people with disabilities. Emergency medical assistance should be strengthened.

Cash/Vouchers

Needs:

There remains a need for tailored shelter solutions, such as cash modalities (e.g. vouchers for materials) or cash for rent, adapted to specific contexts and types of displacement.

Response:

The Municipality of Delmas provided cash assistance to pay for transportation for people seeking to relocate elsewhere. The Municipality of Carrefour continues to support displaced families, assisting them in leaving the Carrefour Sports Centre to temporarily stay with their relatives or acquaintances in the area or other departments. AVSI and IOM provided cash assistance to 222 of the most vulnerable displaced households in the Fontamara area.

Education / Child protection / Communication with Communities

Needs:

The hundreds of children that are currently displaced need psychosocial support and child-friendly spaces for educational and recreational activities. Behavioural change awareness-raising activities should be implemented addressing different themes, including essential family practices.

Response:

In the temporary shelter of Martissant/Fontamara, broader awareness-raising and communication for development (C4D) activities are being planned for the coming days and weeks, in addition to ongoing activities for early child development, and psychosocial support, based on detailed sector assessments that will be conducted to identify the specific needs of IDPs.

Psychosocial support activities have been carried out for displaced children in Tabarre Issa as well as sensitization activities and psychosocial support for IDP children in Bel-Air. The Social Wellbeing Institute (IBESR), with support from UNICEF, is in the process of relocating and/or reunifying children from Bel-Air. For the most recent displacement site in Bas-Delmas, protection, education and C4D activities will be planned based on the needs that are being evaluated together with OCCED'H.

In Bel-Air, remedial education is being provided to 120 youths 12-19 years old and 240 children 12 years old or less are benefiting from alternative education being delivered in collaboration with the Haitian-Out-of-School Youth Livelihood Initiative (IDEJEN). Conditional cash transfers to children in Bel-Air and Tabarre Issa are being planned in collaboration with AVSI.

Food Security

Needs:

The 17,000 displaced people are in urgent need of food assistance. Access to deliver food rations under current programmes needs to be secured as a matter of priority.

Response:

WFP is currently providing assistance to 1,500 displaced people in Carrefour through in-kind food distributions using its USAID-funded contingency stock. Food assistance, including rice, pulses and oil, has been dispatched for an initial 15 days. DGPC and local authorities are using WFP commodities to prepare and deliver hot meals for at least 1,500 people. OCCED'H, with the support from WFP, is delivering five metric tons of mixed commodities to assist IDPs in Bas-Delmas for one week.

Health

Needs:

All locations with IDPs are in urgent need of reinforced basic health care services, including through the establishment of mobile clinics prioritizing displaced children, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups. Education on hygiene and COVID-19 prevention measures is recommended, along with COVID-19 testing for IDPs. Catchment health facilities should be strengthened to facilitate surveillance and epidemiological investigations and provide quality care to referred cases from IDP camps for infant and maternal health, including suspected and confirmed COVID-19 cases.

Response:

In Carrefour's Sports Centre, a mobile clinic has been operational since 10 June, providing basic nutrition and health care services, with support from local partners Network of Capable Women of Haiti (REFKAD) and Movement of Visionary Women in Haiti (MOFAVIDA) supported by UNFPA. An Advanced Medical Post is organized daily by the Haitian Red Cross for first aid (dressings, stabilization, rehydration, etc.) and UNICEF has delivered medical kits and nutrition inputs.

COVID-19 awareness-raising campaign and mask distribution are ongoing and need to be strengthened. Discussions with the Ministry of Public Health and Population of Haiti (MSPP) are ongoing for COVID-19 testing.

Nutrition

Needs:

Mobile clinics should include an acute malnutrition treatment point. Malnutrition screening and referencing of children under five as well as supplementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months are needed. In addition, mothers should be educated on infant and young child feeding and neighbouring health institutions should be strengthened for the treatment of acute malnutrition.

Response:

The mobile clinic at Carrefour's Sports Centre shelter provides basic nutrition services, including for the detection and treatment of acute malnutrition. UN agencies and partners have ensured support with nutrition inputs. Discussions are underway between to support feeding of children 6-23 months.

Protection

Needs:

IDPs living with disabilities urgently require specific support including appropriate shelter, adapted equipment such as wheelchairs and crutches as well as access to food, water and other essential needs.

IDPs in host families and spontaneous sites are facing several protection risks due to a lack of access to humanitarian aid, exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse. While IDPs in host families received less support, the loss of documentation, lack of access to information about available services, especially for people living with disabilities, could result in this vulnerable group being left behind.

Overall, the majority of displaced persons are women, with a significant proportion of them young girls and single mothers. This prevailing situation of extreme vulnerability results in negative coping mechanisms, including transactional sex. There is a need to advocate to ensure that civilians and their properties are not subject to attacks.

Response:

Emergency psychosocial, protection and medical assistance have already been provided for some of the most vulnerable but still remain very limited. The local organization MOFAVIDA, together with 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 carried out a GBV safety audit at the Carrefour Sports Centre and at the site at Delmas 103 in order to assess protection risks and GBV issues and is prepared to offer sensibilization sessions on GBV and PSEA together 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.

Shelter/NFI

Needs:

NFIs such as mattresses, blankets, clothing, shelter and kitchen kits as well as flashlights (solar), among others, are needed in all locations where IDPs are located in temporary shelters. Sufficient lighting, especially near toilets and showers, and adequate protection measures should be ensured for all IDPs. A control and security system to access organized shelters and distributions, especially for the most vulnerable groups, must also be ensured.

Response:

In the Carrefour Sports Centre and in Bas-Delmas, humanitarian partners are supporting the municipal and civil protection authorities with the distribution of various NFI. Several distributions of blankets, food, hygiene kits and primary items have been delivered, despite access constraints. Under the leadership of BSEIPH an emergency shelter NFI operation was conducted during the night of 20 June to relocate people with disabilities sleeping in open areas. An evaluation of evacuation shelters is ongoing in collaboration with DGPC to identify the most suitable shelters to host IDPs.

Gaps & Constraints:

Gaps in the delivery of clothes, shoes, plates and glasses have been reported. Some identified evacuation shelters are located in insecure areas, making them an unviable solution for hosting IDPs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

General needs include drinking water, handwashing stations, hygiene kits, water treatment products and emergency sanitation and shower facilities, as well as hygiene promotion activities to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and COVID-19.

The shelter at the Carrefour Sports Centre is connected to the public water network, but the water received is not potable. The number of mobile toilets already installed is insufficient and their emptying is challenging due to access constraints. In Bas-Delmas, IDPs are being located by local authorities and NGOs with a presence in the area. All WASH-related needs have yet to be covered.

Response:

UNICEF has been securing the drinking water delivery to IDPs from Bel-Air for several weeks. Additionally, a total of 700 local hygiene kits (for one family each) and 20 WASH/Dignity kits (for five households each), 700 jerry cans, 200 boxes of masks (x50) and 500 boxes of water purification tablets (x50) were sent to the Carrefour City Hall. Part of these inputs are being distributed in the Sports Centre's shelter, along with the other NFIs, in coordination with the City Hall authorities and the Civil Protection of Carrefour. The remaining material has been stored at Carrefour City Hall to be used in case of an increase in displacements.

ADRA has installed 10 mobile toilets in the shelter. The National Directorate of Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) ensures their emptying by truck, with support from Solidarités International. ADRA will install an additional 10 mobile toilets shortly. Solidarités International will also install showers and strengthen awareness-raising and hygiene promotion activities to improve the use of the facilities.

Two hand washing points have been installed by the Haitian Red Cross but are not sufficient and additional ones are urgently needed. Solidarités International has installed three 2,000 litre bladders which are supplied with safe drinking water by the DINEPA through a private company on a continuous basis, serving all IDPs sheltered in the Sports Centre.

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. The security situation is also affecting port operations which reduces access and release of incoming supplies such as food and non-food commodities.

The Varreux seaport terminal (Port-au-Prince) is still inaccessible. Gasoline has been delivered to stations in the capital and southern department from the seaport terminal. There are only six days of diesel stock remaining from the Thor terminal (Carrefour). A shortage of diesel is to be expected all over the country if Varreux remains inaccessible.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND GAPS BY SECTOR

Sector	Required (US\$)	CERF (US\$)	Funds already mobilized (US\$)	Gap (US\$)
SHELTER/NFI	\$3,000,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$2,600,000
CCCM	\$1,500,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$1,150,000
EDUCATION	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
PROTECTION				
Displaced people	\$2,500,000	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$2,350,000
Child protection	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$820,000
GBV	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$850,000
General	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
HEALTH				
Reproductive	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$1,300,000
Maternal / child	\$2,800,000	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$2,550,000
WASH	\$1,500,000	\$200,000	\$70,000	\$1,430,000
FOOD SECURITY	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$2,015,000	\$5,985,000
LOGISTICS	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
TOTAL	\$26,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,765,000	\$22,235,000