

HAITI: Hurricane Matthew

Situation Report No. 10 (14 October 2016)



This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Haiti, covering the period from 13 to 14 October 2016. The next report will be issued on 15 October.

Highlights

- **546 dead, 438 injured, and 128 missing**
- **2.1 million people** are affected throughout the country
- **750,000 people, including 315,000 children,** need urgent humanitarian aid for the next three months
- **112,500 children** under age five are at risk of acute malnutrition
- **100 per cent of crops destroyed** in Grand'Anse
- Education is disrupted for **106,250 children**



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

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

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.

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. 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.

Flash Appeal: Required and funded

Source: FTS



Humanitarian Needs/Response



Food Security

Needs:

- An estimated 750,000 people need food, nutrition, and emergency agriculture for the next three months to prevent resorting to negative coping strategies. This figure includes 350,000 people who need to recover their production capacity in rural areas in the coming months.
- Nearly 806,000 people are impacted by an “*extreme level*” of food insecurity, according to a WFP-Government assessment.

Response:

- On 13 October, 8,375 people received a one-month food ration in Chantal and Torbeck.
- Around 20 tons of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) were received by WFP on 13 October for distribution.
- Since 7 October, 1,087 MT of food has been transported to Les Cayes and Jérémie.
- Prior to the hurricane, WFP had pre-positioned sufficient emergency supplies to feed up to 300,000 people for a month.
- As of 13 October, food rations have been distributed to more than 30,000 people, living mostly in shelters in the South and Grand'Anse departments. The food rations contain rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt.

Gaps and Constraints:

- In La Gonâve, 30 per cent of the schools participating in WFP's feeding programme are severely damaged.
- About \$46 million is required to meet the needs of 750,000 people for a three-month period through food and cash transfers.


Education
Needs:

- An estimated 106,250 children have their education disrupted, with the number likely to rise as it only refers to public schools, which account for just 20 per cent of the total number of Haiti's schools.

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.
- A list of 240 schools reported damaged has been sent to the Ministry of Education.
- Thirty schools in South have been identified to receive supplies. These schools are following double rotations to maximize attendance and reduce disruption in education.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Many schools are still unreachable and are anticipated to have been destroyed, including their educational supplies.
- The head of the South Department announced that schools will remain closed until 18 October.

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

- An estimated 112,500 children under age five are at risk of acute malnutrition and increased morbidity and mortality.
- Some areas report 60 cases of cholera per day, up from 20 cases per week before the hurricane.
- Eleven hospitals are reportedly damaged throughout the country.
- As of 13 October, some 510 new suspected cholera cases were reported.

Response:

- A mobile cholera treatment unit (CTU) is being set up and made functional, targeting an estimated 33,282 people in Camp Perrin and 53,062 in Torbeck to receive hygiene promotion and cholera prevention awareness.
- About 827 First Aid kits are being distributed to students and teachers of 27 schools, attended by a total of 7,000 children.
- On 13 October, a total of 35,000 pounds of medical, hygiene, and other relief supplies were received by International Medical Corps (IMC) and Heart-to-Heart International (HHI).
- UNICEF is continuing its work to vaccinate 500,000 people against cholera in affected areas.

Gaps and Constraints:

- There is a risk of a renewed spike in the number of cholera cases due to damaged water infrastructure and flooding.
- There is fear of outbreaks of tetanus and diphtheria.



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:

- Around 48MT of medical and WaSH equipment has arrived to enhance health capacities in South and Grand'Anse.
- 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.
- Social documentation of 1,112 children has begun to assess needs for family tracing and reunification.

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.
- The areas most affected are among some of the most vulnerable to family separation and exposure of children to violence, exploitation and abuse. Grand'Anse, in particular, is the department with the higher rate of child separation.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- In Jérémie, almost 90 per cent of houses have been damaged or destroyed and 100 per cent of coconut, banana and other fruit trees and 100 per cent of cultivable land, according to the mayor.
- About 90 per cent of livestock in Jérémie has died. Economic activity has nearly vanished and markets are empty, with the exception of a few orange and avocado vendors. The majority of roads are still inaccessible.
- Tens of thousands of uprooted trees block access to fields, requiring clean up efforts.

Response:

- Support is being planned to livelihoods rehabilitation for 550,000 people in four departments directly affected, including people in remote areas.
- An agreement has been signed with the municipality of Grand Goâve to create of 950 short-term jobs over 10 days, targeting 60 per cent women. This initiative is part of a larger recovery programme to restore life-saving services for isolated rural communities.

Gaps and Constraints:

- 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.



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Needs:

- More than 175,509 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.

- Eighty per cent of electricity networks are destroyed in the Southern peninsula and 90 per cent of homes in the South and Grand'Anse departments have been damaged or destroyed.

Response:

- Over 60,519 tarpaulins, 40,000 blankets and 6,500 kitchen sets are in country or scheduled to arrive in the coming days.
- Convoy of 200MT of NFIs has arrived in Jérémie and 10,000 tarpaulins are now waiting to be distributed.
- An interagency shelter team conducted an assessment to support the development of a shelter strategy and coordination in Grand'Anse and South.
- Assessments, registrations and NFI distributions are starting in the Departments of West, Nippes, South and Grand'Anse.

Gaps and Constraints:

- There is a lack of human resource capacity to assess, register and deliver assistance to affected areas.
- There remain no consolidated official figures for numbers of damaged houses at present.
- The first schools are scheduled for closure as collective centres this weekend.
- There remain significant needs for the delivery of NFIs and tarpaulins.



Logistics

Response:

- A logistics group is being set up to provide coordination and to facilitate common services, including storage space in Les Cayes and Jérémie to support the emergency response of the whole humanitarian community.
- Fifteen off-road trucks have been deployed to the affected areas: 5 positioned in Les Cayes and 10 in Jérémie. The trucks are available to support humanitarian community distribution in these areas.
- On 13 October, two cargos containing humanitarian aid items were received to support relief efforts.
- An interagency warehouse in Les Cayes is now fully operational, ensuring the uninterrupted pipeline of much needed life-saving relief items, including cholera response kits, tarps, hygiene items and shelter kits.

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.
- Information and telecommunication systems are being restored where possible, although 80 percent of electricity networks are destroyed in the peninsula and infrastructure is heavily damaged.
- A team is in Jérémie to install a VSAT outstation at COUD (*Centre d'opération d'urgence départementale*).

General Coordination

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.

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.

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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For more information, please visit:

www.unocha.org/hurricane-matthew, www.reliefweb.int, haiti.humanitarianresponse.info.

To be added to the OCHA Haiti Situation Report mailing list, please email: ocha.haiti.IM@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.