

HAITI: Hurricane Matthew

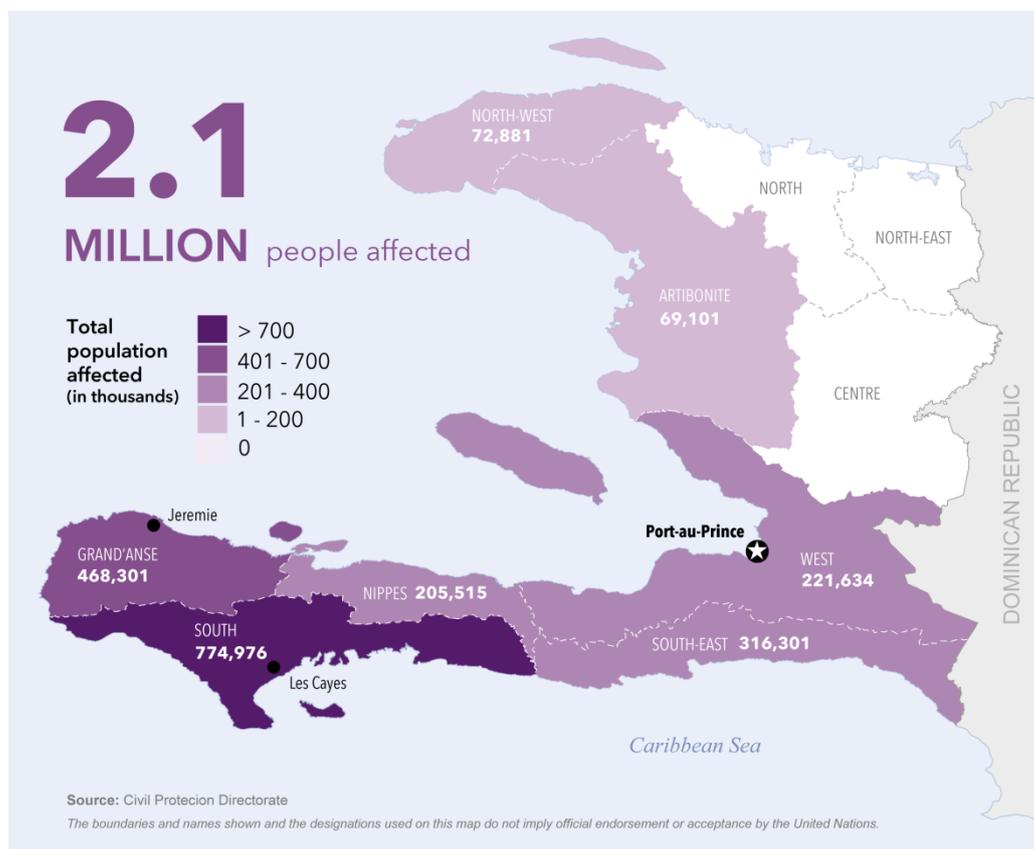
Situation Report No. 9 (13 October 2016)



This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Haiti. It covers the period from 12-13 October 2016. The **next report** will be issued on **14 October**.

Highlights

- **473 people dead.**
- **1,410,774 people**, including **592,581 children**, need humanitarian assistance.
- **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
- **350,000 people** in rural areas need to recover production capacity in coming months.
- At least **106,250 children** have their education disrupted.



2,128,708

Affected people

Source: United Nations and Government

1,410,774

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, caused the largest humanitarian emergency since the 2010 earthquake. As of 11 October 2016, the Directorate of Civil Protection (CPD) of Haiti had confirmed 473 deaths, 339 injuries and 75 people missing.

Nearly 1,410,774 people need humanitarian assistance, including 592,581 children. These children and their families are predominantly in Grand'Anse and South Departments. However, parts of the interior and the coastline between Port-à-Piment and Dame Marie have still not been reached, risking a rise in the number of those expected to need assistance. Humanitarian 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.

Overall official figures related to people who need assistance are expected to rise. This is also anticipated for the number of dead and injured, homes affected, schools and hospitals damaged, and the volume of crops lost. Assessment received on 11

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

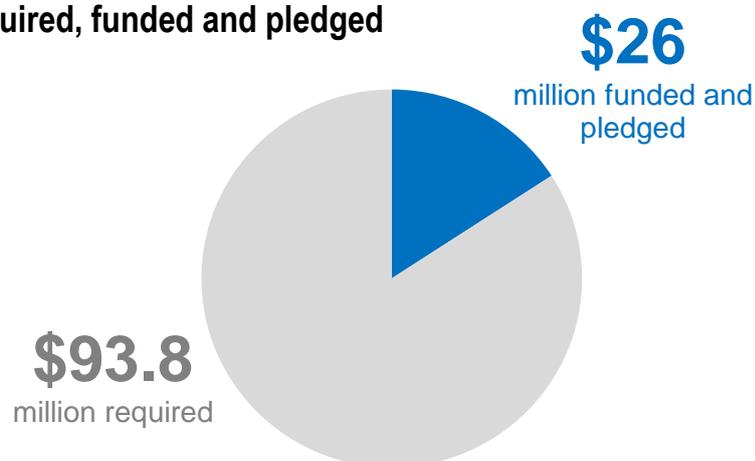
October details 53,000 people in Artibonite who have lost their livestock or fisheries while another 70,000 have lost crops. This will have an immediate impact on levels of malnutrition, particularly for children under age five. The upcoming (postponed) national elections mean there is a heightened interest and engagement by political actors in the response.

Funding

In coordination with the Government and other partners, the Humanitarian Country Team in Haiti launched on 10 October 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. The Flash Appeal is in addition to the 2016 Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

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.

Flash Appeal: Required, funded and pledged



In addition to the \$5 million released by CERF last Friday to address the most life-saving needs of people affected by the hurricane, OCHA released earlier this week \$8 million to UNICEF to scale up response to the worsening cholera epidemic. The following countries, agencies, and institutions have so far contributed, or pledged to contribute, to the collective response to the humanitarian crisis (**amounts are in USD**).

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 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.

Response:

- So far, 173MT has been distributed to more than 20,000 in the South and Grand'Anse departments. Distribution is ongoing.
- On 12 October, 5,750 people received a one-month food ration in Port Salut and Roche à Bateau.
- Since 7 October, 702MT of food has been transported to Les Cayes and Jérémie.

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 schools.

Response:

- Partners are prioritizing the establishment of Temporary Learning Centres and delivery of school supplies and materials to avoid prolonged disruption in education and learning 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.
- Schools in the Grand'Anse department will likely remain closed as well.
- Assessments so far have been only done on public schools.

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

- Around 112,500 children under age five are at risk of acute malnutrition and increased morbidity and mortality.
- There is a risk of a renewed spike in the number of cholera cases due to damaged water infrastructure and flooding.
- Nearly 280 patients who are being treated for acute diarrhea are being investigated for cholera.
- Some areas report 60 cases of cholera per day, up from 20 cases per week before the hurricane.

Response:

- Partners are working with the Government on surveillance of epidemics, ensuring community health systems are in place.
- A team of the Ministry of Health and UN agencies carried out a joint mission to the field to assess the health needs on 12 October. A health and nutrition response plan based on the assessment results is being planned.
- Organizations are collaborating for emergency health response. A joint health evaluation team will be in the field this week in Grand'Anse, Nippes, South and Sud-Est.
- 90 partners participate in health coordination meetings led by the Ministry of Population and Public Health (MSPP).
- UNICEF is working to vaccinate 500,000 people against cholera in affected areas.
- Investigations are underway to determine cholera-affected areas and the cross-over with hurricane affected areas.

Gaps and Constraints:

- There is concern from the Ministry of Health with regards to malnutrition, especially for children under age five.
- There is fear of a major cholera outbreak, as well as outbreaks of tetanus and diphtheria.
- Pregnant women and children are considered amongst the most vulnerable groups.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****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:

- A water treatment facility has arrived by plane and will be transported to Jérémie via Les Cayes by 13 October with a military convoy to ensure its safe and secure arrival. The water treatment unit is expected to be fully operational to respond to the needs of up 16,000 people daily by Saturday, 15 October.
- In coordination with the City Council and Civil Protection of the area, a number of partners Coteaux have joined efforts for the repair of the water purification plant to supply the entire city.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Levels of hygiene and sanitation in public shelters remain a matter of concern.
- Reports from the field suggest that the water supply to Les Cayes is improving but Jérémie remains almost entirely without access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene conditions. In some areas, there is a supply of water but no tools to retrieve it.
- Due to heavy flooding in the affected areas, digging toilets is impossible and installing mobile toilets is being considered.

**Child Protection****Needs:**

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

Response:

- In Nippes, shelters have been identified where there may be children with protection needs, particularly as there are reports of violence in these shelters. Assessment is ongoing.
- Agencies are coordinating with the national unit for child protection, *Brigade de protection des mineurs (BPM)*, to strengthen presence and capacity on the ground.
- Coordination is ongoing with the *Institut du bien-être social et de recherche (IBESR)* to assess the situation and to ensure that monitoring is in place. Five institutions in Grand'Anse and four in Nippes have been either damaged or confronted with difficulties to cater to the needs of the children. Similar to orphanages in structure, these institutions accommodate children from parents with difficulty to meet the needs of the children. In Haiti, about 700 institutions host some 30,000 children.
- 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 as well as 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 trees are uprooted and block access to fields.

Response:

- Through a "Cash-for-Work" initiative, residents are being supported to collectively clean up the aftermath of the hurricane in parts of the city, including the districts of Port Salut and Carpentier.
- 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 for the creation of 950 short-term jobs within the next 10 days, targeting 60 per cent women. This initiative is part of a larger recovery programme aiming to restore access to time-critical, life-saving services for isolated rural communities affected.

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/NFI****Needs:**

- There are approximately 175,509 people from four departments: Grand'Anse (99,400), Nippes (7,866), Ouest (3,877) and Sud (64,366) who live in 224 temporary shelters.
- An estimated 120,000 people had their houses destroyed or damaged. 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 for arrival in the coming days.
- On 11 October, a 26-truck convoy was deployed to Les Cayes and Jérémie to deliver 200MT of NFIs (blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting and drinking water).
- Assessments, registrations and NFI distributions by multiple organizations are starting in the departments of West, Nippes, Sud and Grand'Anse.

Gaps and Constraints:

- There is a lack of human resource capacity to assess, register and deliver assistance to affected areas.
- Security concerns are beginning to hamper relief activities.



Logistics

Response:

- An inter-agency warehouse in Les Cayes is fully operational, ensuring the uninterrupted pipeline of much needed life-saving relief items, including cholera response kits, 307 shelters for ShelterBox, 1,000 hygiene kits and tarpaulins, and hygiene kits.
- Three updated logistic maps are available: The Access Constraints Maps, the General Logistics Planning Map of Grand'Anse and the General Logistics Planning Map of Sud. Link: www.logcluster.org/sector/hurrimat16
- Grand'Anse Department has now become mostly accessible.

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 communes of Chambellan, Bonbon, Moron, Dame-Marie, Corail, and Pestel are accessible with some difficulty. The communes of Anse d'Hainault, Abricots, Les Irois are still inaccessible.



Emergency Telecommunications

- A team is in Jérémie to install a VSAT outstation at COUD (*Centre d'opération d'urgence départemental*).

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.

OCHA has deployed staff to support the work of the DPC at the COUN to liaise between the Haitian Government and the international humanitarian community. The UNDAC team, supported by members of MapAction, EU Civil Protection mechanism, American Support Team and ACAPS, has established a coordination centre for international actors inside the COUN.

The team is working alongside DPC to coordinate the incoming relief organizations, producing maps and supporting assessments. It is also coordinating the requests for transportation of assistance to the affected areas between humanitarian organizations and military actors, particularly with MINUSTAH, as well as with maps and assessment capacity.

Plans to strengthen field coordination in Jérémie, Les Cayes and Miragoane are ongoing with the deployment of UNDAC members, as well as with the arrival of additional staff from OCHA.

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.



Source: Civil Protection Directorate

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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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.