This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Haiti and covers the period of 15-17 October 2016. The next report will be issued on 19 October.

Highlights

- 2.1 million people are affected throughout the country.
- 546 are dead and 128 missing.
- 806,000 people are at an extreme-impact level of food insecurity.
- 10,000 children need protection from exploitation, violation, and abuse.
- 34 cholera treatment centres are completely destroyed.

Situation Overview

On 4 October, Hurricane Matthew violently struck Haiti and resulted in the country’s largest humanitarian emergency since the 2010 earthquake. It caused extensive flooding and mudslides, damage to road infrastructure and buildings, and electricity and water shortages. As of 14 October 2016, the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) of Haiti had confirmed 546 deaths and 128 people missing.

Though access continues to be gained to more affected areas, the poor conditions and lack of infrastructure – especially in the rural areas – continue to impede progress to the more remote parts of the country. Humanitarian needs are said to include access to a sufficient supply of quality water, education, shelter, child protection, health, and nutrition.

The Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) of the Government of Haiti has reported that at least 11 of 33 hospitals in the hard-hit departments of Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud sustained damage following the
hurricane. The storm also damaged most of the cholera treatment centers of Grand’Anse and affected 34 of 212 centers for treatment of acute diarrhea countrywide.

Today, more than 40 per cent of the 1.4 million people who need humanitarian assistance are children, and who are mainly in the Grand’Anse and Sud Departments. Another 40 per cent – approximately 546,000 people – are women of reproductive age, according to the UN’s specialized agencies.

With the promise of official shelters set to close, there is a fear that displaced people will cause overcrowding in the homes of families and friends, or on the streets. UN agencies have also reported migration from rural areas to the towns as people look for food. These have raised multiple concerns for the safety of children and families, especially with the increased risk of food insecurity, malnutrition, and vulnerability to violence – including sex- and gender-based violence (SGBV), exploitations, and disease.

A national NGO reported on 15 October that it had cleared the coastal road between Anse d’Hainault and Les Irois communes in the Grand’Anse Department, improving humanitarian access in the severely-affected areas. The Sud Department Emergency Operations Center (COUD), however, has been reported as lacking adequate staffing, communications capacity, and organizational structure, significantly impairing the coordination of response activities in the area, according to sources that recently visited the facility.

Funding

On 10 October, the Humanitarian Country Team in Haiti, in coordination with the Government and other partners, launched a Flash Appeal seeking **US$119.8 million** in emergency funding to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of 750,000 people, including 315,000 children, for the next three months. Member States and donor agencies are slowly responding to the appeal but the needs are becoming increasingly urgent. Targeting vulnerable groups in identified priority sectors, the appeal takes into account the capacities of the national level and humanitarian partners on the ground. Partners are developing individual projects to support sector activities and financial requirements identified in the appeal while adapting their response to the results of the most recent assessments undertaken.

A number of countries have also extended their support to the Government of Haiti in response to Hurricane Matthew through other means and made in-kind contributions to the humanitarian emergency. These contributions have included the supply of helicopters to facilitate assessment by air in hard-to-reach areas, the provision of life-saving supplies, as well as food and non-food items (NFIs).

In addition to the $5 million released by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to address the most life-saving needs of people affected by the hurricane, CERF also released a loan of $8 million to UNICEF to scale up response to the worsening cholera epidemic. A limited number of Member States, agencies, and institutions have so far contributed, or pledged to contribute, to the collective response to the humanitarian crisis.

**Flash Appeal: Required and funded**

Source: FTS

![Flash Appeal Funding](chart)

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

Food Security

Needs:
- An estimated 750,000 people need food, nutrition, and emergency agriculture until the end of the year to prevent resorting to negative coping strategies.
- An estimated 806,000 people at extreme impact of food security, the majority of whom are located in Grand’Anse and Sud Departments and one commune in Nippes. Some 577,000 people are in very high need of food security, and 460,000 are in high need.

Response:
- As of 17 October, a total of 1,542MT of food has been transported to Les Cayes and Jérémie.
- So far, 58,000 people in the most affected departments have been reached with food assistance.
- WFP has added new transporters to its roster to augment the internal transport capacity, and has started moving food from Cap-Haïtien and Gonaïves to the affected areas in the south for the hurricane response.

Gaps and Constraints:
- Several drinking water sources have been contaminated and there is a very high risk of waterborne diseases spreading.
- The Flash Appeal of 10 October estimated $56 million is required to meet the needs of 750,000 people for the next three months in terms of food, nutrition and emergency agriculture.

Education

Needs:
- An estimated 116,100 children of Grades 1 to 9 have their education disrupted.

Response:
- Efforts are being made to prioritize the clean-up and repairing of lightly damaged or undamaged schools first before working on longer-term rebuilding projects, a UN specialized agency reports.
- In the coming days, 8,000 children will receive school kits.
- UNICEF is refurbishing schools, providing furniture, schools kits teachers and children, and ensuring WASH facilities in these schools. The agency has also ordered 45,000 schools bags to arrive soon.
- Assessments are ongoing in Nord-Ouest, Sud, Nippes, and Grand’Anse.

Gaps and Constraints:
- The Ministry of Education has reportedly listed 420 schools as affected, including 106 schools in Grand’Anse entirely destroyed.
- Schools are set to reopen on 18 October.

Health and Nutrition

Needs:
- Amongst the affected people, an estimated 13,650 women will give birth in the next three months.
- The most common conditions amongst the affected people are acute diarrheal diseases, malaria, acute respiratory infections, emetic syndrome, gastroenteritis, influenza-like illnesses, and fever.

Response:
- Humanitarian partners of the health sector are supplying cholera kits comprising of catheters, oral rehydration solutions, and water chlorination treatments to ensure capacity to treat patients with acute diarrhea and cholera. A UN agency plans to provide 1 million doses of the cholera vaccination.
- An international health NGO is working to restore isolation and treatment capacity in Port-a-Piment by constructing a 150-bed cholera treatment center. As of October 11, nearly 90 patients were treated.

Gaps and Constraints:
- Due to damage to hospitals in Sud, cholera patients are being treated alongside other patients, including pregnant women and young children. This increases the risk of the disease spreading.
- Less than two weeks after the hurricane, cholera may be spreading in areas that barely had it before.
- It is feared that stocks of medical supplies in affected areas are extremely low, while the routine vaccination campaigns have not taken place in some areas since 1 October.
- In Grand’Anse, extensive or total destruction of the department’s maternal health facilities has been observed, especially to St. Antoine Hospital in Jérémie and the City Med Hospital in Beaumont. Stocks have been destroyed and staffing shortages have also been reported.
- Nearly 34 out of 212 cholera treatment centres are completely destroyed.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)

**Needs:**
- As estimated 1,250,000 people, including 500,000 children, need safe water and adequate sanitation to help prevent the spread of diseases, especially cholera.

**Response:**
- Water purification tablets were airlifted to provide safe drinking water for about 475,000 people.
- Nearly 38MT of chlorine is being procured to help local authorities chlorinate piped water systems throughout the country, with immediate focus on high-risk areas.
- A newly established water plant is now providing 300,000 litres of clean water to 20,000 people per day in Jérémie.
- Drinking water has been distributed to seven schools that are makeshift shelters in Les Cayes, and to people in Arquieut and Saint-Jean-du-Sud.
- Water has also been distributed to the prison of Anse-à-Veu in Nippes.
- Water purification stations have been installed in Gelée and Torbeck.
- A water bladder has been installed in Petite-Rivièr in Nippes.
- About 70,000 Aquatabs are being distributed to enable 45,000 people to purify 700,000 litres of water.
- Partners are distributing 50 cholera kits in five shelters, installing 20 washing points, and providing information to 2,000 people on safe hygiene practices in Les Cayes to prevent the spread of diseases.
- Installing a water bladder in the Hospital of the Immaculate Conception in Les Cayes is planned.

**Gaps and Constraints:**
- Although preliminary findings have identified significant WASH needs in hurricane-affected communities, comprehensive information regarding the status of water infrastructure remains unavailable for many locations, particularly in remote areas of Grand’Anse and Sud, according to relief actors.
- Assessment in Nippes shows that 65 per cent of the water systems are damaged. Three out of forty-three are completely destroyed. The situation in Grand Boucan and Barradères is considered ‘critical’

### Protection

**Needs:**
- An estimated 10,000 children need some type of support services to protect them from violence, exploitation, and abuse.

**Response:**
- Nearly 1,000 emergency food kits were distributed to women and vulnerable members of the affected population.
- Agencies are coordinating with the national unit for child protection, Brigade de protection des mineurs (BPM), to strengthen presence and capacity on the ground.

**Gaps and Constraints:**
- SGBV and rape have been reported in a number of locations. But only two centres across both departments are equipped with post-rape treatment facilities and no psychosocial or community-based services are currently available to survivors or women and girls at risk of GBV.
- A specialized UN agency has raised serious concerns about the limited funds allocated for GBV priorities and the extremely limited numbers of protection and GBV actors in Grand’Anse and Nippes.

### Early Recovery

**Needs:**
- Tens of thousands of uprooted trees block access to fields, requiring clean-up efforts.
- Affected departments have lost at least 50 per cent of their crops, and fishing activity is reportedly paralyzed as boats and equipment were washed away.
Response:
- The Government has officially activated the early recovery sector to enhance coordination between national and international response in the areas of emergency employment, local governance, urban planning and land management, and to link humanitarian and long-term development actors.
- Short-term jobs are being provided for 1,416 people in Grand Goâve – 60 per cent women - on Friday. The initiative aims to clear the community from waste and rebuild livelihoods for up to 4,257 participants over the next 40 days.
- Work and protective gear for up to 500 workers as well as 2,000 solar lanterns and other solar powered tools are being airlifted to Haiti to kick-start cash-for-work activities that will remove debris and disaster waste in several hurricane-affected communities.

Gaps and Constraints:
- In Grand’Anse, nearly 100 per cent of the agriculture was affected. The impact on the livelihoods of the communities was severe, with loss of crops, commercial stocks or decimation of livestock.
- In Sud, all food crops were affected. In Torbeck and Les Cayes, 80 per cent of the rice fields were damaged by mudslides and 50 per cent by flooding in Saint-Louis-du-Sud.
- A significant increase can be expected in commodity prices in the next three months.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:
- More than 175,000 people are living in 224 temporary shelters.
- The Sud COUD announced plans to close temporary shelters across the department by 17 October, potentially resulting in the secondary displacement of individuals at the facilities.

Response:
- NFI distributions are ongoing at the Departments of Ouest, Nippes, Sud and La Gonâve Island.
- NFI and tents for mobile clinics and hospitals are also being provided in Les Cayes and Jérémie.
- Distribution plans for 6,863 households have been approved by DPC.
- Shelter/NFI Working Group is organizing technical training on plastic sheeting on 18 October in Port-au-Prince. This training will also be rolled-out to the local level.
- Distributions are on-going at the Department of Grand’Anse, Ouest, Nippes and Sud.
- Coherent food and NFI pipeline request procedures were set for agencies to access. The Supply Request Form can be filled and sent to haiti.clustercargo@wfp.org.

Gaps and Constraints:
- Emergency Shelter and NFI remain a critical need in the affected areas.
- Security remains a significant challenge for distributions.
- No significant new pipeline contributions for tarpaulins or CGI are being made. There is concern that once the plastic sheeting distributions are complete, the shelter response will slow down.
- Technical assistance in reconstruction efforts are urgently needed to ensure safer recovery.

Logistics

Response:
- Three consultants have been deployed to Grand’Anse to support the response activities of COUD.
- Road access along the main routes to Les Cayes and Jérémie has improved, allowing truck movements of food supplies.

Gaps and Constraints:
- Due to ongoing security risks, transport operations are often limited to daylight hours and delivery of programme supplies needs a military escort.
- The presence of a logistics officer at the Sud Departmental Emergency Operations Center (COUD) could strengthen response efforts in the department.
- The supply chain remains hampered along secondary and tertiary roads due to flooding, damage to infrastructure and debris, limiting access to areas outside of the main towns.
Background on the crisis

Hurricane Matthew, a Category 4 storm with sustained winds of 235 km/h, violently struck Haiti on 4 October at 07h00 local time, causing widespread damage, flooding, and displacement. Causing the largest humanitarian crisis in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake, Hurricane Matthew coincides with the already increasing number of cholera cases, severe food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. The most affected departments are Grand’Anse, South, Nippes and South East. The West and North West departments were also affected.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Relief efforts of the humanitarian community and the Government are supported through a logistics and emergency telecommunications augmentation.
- An inter-agency VSAT outstation (provided by emergency.lu) is fully operational at the MINUSTAH base in Les Cayes for all humanitarian organizations that are using MINUSTAH facilities as a temporary base.
- A microwave link is being installed to deliver data connection from the VSAT to the COUD office in Les Cayes.

Gaps and Constraints:

- In the Sud Department, limited phone and internet service impede information sharing.

General Coordination

In support of national authorities and humanitarian partners and through the UN Disaster Assessment Team (UNDAC), OCHA has enhanced cooperation with the National Emergency Operations Center (COUN), UN agencies and NGOs to continuously make assessments in the field and to identify the needs and the resources in place to provide the best coordinated response possible.

The site haiti.humanitarianresponse.info is being used by humanitarian partners to share information about the response activities, sector meetings and all other relevant information. Regular coordination meetings are being scheduled in a number of sectors to facilitate humanitarian response. Sectors have started to track response activities, and all incoming humanitarian responders are asked to register on www.humanitarian.id and check into ‘Haiti’ on the website.
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To be added to the OCHA Haiti Situation Report mailing list, please email: ocha.haiti.lm@gmail.com.
UNDP has established an online donation platform where private contributions to Haiti can be made: bit.ly/supportundphaiti.

Donations will be directed to quick-start recovery efforts to support poor families in disaster-affected communities.