Highlights

A week on from Hurricane Matthew making landfall on Haiti, the lives of hundreds of thousands of children continue to be in danger. The greatest immediate threat comes from disease, cholera being of highest concern, but also tetanus, diphtheria and diarrheal diseases. Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is a priority for UNICEF. Equally getting children back to school, ensuring child protection and basic levels of nutrition are focus areas for UNICEF.

- UNICEF estimates that **590,000 children** are in need of assistance. These children and their families are predominantly in the South and Grand’Anse districts of Haiti. However, parts of the interior and the coastline between Port-a-Piment and Dame Marie have still not been reached. The number of those needing assistance is therefore expected to rise.

- UNICEF is working with Ministry of Health and PAHO to get 1 million cholera vaccines to the most affected areas. Each individual needs two doses of the vaccination, so this is sufficient to help **500,000 people**.

- The official number of dead now stands at **473** according to the Department for Civil Protection (DPC).

- The upcoming (postponed) national elections mean there is a heightened interest and engagement by political actors in the response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors of UNICEF intervention</th>
<th>UNICEF targets (initial estimates)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target (children)</td>
<td>UNICEF Target (people)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>0.5 million</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
<td>100,000 (provided with WASH supplies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>63,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© UNICEF/UN035042/Moreno Gonzalez
UNICEF is working with partners to continue initial needs assessments in the affected areas. Little by little access is gained to more parts of the country, and more devastation is uncovered. Some parts of the country, such as on the coast past Port Salud and in the city of Baradiers, remain unreached. However, access was gained yesterday (11 October) to the cities of Les Irois, Tiburon and Les Anglais. Telecommunication with Jeremie has also been reestablished.

Humanitarian needs include access to a sufficient supply of quality water, education, shelter, child protection, health and nutrition. Six departments in Haiti are now on red alert for cholera, which includes the addition of South and Grand’Anse since Hurricane Matthew.

Official figures related to numbers in need of assistance are expected to rise. This is also anticipated for the number of dead and injured, homes affected, schools and hospitals damaged, as well as for the volume of crops lost. Assessment received on 11 October, for example, details 53,000 people in Artibonite who have lost their livestock or fisheries, whilst a further 70,000 have lost crops. This will have an immediate impact on levels of malnutrition, particularly for children under five.

It is impossible to understand the humanitarian needs caused by Hurricane Matthew without taking into consideration the situation prior to the storm. Cholera was already a concern. A high number of children were in informal institutions because their families felt they were unable to care for them. Medical supplies in hospitals were low. Water systems were fragile, and levels of open defecation were high across the country. This context is important to understand when considering the humanitarian response.

Post Hurricane Matthew, there isn’t just concern about outbreaks of cholera, but also diphtheria and tetanus, amongst other diseases. Water systems have been severely disrupted in the most affected areas, and the lack of access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation is the principle cause of water and vector borne diseases. Official shelters are considered temporary and as such water and sanitation systems, including toilets, are not in place in many of these shelters. Many official public shelters are set to close this weekend, but it is uncertain where these displaced people will go.

With a large percentage of crops destroyed in Grand’Anse and South, rates of malnutrition particularly for children under five, is likely to rise. Additionally, lack of access to hospitals means that a week after the hurricane, people are only just able to seek medical attention.

Ensuring children have access to education is a high priority for UNICEF. Initial estimates of 300 schools being affected in Grand’Anse and South are likely to be revised, especially in the knowledge that 1,367 schools (both private and public) in these departments have metal sheets for roofs which are anticipated to have been displaced by the Category 4 storm. Schools across the country reopened on 10 October, whilst those in Grand’Anse and South are due to open on 18 October. It is understood this will be a phased return as suitable temporary learning facilities are established in affected areas.
Humanitarian leadership and coordination
Coordination structures include Humanitarian Country Team HCT and sectorial groups with government ministry or department leadership.
- UNICEF is leading sectorial coordination of WASH, Education, Nutrition, and Child Protection, taking part in meetings with ministers and partners at national and department level.
- UNICEF is working closely with PAHO/OPS and Ministry of Health with regards to Health sector.
- UNICEF is working with the Ministry of External Cooperation to ensure the post disaster needs assessment is completed. This will help inform any update required for the flash appeal, as well as establishing a recovery plan.
- UNICEF is working with the Haitian Red Cross with regards to information on missing people, particularly where IBESR lacks capacity to do so.
- UNICEF continues to work to improve coordination with PAHO and UNDAC.
- UNICEF continues to provide the financial and satellite communication support for the COUD (Department of Emergency Operations) in the most affected areas.
- UNICEF is ensuring close collaboration with international health professionals who have arrived to help the aid effort. These include SAMU (Service for Urgent Medical Aid) doctors from Martinique and Guadeloupe as well as doctors and nurses from Cuba.

Summary Analysis of Programme response: 11-12 October.

Priorities for UNICEF’s immediate response are unchanged. They are in the sectors of WASH, education, health and nutrition and child protection, focusing on the following priority interventions:
- Providing safe water and adequate sanitation to help prevent the spread of water and vector borne diseases with particular attention to cholera - targeting 1,250,000 people / 500,000 children;
- Setting up temporary learning spaces so that children can resume their learning - targeting 106,000 children;
- Supporting child protection services to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse - targeting 10,000 children.

WASH

Reports from the field suggest that the water supply to Les Cayes is improving, but Jeremie 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. Equally, there is concern of levels of hygiene and sanitation in public shelters. In addition to activities previously reported:
- UNICEF is sending two big water treatment facilities to Jeremie, which will arrive tomorrow.
- Delivery of a water treatment plant from the French Civil Society will arrive in Grand’Anse tomorrow. This will produce 300-500,000 litres of water a day, which will bring water to estimated 11,000 children and families.
- UNICEF is working with Civil Protection Department (DPC) to deliver two bladders that will supply between 200 and 300m3 per day.
- UNICEF continues to assess water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in institutions. As reported above, there is a fear that shelters are considered as temporary and therefore adequate water and sanitation systems are not being put in place in these shelters. UNICEF is monitoring the situation.
- Hygiene kits including soap and antibacterial for 27,000 people arrived in Port au Prince yesterday and are on their way to Jeremie.
- UNICEF has begun assessment in Nippes. In the town of Anse-a-Veau distribution of water has been identified as a need.
- UNICEF has 20 water treatment plants of various sizes. These are being distributed around Grand’Anse and South and are being placed near to public shelters so they provide water where it is most needed. Some of these water treatment plants are being held back in case they are needed in areas that have yet to be reached and assessed.
UNICEF is lobbying DINEPA to ensure shelters are clean and disinfected, and with hand washing options available. The aim is not to encourage people to stay long term in shelters, but to reinforce good hygiene practices to minimize outbreaks of disease.

**Cholera response**

UNICEF is working with PAHO and the Ministry of Health to establish the cholera situation. 280 patients that are being treated for acute diarrhea are being investigated by CDC to establish whether they are related to cholera. There are reports of 60 cases/day in some areas, which is up from 20/cases per week before the hurricane. 15 people are said to have died from cholera.

- UNICEF is meeting with Ministry of Health and PAHO today (12 October) to discuss cholera vaccination campaign to take place in most affected areas from next week.
- UNICEF is working alongside Medicine du Monde (MDM) and PAHO to ensure intensified surveillance of cholera.
- DFID is committed to financially support this surveillance, and UNICEF is working with MDM as the implementing partner.
- Investigations are underway to confirm the areas affected by cholera, and determine the cross-over with hurricane affected areas.

**Child Protection**

Child Protection remains a high priority for UNICEF. There are high levels of informal foster care, and with a lack of food and disruption to livelihoods there is concern that the number of children placed in care will increase further. UNICEF advocates, wherever possible, for children to remain in the family unit. To date, there have been no unaccompanied children reported.

- UNICEF is working with Haitian Red Cross where IBESR lacks capacity, to document missing people, including children. Haitian Red Cross has confirmed receiving 30 tracing requests, all concerning adults.
- Following UNICEF assessment, 5 institutions in Grand'Anse and 4 in Nippes have been affected, i.e. either damaged or confronted with difficulties to cater to the needs of the children in these institutions.
- UNICEF started with assessments in Nippes. Shelters have been identified where there may be children with child protection needs, particularly as there are reports of violence in these shelters. Assessment is ongoing.
- UNICEF is coordinating with the BPM (the national unit in charge of child protection) to strengthen presence and capacity on the ground. UNICEF continues to coordinate with IBESR to assess the situation and to ensure that monitoring is in place. One objective is to ensure that children travelling in cars are accompanied by people with legal authority, to ensure that there is not an upsurge in placement of children in informal foster care.

**Education**

The current figure of 106,000 children having their education disrupted by the hurricane is likely to rise, as it only refers to public schools which accounts for just 20% of the total number of schools. It is also worth highlighting that many schools are still unreachable, and it is anticipated that many schools and educational supplies including books, bags, benches and desks may have been destroyed.

- Following a meeting between UNICEF and UNESCO, a list of 240 schools reported to have been damaged has been sent to the Ministry of Education. However, assessments so far have been only done on public schools.
- UNICEF is still in the assessment phase of its response, but will move as soon as possible into repairing those schools that have minor damage. Once this has been completed work will begin on erecting Temporary Learning Centres and undertaking major repairs to schools that have been more badly affected. UNICEF is working to avoid prolonged disruption in education and learning for children.
UNICEF has selected 30 schools in South to receive support in school supplies. These schools all have double rotations, organizing education and learning for children during morning and afternoon hours, maximizing in this way the number of children returning to education.

**Health and Nutrition**

There is concern from the Ministry of Health with regards to malnutrition, especially for children under five. In addition, 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. An estimated 112,500 children under five are at risk of acute malnutrition and increased morbidity and mortality.

- Together with partners, UNICEF is working to vaccinate 500,000 people against cholera in affected areas
- UNICEF is working closely with PAHO/OPS and Ministry of Health on surveillance of epidemics, ensuring community health systems are in place.
- Today (12 October) a joint mission UNICEF- WHO- UNFPA and MOH is going to the field to undertake assessments of health needs.
- UNICEF will update its Health and Nutrition response plan based on the results of the assessment

**Operations Support**

**Supply and Logistics**

Three planes with supplies from UNICEF Regional Office in Panam are on their way. One plane is expected to arrive today, 12 October, one tomorrow and one by the end of the week.

Supplies, including a water treatment facility has arrived by plane from the French Government. The equipment is currently secured in Port au Prince and will be distributed by truck to Jeremie via Les Cayes by 13 October. The aim is to have the water treatment unit fully operational to respond to the water needs of up 16,000 beneficiaries daily by Saturday 15 October. The supplies will be transported with a military convoy to ensure their safe and secure arrival.

UNICEF operations are currently constrained with insufficient number of available vehicles. Actions are being taken to secure additional six vehicles and drivers in which way the capacity to respond will be significantly increased. In collaboration with MINUSTAH, UNICEF has secured fueling of its vehicles in the most affected areas using the MINUSTAH’s facilities on the ground.

UNICEF is working on developing a detailed supply plan for the next three months aiming to address the priority needs of people in the most affected areas. At this stage and in the current security context in Haiti UNICEF’s transportation operations are conducted only during daylight.

**Human Resources**

The ongoing needs assessments are being used to better understand human resource needs on the ground and boost the capacity both in the main office in Port au Prince as well as the newly established presences in Les Cayes and in Jeremie.

While the full picture in terms of needed human resource capacity is being established – looking at the immediate needs for 2 – 3 months as well as for a longer period of time – immediate surge capacity is being mobilized from the UNICEF Regional Response Roster, HQ as well as from the Global Cluster Coordination Unit – including two WASH cluster coordination experts who have arrived in Haiti.
Media and External Communication

Work continues on keeping Hurricane Matthew and its impact on affected population in international news outlets to present the needs of people and emphasize impact of humanitarian interventions as well as the need for continuous funding. The Spanish National Committee is due to make a visit this week with a film crew.

Communication activity undertaken 10-12 October includes:

- Live interview with Marc Vincent, Representative UNICEF Haiti, with BBC World and CNN
- Interview with Douglas Reimer, LAC Regional Emergency Advisor, with Global development media Devex, newspaper ABC (Spain) and W Radio Colombia.
- Two blogs and photographs from Jeremie by Cornelia Walther, Chief of Communications HCO.
- New high-quality pictures from Jeremie.
- Photo Essay from Jeremie published in Newsweek.
- Blog by Manuel Moreno in iNews and El Pais.
- A UNICEF multimedia team is currently in Jeremie until Thursday 13th.

Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In donor currency</th>
<th>In US Dollar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>CAD $800,000</td>
<td>683,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Government</td>
<td>€ 600,000</td>
<td>668,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Fund Mercury</td>
<td>US$ 1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,851,926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF would like to thank Canada, the Italian Government and US Fund for their kind contributions to date. To address the funding gap, UNICEF is exploring potential funding opportunities with USAID, DFID and ECHO amongst other opportunities. Following the ongoing needs assessments UNICEF is refining its funding requirements, including those within the Flash Appeal addressing the immediate needs.

UNICEF has developed a CERF proposal of 250,000 USD for a joint health response under the lead of WHO mainly for replacement of cold chain equipment and essential maternal and child health life-saving interventions. In addition to this, leading the coordination efforts in the sector, UNICEF developed a CERF proposal for 500,000 USD for nutrition response.

There is a current funding gap for urgent humanitarian needs of $4,448,074.