

# HAITI: Hurricane Matthew

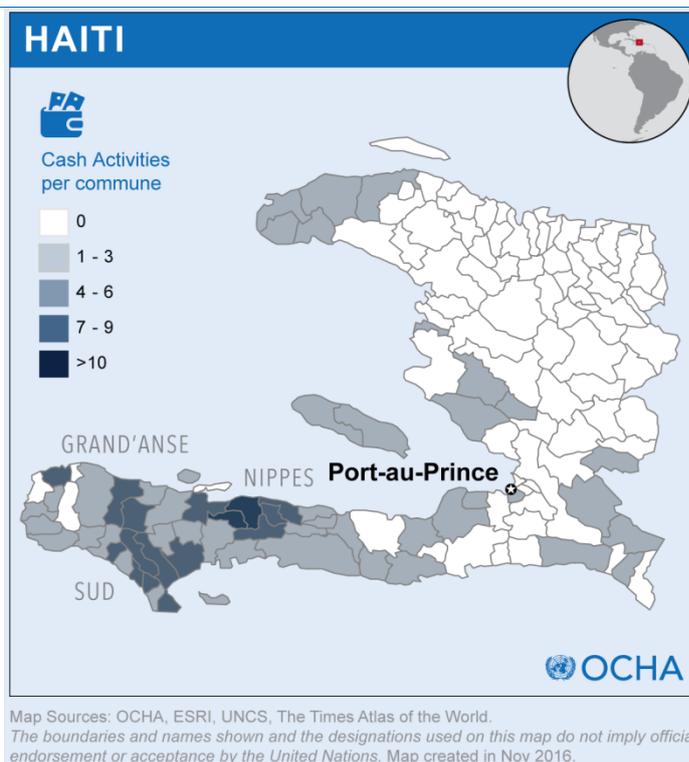
## Situation Report No. 25 (25 November 2016)



This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by the Hurricane Matthew Emergency Response Team and covers the period from 22 to 25 November 2016. The next report will be issued on 29 November. Sign up to receive reports of the Emergency Response Team: <http://eepurl.com/Kyey5>.

## Main Points

- Early data indicate that 90 per cent of the targeted population in 16 communes of the Grand'Anse and Sud departments received cholera vaccination between 8 and 18 November.
- The Early Recovery sector has reported 6,500 people have benefited from the "cash-for-work" program related to the cleaning of debris in Grand'Anse and Sud.
- Humanitarian partners are mobilizing their resources to provide assistance as tensions rise in Jérémie, where an estimated 3,000 displaced persons could be forcibly evicted from a main school next week.
- Landslides on 22 November in Grand'Anse blocked road access to Les Irois, Anse d'Hainault and Dame Marie, preventing medical mobile clinics to access the areas.



**4,500**

Families planned to receive seeds for planting (26 November to 3 December)

Source: FAO

**160**

Cash activities in Sud and Grand'Anse

Source: Intersectoral Cash Working Group 3W

**729,203**

People vaccinated against cholera (8 to 18 November)<sup>1</sup>

Source: PAHO/WHO

**6,279**

Cholera cases suspected (4 October to 10 November)

Source: WHO/PAHO

## Situation Overview

A recent Multi-Sector Assessment (MSA) by REACH in Grand'Anse and Sud has indicated that the level of damage by Hurricane Matthew was closely correlated to the proximity of the hurricane track, to the type of shelter and buildings, and to the exposure of a community to secondary disasters such as floods and landslides. Post-hurricane vulnerability of affected communities was compounded by their level of isolation, with cut-off communities being the most vulnerable.

Rural areas were found to be more affected and vulnerable than urban ones because of less resistant housing, higher exposure to elements, lack of public buildings to act as collective centres, higher levels of isolation, and reliance on services and markets that were no longer accessible. All communities reported the need for shelter as a top priority, followed by food, healthcare, livelihood opportunities, and access to education, water and sanitation.

<sup>1</sup> Data until 20 November 2016. Complete reports from various communes are still pending.

In its meeting in Port-au-Prince on Tuesday, 22 November, the Core Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) decided to look at discrepancies in the figures of displaced populations that have been provided by various sources like DTM, DPC, etc. It was widely agreed that more accurate figures were necessary for making informed decisions and to prepare for a CERF funding request. To achieve this, the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC) tasked a small team to look into the methodology through which the data were collected and to plan the way forward towards a more precise number of displaced persons and shelters. ACTED, IOM, OCHA, Oxfam, and UNICEF suggested the following course of action:

The humanitarian actors in Jérémie and Les Cayes will work together, through OCHA, with the *Direction de la protection civile* (DPC) and other relevant actors to review the figures. The team will compile all available data from the DPC, NGOs, DTM, and others, and will reach out to the shelter committees. A more detailed mapping activity will be conducted on shelters and the partners operating in different zones to identify information gaps. Any unreliable or missing information will be checked either randomly or physically against the corresponding shelters. The revised and consolidated figure for Grand'Anse and Sud is expected no later than Friday, 25 November. Oxfam and ACTED ensured that the message was widely disseminated through their networks of NGOs (CLIO, CCO).

During this reporting period, the cash activity 3W was completed. Around 160 cash activities were implemented by 28 partners in Grand'Anse and Sud. While most of the activities are cash for work, monetary transfer activities were also carried out. The Early Recovery sector has also reported 6,500 beneficiaries from the "cash for work" program related to the cleaning of debris in the two departments. Discussions have begun with communities and town halls on preliminary community recovery plans.

The Needs Assessment Report by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (MARNDR) estimated losses and damage to the severely-affected fishery sub-sector to more than US\$9 million. As part of the implementation of its first three-month emergency response phase in support of the Ministry's response plan, FAO will support 1,500 households living on fishing and livestock activities with equipment and technical assistance funded by the Belgian Cooperation. In parallel, FAO is implementing a one-year response plan aimed in particular at strengthening the resilience of the climate-affected families who depend on such activities for their survival.

Access in Grand'Anse continues to be a challenge to the humanitarian community. Ongoing rains have caused delays in health response operations, as reported by PAHO/WHO. Landslides on 22 November blocked road access to Les Irois, Anse d'Hainault and Dame Marie. Medical mobile clinics were unable to pass. Despite this context, a nutritionist has arrived to conduct immediate interventions in at least four health centers as malnutrition is a growing concern in this department. A PAHO/WHO WASH team also has arrived in Grand'Anse to help with waste management in health institutions.

Tensions rose dramatically at the end of the week in Jérémie as students, teachers and taxi drivers threatened to forcibly vacate the city's main school of the displaced people. Together with the DPC, humanitarian partners attempt to defuse the pressure and have committed to provide assistance within a week to ensure a safe and dignified return of the displaced population hosted in the school.

## Funding

The revised Haiti Flash Appeal seeking US\$139 million is currently 46 per cent funded. The new amount was determined by the HCT when a more precise picture of priority needs and associated financial requirements emerged after developing projects and further needs assessments. The purpose of the Flash Appeal is needed to adequately support the Government of Haiti to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of up to 806,000 people within the first three months following the hurricane.



Humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#) of cash and in-kind contributions by emailing [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org). Inquiries from the private sector for offers of in-kind and pro-bono services can be directed to [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org). Commercial offers are invited to visit <http://www.ungm.org> for more information.

## Humanitarian Needs/Response



### Food Security

#### Needs:

- Of the estimated 1.4 million people who require some type of humanitarian assistance, 806,000 need food urgently for the first three months following the hurricane.

#### Response:

- Between 8 October and 25 November, WFP reached 630,000 people with 6,600MT of food. Supplementary feeding has reached 3,130 children between the ages of 6 months to 59 months (BSF).
- The first food distribution phase is expected to be completed on 10 December. Discussions have begun on the second phase of distributions (for food *and* cash).
- Registration of beneficiaries for cash-based transfers (CBT) has started in 2 of the 7 targeted communes. Distributions are supposed to start on the second week of December. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) has sent a team to Jérémie to support local MAST in rolling out CBT.
- An estimated 4,500 families will receive seeds for planting between 26 November and 3 December.

#### Gaps and Constraints:

- Many families risk missing the planting season, for which the best period is by mid-November.
- The movement of commodities for humanitarian assistance has slowed down as a consequence of limited availability of security assets due to the elections held on 20 November. Preliminary results should be published early next week and the security constraints remain.
- Heavy rains affecting the area around Jérémie make it extremely challenging for the trucks to reach the distribution sites.



### Health and Nutrition

#### Needs:

- From 4 October to 10 November, 6,279 cholera cases were suspected, according to WHO/PAHO.
- An estimated 112,500 children under the age of five are at risk of general acute malnutrition (GAM).

#### Response:

- A comprehensive list of rehabilitation works needed in health centers has been created by PAHO/WHO. About 15 health institutions in Grand'Anse and 10 in Sud have been prioritized for rehabilitation based on criteria related to road access, population, and lack of partner commitment for rehabilitation to date. Rehabilitation of these centers will help restore basic health services to the two departments as a whole.
- Medical Teams International carried out a diarrheal prevention campaign with a focus on cholera in Arniquet and St. Jean du Sud.
- Early data from the Ministry of Health indicate that 729,203 people were vaccinated against cholera during the campaign in 16 communes in Grand'Anse and Sud. Some 364,600 people, or 90 per cent of the target in Sud; and 364,530 people, or 94 per cent of the target, in Grand'Anse were reached.
- At least 1,320 children under the age of five and 500 pregnant women in six communes of Grand'Anse will be provided health services through three medical mobile clinics as a result of an agreement signed between UNICEF and *Médecins du Monde* (MdM).
- In the past two weeks, mobile medical clinics of UNICEF's partner, MdM, provided nutritional treatment to 77 children suffering from acute watery diarrhea with Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and zinc. They also screened 169 children for malnutrition, including five children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) who were referred for treatment and nine children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) who were supported in six communes in Grand'Anse.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- SAM caseload information in Grand'Anse is currently unavailable but partners are concerned that they are seeing a rising trend.
- Available data show low levels of admission of malnutrition cases, similar to pre-hurricane levels. Rapid screening will help to determine whether these levels are a true reflection of the current nutrition situation or if they are the result of an inability to access malnutrition services.
- Before the hurricane, two-thirds of women gave birth at home in Haiti and maternal mortality rates were the highest in the western hemisphere (359 deaths per 100 000 live births). Home birth delivery rate is expected to increase after the hurricane, given that some maternity units have been affected. For example, in Beaumont, the only hospital, *Hôpital La Providence*, collapsed.
- Maternal health remains poorly funded. UNFPA has developed a response plan with \$4.7 million to cover the reproductive health needs of 546,000 women and girls of reproductive age in the affected areas in six months. Only 24 per cent has been funded so far.
- UNFPA expresses extreme concern about the wellbeing of Haiti's pregnant women. Its teams have witnessed the suffering of pregnant women and girls in the past few days in Grand'Anse and Nippes. This includes pregnant women in shelters who do not take the nutritive supplement they receive to support their pregnancy due to a lack of food.

**Education****Needs:**

- At least 116,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 require school supplies and learning materials.

**Response:**

- UNICEF is supporting the rehabilitation of 101 schools. Rehabilitation efforts are currently taking place in 36 schools, which will benefit approximately 20,000 students.
- The Ministry of Education estimates that 427 (or 60 per cent) of the schools in Nippes and 746 (55 per cent) in Sud have reopened.
- In Grand'Anse, the situation of the education sector remains more critical as only 29 schools (or less than 4 per cent) have resumed classes. This figure reflects the extent of damage incurred, and the time that will be required for completing the renovation work.
- UNICEF has received school supplies for over 4,680 children that will be distributed through the Sud Education Directorate.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- According to the latest data from the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), 65 schools in Sud and Grand'Anse continue to be used as shelters hosting displaced families.
- Information received regarding the reopened schools indicates that, roughly, only half of the children enrolled in these schools prior to Matthew have returned.
- In Les Cayes, students are reportedly demonstrating daily against the interruption of their education due to pending rehabilitations. The demonstrations are closing major roads, disrupting aid deliveries, and blocking traffic, according to UNICEF. UNICEF shipments have had to be redirected to the WFP warehouse near Les Cayes due to security concerns resulting from riots.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)****Needs:**

- An estimated 750,000 people require safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene.

**Response:**

- Forty-nine collective shelters have been assisted with hygiene and sanitation interventions benefiting an estimated 7,370 displaced persons. UNICEF is supporting the National Directorate of Potable Water and Hygiene (DINEPA) and partner NGOs to plan regular interventions in all remaining shelters.
- As schools and shelters are being vacated, UNICEF partners are making appropriate interventions, starting with cleaning and disinfecting, and assessments for further water and sanitation needs.
- UNICEF partners have worked on the rehabilitation of 10 water systems or water points benefiting an estimated 59,000 persons, while UNICEF WASH specialists assist DINEPA to identify exist strategies for each of the 24 mobile water treatment units functioning in Grand'Anse, Sud, and Nippes.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- The Nord department remains under close surveillance for acute diarrhoea and cholera.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)****Needs:**

- Immediately after the hurricane, an estimated 175,500 people were reportedly displaced and living in hundreds of temporary shelters. However, as of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) dashboard of 9 November, IOM had registered some 33,578 displaced people, amongst whom fifty-two per cent are female, and forty-eight per cent are male. Eight per cent of the total registered people are children under age five, and six per cent are above the age of 59. According to the DPC, an estimated 2,369 families in Grand'Anse and 2,100 families in Sud were living in schools and shelters on 18 November.

**Response:**

- 16,000 tarpaulins have been provided by UNHCR and are available to the humanitarian community for distribution through the shelter and NFI sector.
- The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector is continuing the profiling of 254 schools. Currently data are available for 74 schools.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Obtaining the exact number of the people who were displaced by Hurricane Matthew remains a key challenge. The figures are estimates. Much stronger coordination is required in the shelter sector.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Nearly 220,000 hurricane-affected boys and girls require urgent protection, according to UNFPA.

**Response:**

- UNICEF partners opened four child-friendly spaces in Jérémie last week, covering 1,872 children.
- Sixty volunteers in Jérémie were trained by UNICEF on provision of psychosocial support.
- Three UNICEF partners in Grand'Anse are ensuring mechanisms are in place to monitor the situation of children and families, and to ensure swift referral to humanitarian actors. A similar set up is in Sud.
- Since the hurricane, UNICEF has engaged in assessing residential care centers, highlighting issues of institutionalization, and has acquired a better understanding of the caseload in the affected areas.
- In Nippes, UNICEF assisted the *Institut du Bien-Etre Social et de Recherche* (IBESR) to identify 241 children, including 105 with disabilities in eight residential centers who were referred to specialized actors, such as *Handicap International*. UNICEF is also supporting the most affected centers with material assistance and will continue to assess their capacity for ongoing care of the children.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- While no unaccompanied minors have been identified yet, families in shelters are increasingly at risk of separation from their children by placing them in residential care centers as a means of ensuring their needs are met.

**Early Recovery****Needs:**

- Nearly 550,000 people affected, with particular emphasis on women, need immediate stabilization of livelihoods, access to credit for communities, and to help the rapid recovery of the local economy.

**Response:**

- Several partners created 3,238 emergency jobs to clean up the irrigation infrastructure in order to facilitate the watering of the canals in Petit-Goâve.
- *Helvetas* initiated cash for work activities for relocation of ravines and repair of rural tracks, and cleaning of irrigation canals. Some 700 family members in Belle-Anse in Sud and Chapelle and Verrettes in Artibonite benefited from this initiative.
- *Action Aid* donated 10,000 gourdes to 500 women in Grand'Anse for reviving their small businesses.

- An agreement of \$50,000 was signed with the Municipality of Apricots within the framework of the Partnership between UNDP and UNWomen. The agreement engages women and empowers them in the post-hurricane response by creating 900 jobs in emergency clearing of irrigation and infrastructure to facilitate drainage of sewage and storm water to mitigate the risk of flooding and sludge flow.
- Two Communal Rehabilitation Plans are prepared by the Commune of Dame Marie. The plans are designed to guide humanitarian and development efforts in the post-hurricane response. The objective is to optimize the invested funds and maximize the deployed technical assistance. This technical support is thought to be a first step towards the development of the Communal Development Plan (PCD), which will define the orientations of spatial planning over the longer term.
- UNDP carried out cash-for-work activities in connection with the cleaning and unblocking of roads in Dame Marie and Anse d'Hainault.
- The Early Recovery sector has also reported 6,500 beneficiaries from the “cash for work” program related to the cleaning of debris in Sud and Grand'Anse.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- More than 98 per cent of Haitians have been exposed to two or more types of natural disasters due to the country's long history with earthquakes, hurricanes, landslides, floods, drought, etc. The impact of disasters is particularly severe because of these vulnerabilities and deep socio-economic disparities.
- Additional funding is essential to provide vital support to targeted populations in order to revitalize their economic activities and avoid protracted dependency.
- Even though the cleaning has already been done, there are still unaddressed problems, such as minor repair of damaged channels.
- Responding to recovery needs during the humanitarian phase is needed to ensure response focuses on the underlying causes of dependency and to increase resilience and adaptive capacity of communities. This will help avoid a state of long-term dependence and contribute to bridging the gap between humanitarian intervention and the longer-term resumption of development.



### Logistics

#### Response:

- On 23 and 24 November, the Logistics Working Group in Jérémie facilitated the loading and delivery of trucks (9.44mt/ 59m<sup>3</sup>) with shelter items, family kits, and tarpaulins on behalf of IFRC for distribution at Preville and Corail.
- On 24 November, the Working Group facilitated and completed the loading of food and non-food items on behalf of WFP (420mt) and ACTED (4,5mt) to proceed with the first rotation of the barge for Anse d'Harinault on Friday, 25 November.
- The Working Group continues to monitor the conditions of secondary roads to update the map of access constraints and to improve coordination and planning

### Gaps and Constraints:

- WFP has also launched a Special Operation (SO) for logistics and telecommunication augmentation and coordination, which requires \$10 million. The SO is currently 50 per cent funded and WFP needs \$5 million more to continue providing vital logistics and telecommunications support.
- Access to mountainous communities remains challenging because of the network of inadequate, damaged or non-existent roads.



### Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

- An ETC assessment on community information and communication needs and gaps has commenced in the country, with the first set of community interviews having already taken place in Jérémie. These will be followed up in two more sites in the city before commencing next week in Les Cayes.

## General Coordination

Since the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew, some humanitarian actors regularly resort to MINUSTAH and the *Police Nationale d'Haïti* (PNH) escorts to transport and distribute humanitarian assistance. It has been observed that, in some instances, humanitarian actors have been investing little in community engagement to ensure a more secure working environment.

Direct engagements with affected communities are critical to alleviate tensions and prevent looting. The sharing of accurate, timely and accessible information strengthens trust, increases understanding, deepens levels of participation and improves the overall impact of a project. Time invested in early consultation with the communities can save countless efforts trying to fix inappropriate decisions later on. Community engagement, therefore, remains a priority to ensure sustainable and principled humanitarian assistance. It is a cornerstone to an appropriate exit strategy from the use of armed escorts.

The three core components that define community engagement are: information provision directly to the affected people, incorporation of feedback, and participation of communities in decision-making.

To improve such community engagement and define concrete alternatives to the use of escorts, two Work Sessions on Community Engagement are scheduled for Monday, 28 November in Les Cayes and on Friday, 2 December, in Jérémie at the *Centre d'opérations d'urgence départemental* (COUD). The sessions will bring together international humanitarian partners and define concrete ways to improve community engagement through exchange of good practices.

Plans of action will be defined during the sessions. For more information, the following focal points of OCHA can be contacted: Alexandra Sicotte-Levesque at [sicotte-levesque@un.org](mailto:sicotte-levesque@un.org) or Sarah Vuilleumier at [vuilleumier@un.org](mailto:vuilleumier@un.org).

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For more information, please visit:

[www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew](http://www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew) / [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int) / [haiti.humanitarianresponse.info](http://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info).

To be added to the mailing list of the Hurricane Matthew Emergency Response Team Situation Reports, please click: <http://eepurl.com/Kyey5>.

UNDP has established an online donation platform where private contributions to Haiti can be made: [bit.ly/supportundphaiti](http://bit.ly/supportundphaiti). Donations will be directed to quick-start recovery efforts to support poor families in disaster-affected communities.