Highlights

- In 2019, the security situation in Haiti became more precarious due to the persistent political crisis, social unrest and gang violence. An estimated 3 million students did not have access to school for nearly 3 months. In February, and in September, when large-scale demonstrations resulted in a country lock-down, UNICEF supported water trucking for 856 people in children’s homes and detention centers and provided fuel to the Government to maintain water supply for 950,000 people.
- The food security and nutrition situation further worsened, with an estimated 3.7 million food insecure people and 52,800 children under 5 years are affected by acute malnutrition. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in launching a SMART survey to provide for much needed data to improve nutrition programming and funding.
- Due to severe underfunding for child protection (US$ 2 million required and 93% shortfall), protection support to unaccompanied and separated children at the border has been limited.
- No cholera cases have officially been confirmed since February 2019. UNICEF’s cholera response strategy has been reviewed, reinforcing community-level surveillance and prevention, gradually reducing the number of rapid response teams, and strengthening Ministry of Health capacity.

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>SAM/MAM admissions</th>
<th>Measles/Rubella vaccination</th>
<th>Safe water access</th>
<th>Unaccompanied/separated…</th>
<th>Education access</th>
<th>Rapid response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding status</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.
Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2019, UNICEF appealed for US$ 23.9 million to provide life-saving emergency support for women and children in Haiti. In 2019, the Government of Canada, ECHO, the Spanish, German, and US national committees for UNICEF, the World Bank, and the CERF have generously contributed to UNICEF Haiti’s humanitarian response. UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. However, the 2019 HAC still has a funding gap of 24 per cent. Funding is urgently needed to treat the rising number of children suffering from acute malnutrition; maintain support to the Plan for Cholera Elimination; strengthen routine vaccination and antenatal care in the southern departments; conduct essential water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) emergency and resilience work; provide protection and assistance to children being repatriated or expelled from the Dominican Republic and those affected by natural disasters; and strengthen emergency preparedness in all sectors. To meet the immediate response needs, UNICEF has reallocated US$ 5.9 million from regular resources to procure urgent emergency supplies and received an internal loan of US$ 246,000 from the UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

In 2019, Haiti continued to face multiple crises, including worsening food insecurity and malnutrition, the Haitian-Dominican migration situation, water-borne disease epidemics and high vulnerability to natural disasters. The situation further deteriorated in 2019 due to the unstable and fragile economic, political and social contexts and recurring civil unrest which left the country paralyzed for over 3 months (September to November) and severely hampered public services and humanitarian access. Food prices have risen and fuel shortages and insecurity have crippled the country and its economy. An estimated 3.7 million Haitians are food insecure1 and an estimated 52,800 children under 5 years are affected by acute malnutrition2. An estimated 3 million students did not have access to school for nearly 3 months3. Some 640,000 vulnerable people required access to primary health care4, including maternal and child health services. With an estimated 10,000 Haitians denied entry to and deported from the Dominican Republic every month, the Haitian-Dominican migration situation remains a concern, as most of the deportees arrive in Haiti under precarious conditions and vulnerable to violence and exploitation. The cholera epidemic is on the decline with no confirmed cases since February 2019, and an 82 per cent decrease in suspected cases since 2018. However, continuous progress is required to maintain zero cases, declare the complete elimination of cholera and hand cholera control and prevention over to the Government.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Health

UNICEF and its partners supported the immunization of 23,476 children under one against measles and rubella and ensured 14,456 prenatal visits for women. In response to the country lock crisis which had a severe impact on health facilities due to fuel, oxygen and other essential medical equipment shortages, UNICEF provided 51,360 gallons of Diesel and 521 cylinders of Oxygen to support the Ministry of Health in maintaining basic health services in public hospitals. In total, 49 public hospitals were supported with 49 midwifery kits, and 49 obstetric and surgical Kits that supported the management of normal deliveries including obstetric complications and neonatal care. Approximately 490,000 direct beneficiaries (mostly children under 5 and pregnant women) were reached over a period of 3 months.

Nutrition

Despite a significant funding shortfall, UNICEF relied on global thematic humanitarian funds and regular funds to maintain its support to the Ministry of Health for the provision of integrated preventive and curative interventions in underfunded departments (North East, West, South East, Nippes, South and Grand-Anse departments) while covering nutritional therapeutic supply requirements (therapeutic milk, Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food -RUTF and medicines) in other departments (Centre, North, Northwest, Artibonite). From January to December 2019, a total of 10,825 children under five with severe acute malnutrition and 3,316 children with moderate acute malnutrition have been treated. In response to increase levels of food insecurity and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) reported in several departments, a SMART survey was launched in the last quarter of 2019 with preliminary results due in February 2020. Completing this survey is a major challenge for the sector, as it will provide a detailed analysis on the nutrition situation to improve programming and mobilize requisite resources.

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1 The latest IPC analysis (October 2019) indicates that as many as 3.7 million people are at risk of food insecurity. The main factors of this deterioration are 1) the precarious socio-political context, 2) the deterioration of the economic situation affecting households already poor or extremely poor, 3) problems of governance and respect for human rights, 4) growing insecurity.


3 Ministry of Education.

WASH
In February, and in September, when large-scale demonstrations resulted in a country lock-down, UNICEF supported water trucking for 856 people in children's homes and detention centres and provided fuel to the Government to maintain water supply for 950,000 people. UNICEF provided technical support and capacity building to the Department for Emergency Response (DRU) of the Direction Nationale de l’Eau Potable et de l’Assainissement (DINEPA) – the Government agency in charge of WASH -, and to the WASH Red Cross emergency response teams. With support from ECHO, a Simulation Exercises (SIMEX) was organized to assess and strengthen the sector's ability to quickly distribute clean water to people affected by a disaster. WASH facilities were rehabilitated in three temporary shelters (schools) in Jeremie and two in Les Cayes, and evaluations were conducted in temporary shelters in Port-de-Paix, Cap Haitien, Croix des Bouquets, Jacmel, Les Cayes. As part of its response to cholera, drought5, floods6, as well as disaster risk reduction activities, UNICEF supported DINEPA and implementing partners to provide sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene for 97,110 people, including 91,430 beneficiaries with durable water solutions. Furthermore, 12,236 people (including 4,226 women) benefited from enhanced access to appropriate sanitation facilities. In response to the October 2018 earthquake, 7,483 children (including 3,592 girls) were provided with access to appropriate male and female WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools.

Cholera
Efforts to combat the transmission of cholera in Haiti showed their effectiveness since, after the positive results of 2018, 2019 was marked by a further reduction of 81% of suspect cases, with no confirmed cholera cases since February 2019. UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Health and DINEPA through surveillance, response and WASH preventive activities. 100% of suspected cases of cholera (including cases of ‘other acute diarrhoeas’) were given a response at community level, 92% of which in less than 48 hours. Based on the positive evolution of the epidemic, a review of the response strategy has been conducted with the Government of Haiti, academia and all other partners involved. As a result, a progressive reduction of the number of UNICEF-supported response teams, with the reinforcement of surveillance for cholera as well as for other water-borne diseases and WASH preventive activities in 2020 and 2021, has been agreed, in order to continue supporting the Government of Haiti towards the final elimination of the disease and further document and capitalize on the success story of the fight against cholera in Haiti.

Education
In response to the October 2018 earthquake, with funding from CERF, UNICEF and partners ensured almost 8,600 children (4,000 girls) could return to school in a safe and conducive environment by setting up temporary learning spaces (TLS), and equipped with child friendly school furniture around 20 of the most affected schools. With technical support from UNICEF, the three earthquake affected departments (North, North West and Artibonite) developed multi-risks contingency plans. More than 7,400 children in the Northern Departments, teachers and school directors were sensitized about school safety principles and environmental risks. Over 200 Ministry of Education personnel (215 males and 21 females) received training on disaster risk reduction. 30 schools in the South were supported to develop school safety plans. To strengthen the country’s capacity in the field of DRR and preparedness, UNICEF supported the participation of the Ministry of Education (MoE) in the Safe Schools forum for the Caribbean region7 in Saint Vincent on April 2019. The MoE signed the Declaration on Safety School and engaged on a roadmap towards safer schools.

Child Protection
UNICEF and partners provided case management, mental health and psychosocial support to 3,241 children at risk of or who have experienced violence including gender-based violence. Despite severe under-funding, in response to the socio-political crisis, information and awareness raising was increased to alert the population on availability of services, civilian protection and risks to children. Support to unaccompanied children at risk of and/or exposed to violence (including gender-based violence) was limited due to severe underfunding. However, a new EU funded joint IOM-UNICEF project along the border with the Dominican Republic was launched in October with the aim to strengthen border management and ensure assistance to these children, through temporary transit care, family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support and/or school reinsertion. UNICEF delivered a training of trainers on emergency preparedness in child protection reaching 11 women and 17 men from all 10 departments.

5 In Cornillon.
6 In Ouanaminthe, Gonaive and Petit Goave.
7 This forum is expected to reinforce the regional collaboration on DRR and measure progress towards the implementation of the Caribbean safe schools initiative.
Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability
UNICEF Haiti has updated its communication for development (C4D) strategy to support programs to better meet the needs of Haitian children. To this end, a particular focus has been put on the promotion of family practices essential for the care of mothers and young children, community engagement for healthy communities, mobilization of communities against violence in schools, strengthening resilience and social responsibility around the prevention of family separation. These orientations will be reinforced in 2020 with the development of a mapping of social norms related to essential family practices and specific studies on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the communities which will provide information on the contribution of C4D in achieving programmatic results.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy
Disaster response and management in Haiti is coordinated by the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC), under the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities (MICT). The UN Resident Coordinator and UNOCHA support humanitarian coordination within the UN Country Team (UNCT), and UNICEF is a key member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). There is no formal cluster system in Haiti, however at the sector level, UNICEF is co-leading four sectors or sub-sectors: WASH, Education, Child Protection and Nutrition, while the leadership in assured by Haitian government’s sectoral partners supported by UNICEF (DPC, DINEPA, MoH, child protection authority -IBESR, Ministry of Education -MoE) with capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response with focus on child rights. Additionally, UNICEF is actively participating in the Health sector coordination led by PAHO/WHO, as well as in several working groups including the cash/voucher and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). UNICEF is also playing an important role in the inter-sectoral coordination led by OCHA, both for preparedness and for response activities.

Human Interest Stories and External Media
In response to the socio-political crisis, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health with a communication package designed to raise awareness on access to hospitals and health centres and facilitate the deployment of ambulances. UNICEF support to the Government in terms of health items and equipment were also relayed on social media. UNICEF produced articles, photos and videos for the launch of the State of the World’s Children report on nutrition in October 2019. A set of photos, infographics, animations, a video and an article on cholera were produced and published. On 20 November, UNICEF released a joint press release with UNESCO to call for the opening of schools, the respect of the right to education for children and youths.

UNICEF Haiti videos
- Combatting cholera in Haiti: home straight: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Z11VCdJCf4
- Fighting acute malnutrition in Mare-Briole: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6IP-DhvYZC8&feature=youtu.be
- Andre wants to be a soccer player (SOWC video): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdYl6RWhE_E

Next SitRep: 15 July 2020
UNICEF Haiti Crisis: https://www.unicef.org/haiti/

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### Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs Response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overall needs</td>
<td>2019 target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months treated for Moderate Acute Malnutrition</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under age 1 receiving routine vaccination</td>
<td>35,400</td>
<td>23,476¹⁰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women attending at least two prenatal visits</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>14,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>784,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached with handwashing behaviour change programmes</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>45,246¹⁰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>12,236¹¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or appropriate alternative services</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>287¹²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child victims and/or children at risk</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>3,241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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¹ The underachievement is due to the socio-political crisis which hampered operations over several months.

¹⁰ Aside from the socio-political crisis which significantly hampered operations over several months, the country did not experience any major crisis during the year, hence the underachievement compared to the target set as part of the HRP/HNO process. Nonetheless, in 2019 UNICEF Haiti focused on strengthening emergency preparedness with funding from ECHO, CERF, thematic humanitarian funds and its own resources.

¹¹ Same as above.

¹² UNICEF Haiti received funding in October 2019 to begin assisting unaccompanied child migrants. Underfunding, prior to October 2019, limited progress on the indicator along the border. The target was also based on the possibility of a natural disaster in 2019 which did not occur and therefore did not necessitate a response.
receiving case management, mental health and psychosocial support

People in four risk departments reached with key messaging on child protection (10,000 individuals to be reached)

|                        | 5,000 | 7,549<sup>13</sup> | ▲ | 10,000 | 8,012 | ▲ |

**Education**

Children aged 5 to 14 years, including children repatriated from the Dominican Republic, receiving individual learning materials

|                        | 181,000 | 30,000 | 9,497<sup>14</sup> | ▼ | 87,300 | 14,230 | ▲ |

Children aged 5 to 14 years accessing formal education through rehabilitation and/or equipping of schools

|                        | 5,000 | 8,596<sup>15</sup> | ▼ | 11,520 | 8,596 | ▼ |

**Cholera**

# people reached by rapid response teams and benefiting from the cordon sanitaire

|                        | 333,000 | 257,700 | ▼ | 333,000 | 257,700 | ▼ |

% of all cholera cases identified are responded to within 48hrs with a complete WASH package

|                        | 95% | 92% | 95% | 92% |

*The summary of results reflects UNICEF (HAC) and sector (HRP) targets for 2019 and progress achieved on 1 Jan-31 December 2019 period unless otherwise noted.

<sup>13</sup> Over achievement was due to an increase in community awareness sessions conducted particularly in the urban areas of Port au Prince where gang activity and risks to children increased.

<sup>14</sup> Due to a lack of funding for Education in Emergency, UNICEF was unable to reach the planned number of beneficiaries in 2019.

<sup>15</sup> Same as above.
## Annex B

### Funding Status*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2019</th>
<th>Other resources used in 2019</th>
<th>Resources available from 2018 (Carry-over)</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>11,600,000</td>
<td>1,004,462</td>
<td>5,221,345</td>
<td>1,450,600</td>
<td>3,923,593</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>4,147,010</td>
<td>172,814</td>
<td>1,077,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2,337,859</td>
<td>448,221</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>213,920</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>132,954</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,867,046</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>33,632</td>
<td>57,881</td>
<td>1,253,195</td>
<td>655,292</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
<td>813,292</td>
<td>13,739</td>
<td>12,768</td>
<td>1,010,201</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,950,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,469,209</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,914,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,793,963</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,772,828</strong></td>
<td><strong>24%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>