

# HAITI: Hurricane Matthew

## Situation Report No. 11 (15 October 2016)



This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Haiti. It covers the period from 14 to 15 October 2016. The next report will be issued on 17 October.

## Highlights

- **546 dead, 438 injured, and 128 missing.**
- **2.1 million people** are affected throughout the country.
- **1.4 million people** need urgent life-saving assistance.
- **750,000 people** need urgent humanitarian aid for the next three months.
- Education is disrupted for **116,100 children** of ages six to fourteen.



**2.1 million**  
Affected people

Source: United Nations and Government

**1.4 million**  
People need humanitarian aid

Source: United Nations and Government

**750,000**  
People require urgent help

Source: United Nations and Government

**175,509**  
People displaced

Source: United Nations and Government

## Situation Overview

Hurricane Matthew, which violently struck parts of Haiti on 4 October, resulted in the 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 (CPD) of Haiti had confirmed 546 deaths, 438 injuries and 128 people missing.

The scale of damage wrought by the hurricane and the resulting humanitarian needs are becoming more evident as access slowly improves and communications are gradually restored. While road access along major routes is expanding, transit remains hampered by floods, debris, and damage to infrastructure, particularly along secondary and tertiary roads. Some communities are only accessible by boat. A number of organizations have reported increased insecurity in certain areas where protests against the pace of aid delivery has accompanied *ad hoc* roadblocks by communities to seize supplies.

[www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew](http://www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew)

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

**Coordination Saves Lives**

Today, more than 40 per cent of the 1.4 million people who need humanitarian assistance are children, who are mainly in the Grand'Anse and South Departments. Their needs include access to a sufficient supply of quality water, education, shelter, child protection, health and nutrition. In the affected areas where schools and hospitals have been damaged or destroyed, an estimated 1,855 houses have been flooded. Cholera continues to be a large concern and emergency interventions are complementing the existing cholera response where possible.

Exact figures of people who need assistance are expected to rise. The same is anticipated for the number of the people killed and injured, of the homes affected, schools and hospitals damaged, and the volume of crops lost. According to preliminary surveys, almost 100 per cent of crops are destroyed in Grand'Anse.

## 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.

In addition to the \$5 million released by CERF last Friday to address the most life-saving needs of people affected by the hurricane, CERF released earlier this week a loan of \$8 million to UNICEF to scale up response to the worsening cholera epidemic. A number of countries, agencies, and institutions have so far contributed, or pledged to contribute, to the collective response to the humanitarian crisis.

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](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 [www.ungm.org](http://www.ungm.org) for more information.

### Flash Appeal: Required and funded

Source: FTS



## 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.
- The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) reveals that 806,000 people are impacted by an “*extreme level*” of food insecurity, requiring urgent food assistance.

**Response:**

- So far, 43,000 people have received food rations in the Departments of Sud and Grand'Anse.
- As of 13 October, nearly 1,123MT of food has been transported to Les Cayes and Jérémie. The food rations contain rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.
- An additional warehouse of 500MT capacity is now fully operational in Les Cayes for food storage.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Several drinking water sources have been contaminated and there is a very high risk of waterborne diseases spreading.

**Education****Needs:**

- The education of 116,100 children of Grades 1 to 9 is at risk as the new number of affected schools reaches 430: Grand'Anse (77), Sud-Est (33), Nippes (44), Nord-Ouest (74), Centre (4), Artibonite (15), and Ouest (17).

**Response:**

- Partners are prioritizing the establishment of Temporary Learning Centres and delivery of school supplies and materials to avoid prolonged disruption in education for children.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Many schools are still unreachable and are likely destroyed, including their supplies.
- The Sud Department announced that schools will remain closed until 18 October.

**Health and Nutrition****Needs:**

- Twenty-three health facilities have been affected.
- Some areas report 60 cases of cholera per day, up from 20 cases per week before the hurricane.
- 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:**

- An interagency warehouse in Les Cayes is established to ensure uninterrupted provision of relief items, medical supplies, and cholera kits.
- A number of organizations participate in health coordination meetings in the affected departments.
- Mobile clinics are being supplied in a number of the affected areas, while plans to rehabilitate health centers are ongoing. Clinics have also been provided in certain shelters to provide services.
- Additional emergency medical teams are expected to arrive in the coming days.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Medical supplies, especially for cholera, tetanus serum, and small surgical material are needed.
- There is a shortage of personnel for a number of health facilities.
- A renewed spike in cholera cases due to damaged water infrastructure and flooding is expected.

**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:**

- Nearly 48MT of medical and WaSH equipment arrived to lift health capacities in Grand'Anse and Sud.
- An estimated 16,000 people in Jérémie are expected to have a functional water treatment facility by Saturday, 15 October.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Levels of hygiene and sanitation in public shelters remain a matter of concern.



## Child Protection

### Needs:

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

### Response:

- 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:

- There are high levels of informal foster care. With a lack of food and disruption to livelihoods, there is concern that the number of children placed in care will increase.



## 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:

- Support is being planned to livelihoods rehabilitation for 550,000 people in four departments directly affected, including people in remote areas.

### 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.
- Livestock losses are substantial (up to 95 per cent for poultry and 80 per cent for goats and sheep), and fishing activities have been interrupted by the lack of equipment.
- In most affected areas, reliable data on damaged houses, the waste and debris to be cleared, and the overall impact of the hurricane on livelihoods are missing.
- 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 homes of at least 146,735 households were destroyed, heavily damaged, or flooded.
- A total of 25,160 houses have been highly damaged, 2,381 flooded, and 500 destroyed.
- A significant number of people need NFIs and tarpaulins.

### Response:

- Significant stocks for distribution are now available in Port-au-Prince, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Les Cayes and Jérémie. In many cases, NFI distributions are being combined with food distributions.
- In Sud, distribution of blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and plastic sheets was completed on 9 October to 1,000 families.
- In Jérémie and Les Cayes, partners are distributing blankets, jerry cans, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and plastic sheets that will target more than 10,300 households.
- Multiple agencies are continuing NFIs distributions at the Departments of Ouest, Nippes, Sud and La Gonâve Island.
- NFIs and tents for mobile clinics and hospitals are also being provided in Les Cayes and Jérémie.
- NFI and shelter kits in Departments of Ouest, Nippes, and Sud were distributed to 4,363 families.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- Recovery shelter programming is yet to start but should include multi-sectoral needs analysis and delivery. "Neighbourhoods" approaches are being encouraged.
- The first schools are scheduled for closure as collective centres this weekend.



## Logistics

### Response:

- The warehouse in Les Cayes is receiving inter-agency cargo, including cholera response kits, tarps, hygiene kits and shelter kits.
- The warehouse also received health kits to be distributed to inaccessible coastal areas of Cardonnier, making use of the sea transport offered by the Dutch Navy.
- Safe transshipment space and transport have been provided to the Finnish Church Aid for shelter kits to be distributed to Camp Perrin.
- Work is ongoing for the setup of a fully operational logistics base in Les Cayes.
- In Port-au-Prince, a warehouse of 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> has been identified behind the airport. It is now available to provide storage for the humanitarian community.
- A dedicated inter-agency team consisting of WFP, IOM and the Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) will be working on processing and validating requests for food and non-food items from humanitarian organizations responding to the needs of hard-to-reach communities.

### 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.



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Response:

- The relief efforts of the humanitarian community and the Government of Haiti are supported through a logistics and emergency telecommunications augmentation.
- A team is in Jérémie to install a VSAT outstation at COUD (*Centre d'opération d'urgence départementale*).

## General Coordination

In support of national authorities and humanitarian partners, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), through the UN Disaster Assessment Team (UNDAC), is cooperating with the National Emergency Management Center (COUN), UN agencies and NGO's to continuously make assessments in the field and to identify the needs and the resources in place to provide the best coordinated response possible.

Today, 15 October, the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-Moon arrived in Haiti to meet with communities affected by the hurricane as well as government officials and humanitarian workers on the ground. During his visit to Les Cayes, one of the hardest-hit areas, he took the opportunity to visit the Lycée Philippe Guerrier, which is currently used as a temporary shelter by victims whose homes were destroyed by the hurricane. Speaking with the people living inside the Lycée, he and the president of the Departmental Centre for Emergency Operations expressed solidarity and support to the affected people. There are currently more than 175,000 displaced people living in over 200 temporary shelters in the affected areas.

The site [haiti.humanitarianresponse.info](http://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](http://www.humanitarian.id) and check into 'Haiti' on the website.

## 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.



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[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 OCHA Haiti Situation Report mailing list, please email: [ocha.haiti.IM@gmail.com](mailto:ocha.haiti.IM@gmail.com).  
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.