

HAITI: Hurricane Matthew

Situation Report No. 20 (8 November 2016)



This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Haiti and covers the period from 3 to 8 November 2016. The next report will be issued on 11 November. To receive the Situation Reports of the Hurricane Matthew Emergency Response Team, please click here: <http://eepurl.com/Kyey5>.

Main Points

- Of the 806,000 affected people who are at the “extreme level” of food insecurity, 426,000 people (or 53 per cent) have so far received food assistance.
- Continued security incidents targeting convoys of humanitarian supplies hinder the much needed delivery of assistance.
- During the reporting period, heavy rains in the departments of Grand’Anse, Nord-Est, and Nord led to the death of 10 people (Three women, four men, and three children). Three others are wounded and one is missing.
- With crop loss reaching a staggering 80 to 100 per cent in parts of the predominantly rural areas, people’s food insecurity risks worsening in the coming months if farming activities are not urgently restored by mid-November.



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, 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.

1.4 million People need assistance <small>Source: Government and UN</small>	175,000 People displaced <small>Source: Government and UN</small>	208,000 People receive safe water daily <small>Source: Government and UN</small>	112,500 Children under five are at risk of malnutrition <small>Source: Government and UN</small>
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Situation Overview

In the most affected departments of Grand’Anse, Nippes and Sud, the need to scale up humanitarian intervention has become increasingly urgent, especially in the sectors of food, shelter, health, and protection. According to WFP, an estimated 806,000 people are at the “extreme-level” of food insecurity. As of 3 November, only 426,000 people had received food assistance. Distributions of food and relief items are often hindered by issues of inaccessibility to people living in remote or hard-to-reach areas, in part due to recent torrential rains, as well as by challenges related to insecurity. Of particular concern are continued incidents of looting of supplies, a result of people’s frustration with slow humanitarian response but also criminality.

The destructive impact of the hurricane has left nearly 175,000 people without a home according to IOM, forcing them to live in temporary shelters such as schools or with host communities. The humanitarian community is developing a returns strategy in consultation with the Government to ensure safe, voluntary and dignify returns to areas of origin or settlement. Despite schools having to reopen shortly and upcoming elections requiring some public buildings to be turned into polling stations the Government has given reassurances that forced relocations would not take place.

A key challenge facing the affected people is the lack of humanitarian actors specialized in providing protection services. A Protection Capacity Officer has been deployed on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). Given that a large portion of the displaced people live in highly-populated and overcrowded shelters, the risk of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reportedly increasing significantly, especially amongst female-headed households, the elderly, and children.

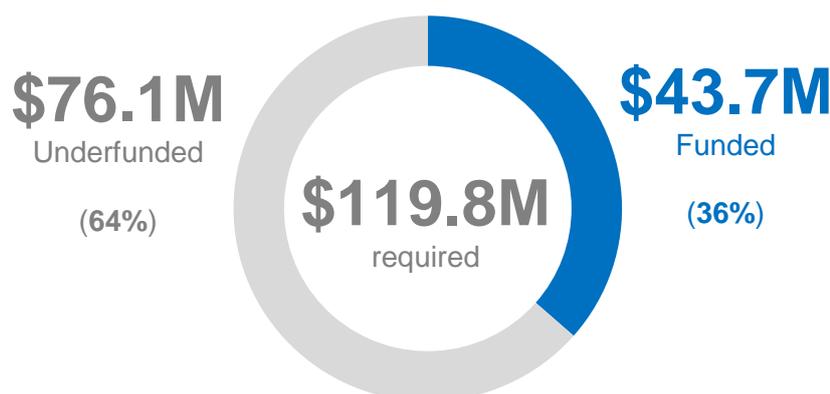
In addition to having had their homes damaged or destroyed, many people have also lost their livelihoods, especially in communes where farming and fishing are key economic activities. This has left an enormous gap in the people's ability to meet their basic, day-to-day necessities, such as medication, food, water, hygiene, and the ability to reconstruct their destroyed homes. More importantly, with crop loss reaching a staggering 80 to 100 per cent in parts of the predominantly rural areas, people's food insecurity risks worsening in the coming months if farming activities are not urgently restored by mid-November, one of Haiti's two planting seasons.

Funding

More than one month after the hurricane, the US\$119-million Flash Appeal has only been funded to the tune of 36 per cent. Launched on 10 October by the HCT in coordination with the Government of Haiti and partners, the appeal aims to meet the most urgent and life-saving needs of 750,000 vulnerable people across the affected areas by December 2016. The appeal also takes into account the capacities of the national-level and of the humanitarian partners that are active on the ground.

Flash Appeal: Required and funded

Source: FTS



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 <http://www.ungm.org> for more information.

Humanitarian Needs/Response



Food Security

Needs:

- Of the 1.4 million people who require humanitarian assistance, an estimated 806,000 are at the extreme level of food insecurity.

Response:

- As of 7 November, WFP has distributed 4,200MT of food in the departments of Grand'Anse, Nippes, and Sud to 426,000 people, including 1,100 people who were assisted under the blanket feeding programme.
- WFP is responding through an integrated food and nutrition approach, providing a combined general food distribution and blanket feeding programme to improve food consumption and prevent spikes in acute malnutrition in the areas with the most urgent need of food assistance. Prevention-activities

target pregnant and lactating women and children 6 to 59 months for 90 days, through the provision of specialized supplementary food.

Gaps and Constraints:

- The security situation remains tense in Les Cayes, Jérémie, and the rural areas, which has created a complex environment for transportation along logistics corridors and to distribution sites. This has caused limitations in truck movements outside the urban areas and WFP has had to reduce the frequency of distributions outside the main towns.
- WFP immediately requires \$40 million over the next two to three months to continue reaching vulnerable people who depend on food assistance to ensure adequate food consumption and prevent deterioration in their nutritional status, and to continue supporting consolidated humanitarian efforts.



Health and Nutrition

Needs:

- An estimated 112,500 children under the age of five are at risk of acute malnutrition.

Response:

- UNICEF is supporting the social mobilization and communication component of the cholera vaccination campaign, which began on 8 November, targeting around 900,000 people by mid-November.
- UNICEF is currently rehabilitating thirteen out of 46 damaged or destroyed cholera treatment centres to strengthen response to the disease.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Cholera and other acute diarrheal diseases are the biggest threat post-disaster, putting the lives of thousands of children in danger.
- Hygiene and sanitation is a further priority while people are still in shelters to reduce the risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD).
- The UNICEF Health response remains critically underfunded. With only 20 per cent of humanitarian funding needs met, UNICEF's response could be compromised, putting the health needs of over 800,000 affected people at risk, including ongoing cholera treatment and prevention services.



Education

Needs:

- Nearly 150,000 children are out of school.

Response:

- There are currently 59 affected schools being rehabilitated by UNICEF and its partners, benefitting 15,000 children.
- UNICEF has initiated repairs on ten schools that sustained only roof damage in anticipation that students and teachers can return this month.
- UNICEF and other education partners have pledged to repair around 330 schools. The Ministry of Education has shared a plan of school repairs to guide partners, including UNICEF, in their work in an effort to prioritise repairs on those which sustained less-significant damage.
- UNICEF has distributed school supplies to eight schools reaching 1,096 children in Les Cayes, including ten Early Childhood Development kits for 400 pre-school children.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Nearly 56 per cent of all affected schools will be delayed in repairs due to funding shortages facing the education sector.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- As per the Flash Appeal, some 750,000 people will require WASH services for the next three months.
- About 3,500 children in institutions require WASH and nutrition assistance.

Response:

- An estimated 208,000 individuals, including 87,360 children, are now receiving safe water daily as a result of UNICEF and its partners' interventions. In the WASH sector, this number increases to 302,000 individuals (approximately 127,000 children).
- Nearly 4,000 individuals, including 1,680 children, have received hygienic toilets and handwashing stations in 22 collective shelters.
- Approximately 62,000 individuals have been reached with hygiene sensitisation.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Anticipated rains in the affected areas are expected to further deteriorate the sanitation conditions.

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

- Between 140,000 and 175,000 displaced people are living in 200-300 temporary shelters, requiring emergency shelter and NFI.
- About 15 per cent of affected children in shelters are under age 5.

Response:

- Between 17 and 26 October, close to 30,000 families received NFIs.
- The Government, the UN and Shelter/NFI sectoral partners have drafted a return strategy to guarantee the safe and dignified relocation of the displaced people from public and governmental buildings.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Finding adequate shelters is becoming increasingly urgent, especially for the tens of thousands of displaced people living in schools, which were due to re-open on 7 November and some scheduled to be used as polling stations for the upcoming elections.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Around 540,000 women of reproductive age in the affected areas need some type of protection.
- Of the 2.1 million people affected by the hurricane, an estimated 894,000 are children. UNICEF and its partners estimate 125,000 children to need protection from violence, exploitation and abuse.
- In Jérémie and Roseaux, an estimated 5,633 women lost their economic independence and self-reliance following the hurricane.

Response:

- UN Women is supporting the self-reliance and economic independence of crisis-affected women through a participatory and evidence-based cash-for-work programme that will initially target 2,500 of the 5,633 women, and be gradually scaled up and support longer term recovery.
- UN Women is supporting local partners to set up safe and social spaces for women and girls and to facilitate access to life-saving protection and humanitarian services – such as information on SGBV, women's rights and referral services, recreational activities and trades training. The safe and social "Women's Spaces" will initially provide services to the most vulnerable 15,000 of crisis-affected women and girls, including female heads of households, pregnant and lactating women, elderly women, and women with disabilities.
- Nearly 3,552 children are benefitting from social work services and continuous monitoring of their situation and around 3,805 children are benefitting from recreational or psychosocial support (*Unicef*).

Gaps and Constraints:

- Drawing from previous experiences such as the 2010 earthquake, there is high risk that women engage in transactional sex (exchanging sexual favors to receive food and benefits) (*UN Women*).
- There is a major lack in humanitarian partners working in the protection sector, which also remains highly underfunded.
- UNFPA has so far mobilized only \$374,500 of \$1.2M required for protection in the first three months following the hurricane. It has renewed its call on protection actors to place women's needs at the centre of the humanitarian response.



Logistics

Gaps and Constraints:

- The logistics working group is supporting WHO's cholera vaccination campaign. Temperature-controlled storage has been established in Jérémie and Les Cayes. Reefer containers with 1 million cholera vaccines were dispatched to Les Cayes and Jérémie on 3 and 4 November, respectively.
- On 6 November, the logistics hub in Jérémie became operational. The base offers interagency storage space of 2,080m²/8,320m³, a helipad for air operations in the department of Grande Anse and 18 trucks, of which 13 are off-road trucks. The logistics working group in Jérémie will coordinate with the working group in Port-au-Prince to manage requests for storage and transport services.
- The vessel that left Port-au-Prince on 4 November with 110MT of cargo has arrived in Tiburon. Discharging operations started on 6 November and finished on 7 November.



Emergency Telecommunications

- Connectivity has been enhanced in Jérémie to provide additional capacity to the Centre d'opération d'urgence départementale (COUD) and the humanitarian community. Connectivity services are provided through *Emergency.LU*, *Ericsson Response* and *Télécoms Sans Frontières*.
- The ICT working group is engaging with Internews on communication with communities in Les Cayes with WFP.

General Coordination

From 2 to 5 November 2016, the Emergency Directors Group (EDG) visited Haiti with the aim to support humanitarian operations in the country and to mobilize agency resources to address operational challenges and gaps. Consisting of representatives from OCHA, UN-Habitat, FAO, WHO, InterAction, and the International Medical Corps (ICP), the EDG discussed and assessed the humanitarian operating environment and engaged with governmental authorities, humanitarian partners, and the donor community on efforts to scale up the government-led humanitarian response to the Hurricane Matthew.

In line with discussions with the EDGs, coordination mechanisms in Port-au-Prince are being strengthened. On 7 November, the first core HCT took place with representatives of agencies, NGOs and donors. This will be followed and complemented by a weekly core inter-sectorial meeting. These forum will help prepare for the regular coordination meetings with Government counterparts of the *Direction de la Protection Civile* and the *Centre d'opération d'urgence départementale* (COUN).

OCHA is also scaling up coordination in Les Cayes and Jérémie with the deployment of additional information management capacity and a hub team leader in Les Cayes.

Background of Crisis

Hurricane Matthew, which violently struck Haiti on 4 October, caused widespread damage, flooding, and displacement. Nearly 2.1 million people were affected throughout the country, predominantly in the three departments of Grand'Anse, Sud and Nippes. The Government of Haiti has so far confirmed 546 deaths and 128 people missing. In the immediate aftermath of the hurricane, it is estimated that 1.4 million people need humanitarian assistance. The HCT, in coordination with the Government and partners, launched on 10 October 2016 a Flash Appeal seeking \$119.8 million in emergency funding to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of 750,000 people, including 315,000 children, for the three months following the hurricane.

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For more information, please visit:
www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew
www.reliefweb.int
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. Donations will be directed to quick-start recovery efforts to support poor families in disaster-affected communities.