HIGHLIGHTS – 2016

2016 began in the shadow of a three year El-Niño-induced drought, related food insecurity and malnutrition, cholera, child protection issues and infant morbidity and mortality. 2016 ended with the country struggling to recover from hurricane Matthew, and a need to rebuild in one of the poorest areas of the country with many remote villages often inaccessible by roads, if roads even exist.

The sudden onset emergency necessitated a corresponding emergency response scale-up, as shown in the below infographic.

Together with the government of Haiti, UNICEF and its partners have provided safe water on a daily basis to over 300,000 individuals, including over 126,000 children. UNICEF contributed to the cholera vaccination campaigns, in April (West department) and November (Grand’Anse and South departments), that reached over 912,000 people including with messaging about cholera prevention. Over 361,000 children between the ages of 1-14 years are included in this figure. UNICEF restored the cold-chain systems of 37 facilities, and restored 31 outpatient treatment centres for malnutrition in the departments of South and Grand’Anse as well as 2 healthcare facilities in each department. In education, UNICEF has completed restoration of 14 schools, and committed to the rehabilitation of another 168 that are currently in various stages of progress. These restored schools have made it possible for 4,200

06 January 2017

3.2 million total people affected (HNO)

2.7 million # of people in need of humanitarian assistance, of which

1.1 million # of children in need of humanitarian assistance (UNICEF)

40,462 suspected cholera cases and 429 fatalities since 1 January 2016 (MSPP SE50)

1,633 number of schools damaged by hurricane Matthew, per assessments conducted by UNICEF and Education sector actors and partners. MoE figures remain at 716.

1 Demographic figures have been updated to reflect data from the Humanitarian Needs Overview. These numbers differ from those previously presented, which were based on the Hurricane Matthew response only.

UNICEF Appeal 2016*
US$ 36.6 million

Funding Status

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry forward from the previous year.
students to return to class. In total, it’s expected that 65,000 students will return to the schools repaired by UNICEF.

Some of the initial challenges to access remain, and are gradually being overcome. With the end of the rainy season, access by car is improved where roads exist. Helicopters are being used not only for aid drops but also by assessment teams to reach remote areas to document their needs in advance of programming response.

In addition to the utilization of emergency grants generously provided by UNICEF’s donors, UNICEF was able to achieve these results in no small part by leveraging internal emergency funding mechanisms. This includes both a 2 million US-dollar loan from the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF)—UNICEF’s internal emergency fund—and an 8 million US-dollar loan from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). CERF funds have been used to respond to cholera, including during the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew, while the EPF was used for both hurricane Matthew and Cholera.

**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs**

UNICEF began its 2016 interventions in the wake of a three year El-Niño-induced drought, related food insecurity and malnutrition, ongoing cholera, child protection issues and infant morbidity and mortality. There was an increase in suspected cholera cases in May 2016 after funding reduction and heavy rains combined to reinvigorate transmission of water-borne diseases. The arrival of hurricane Matthew overnight 3-4 October stretched the limits of both the population and the government and UNICEF’s approach and strategy shifted significantly. While suspected cholera cases increased in the period immediately following Matthew, renewed funding of rapid response teams, WASH interventions, and targeted immunization, have contributed to a drop in suspected cases to below 2015 levels. Malnutrition concerns are increasing as the effects of the drought are compounded by crop loss, livestock and livelihood loss, and water-borne infections stemming from disrupted sanitation infrastructure. In such circumstances families are prone to give their children to residential care centers stemming from an inability to provide for them at home, and in the often-false expectation that these centers will provide their children with education that they cannot afford. Education has also been hard-hit as some schools lost their roofs and contents (furniture, supplies, books, etc.) while others were completely destroyed by the winds and rain. Over 1,600 schools are in need of repair, affecting over 480,000 students. For those schools that have resumed classes, re-enrolment is down by 50% as parents struggle to pay for school fees and materials.

**Humanitarian leadership and coordination**

At the onset of 2016, few sectors benefited from regular emergency sectoral coordination mechanisms. Generally, sectoral coordination was focused on regular programming and development interventions. With the arrival of Hurricane Matthew, however, Government led emergency sectoral coordination groups were launched, with UNICEF co-leading with the government on WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection, Education and Cholera. Coordination efforts, in sectors lead by UNICEF, continue to strengthen response. In addition to the field office in Les Cayes, UNICEF has opened the Jeremie field office, and is in the final stages of adding human resource capacity. UNICEF’s response greatly benefited from the strategic decision to send senior level emergency coordinators directly to the affected zones immediately following the hurricane. The expanded presence in the hurricane-affected areas is leading to stronger field-level coordination of activities, including reporting.

**Humanitarian Strategy**

UNICEF has finalized its 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) for Haiti, which will be launched in Jan 2017. This plan lays out UNICEF’s planned humanitarian response throughout the country for 2017 including continuing responses to cholera, Hurricane Matthew, prolonged el-Niño induced drought, and cross border population returns. This plan has been also aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2017 to which UNICEF is making a significant contribution in terms of planned activities and anticipated results for affected populations.

UNICEF’s response takes an integrated approach, addressing the immediate basic needs of affected children and families and continuing response to the cholera outbreak. UNICEF’s priority remains to provide safe water and sanitation to those affected by the hurricane, controlling cholera and ensuring dignity and protection, particularly
to those displaced by the crisis. Bringing children back to school in a safe learning environment through rehabilitation of damaged schools, the provision of necessary supplies, support to unaccompanied children and prevention of family separation are also core objectives of UNICEF activities in 2016. UNICEF is scaling up activities to prevent and treat malnutrition and in close collaboration with government and PAHO/WHO, UNICEF is restoring health services. As highlighted in the real-time evaluation UNICEF’s preparedness measures that had been put in place contributed to a better state of disaster preparedness, especially when compared with similar disasters in the past. This was a positive factor in the success of UNICEF’s first wave of response. However, as the response carried on, UNICEF and its partners suffered from a lack of both human resources and financial resources, while in many sectors not enough partners were present to effectively respond.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

WASH

In 2016 through its humanitarian action, UNICEF continued its support to local public health actors through improved surveillance and rapid response to cholera alerts, focusing on access to sustainable water and sanitation in areas most at risk and on strengthening community-based surveillance. Further, in order to respond to increased needs caused by the disruptions of access to safe drinking water and adequate hygiene and sanitation, which further increases the risk of water borne diseases, including cholera, over 300,000 people were provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene. UNICEF continued to build the coordination and preparedness capacities of the Directorate of Water and Sanitation. Following Hurricane Matthew, UNICEF reoriented part of its program and resources to respond to this new emergency. UNICEF’s first priority remained to provide safe water and sanitation to people affected by the hurricane, controlling cholera and ensuring dignity and protection to those affected, particularly those displaced by the crisis. In the weeks following Hurricane Matthew, the country witnessed a significant spike in the number of potential cases of cholera, with 500 potential cases in the week prior to Matthew and 1,500 cases within 2 weeks of Matthew. UNICEF worked to significantly scale up its number of emergency response teams in the affected zones, from 5 pre-Matthew teams to 36 teams in the weeks following Matthew. This likely significantly contributed to the considerable drop in potential cholera cases witnessed within 6 weeks of the hurricane. Nevertheless, major challenges remain, including the persistence of cholera in 6 departments as well as that in order to bring cholera under control, consistent programming must be implemented and accordingly unwavering funding is required. Current unpredictability of funding results in an inability to effectively plan and develop programming.

Education

2016 was marked by two major crises in the Education sector. The first was the the deportation process from the Dominican Republic which displaced more than 74,000 people out of whom 30 percent (22,200) were children below 18. The second was Hurricane Matthew that caused heavy damage, putting at stake the right to education of more than 400,000 children. Hurricane Matthew response has taken up most of the last quarter of the year. To contribute to the response to the binational crisis, UNICEF combined its program in the Southeast department (in Anse-à-Pitre) benefitting 5,000 children with the support of the MoE to organise remedial classes during the summer vacation for around 500 returnee children who did not speak French. They have been subsequently integrated in the formal education system. Regarding disaster risk reduction and management, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education with the finalization of the report by Miyamoto (a specialized engineering firm) on the 131 school buildings assessed in the West department for potential risks and possible impact in case of an earthquake. The report was also distributed at a regional conference on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the Caribbean that took place in Port-au-Prince in September 2016. The tense situation throughout the country due to postponement of elections impacted education program implementation and was a major constraint in the implementation of DRR activities as well. Moreover, the decrease in related funding has considerably reduced the scope of activities that were planned with the MoE. Only after Matthew was UNICEF able to mobilize additional funds for the emergency response and set targets to reach 65,000 children and commitment to repair 182 schools.
Nutrition

In response to the emergency situation generated by the drought and hurricane Matthew, UNICEF through partners continued to respond to the nutritional crisis. The capacity of 105 public health institutions was improved (35 resulting from the hurricane, and 70 in response to the drought) and the nutritional community-based surveillance strengthened in 53 communes (15 in response to Matthew, 38 in response to the drought). In the areas most-affected by hurricane Matthew, almost 6,000 children have been screened and the ones who were found to be suffering from malnutrition were managed with ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF).

In 2016, nationwide, 15,260 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 23,193 children received micro-nutrients.

A national contingency plan for Nutrition was developed for emergency preparedness and response. UNICEF provided and pre-positioned therapeutic and medical supplies in all 10 departments.

Child Protection

In 2016, the Child Protection sector responded to two primary emergencies—the deportation process from the Dominican Republic, and Hurricane Matthew. In response to the former, UNICEF Child Protection Programs evolved from an institutional support profile towards increased field presence including programs addressing the consequences of cross-border movements of children (709 children assisted with interim care and family reunification), foster care (methodology adopted by the government, 28 certified families, 20 children placed in families), prevention of prolonged pre-trial detention (project aiming at developing the capacities of the Corrections Service legal assistants, developed in coordination with ICRC and targeting 75 children) and support to facilitate the access to birth certificates for 500 children (240 girls) in the border town of Belladère.

Following hurricane Matthew, UNICEF reoriented part of its programme and resources to respond to this emergency. As the Hurricane hit Grand’Anse and South, two of the departments most vulnerable to family separations, child labour and institutionalization, the toll on families’ livelihood prospects could lead to an upsurge in child placement/voluntary family separation. UNICEF’s response consisted primarily of (i) setting-up systems in order to rapidly identify unaccompanied and missing children (ii) assessing the situation of children living in institutions (ii) providing emergency assistance to 3,785 children in residential care centres located in areas directly affected by the Hurricane and initiating processes to re-establish family links, (iv) interventions aimed at supporting 1,000 families at risk of separation and psychosocial interventions through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) including mobile CFS targeting 20,000 children. Protection response also addresses GBV risks and response through an integration of GBV response within UNICEF supported mobile clinics, strengthening of community-based referral systems and capacity building of service providers.

Health

UNICEF contributed to the cholera vaccination campaigns in April and in November reaching over 912,000 people, and disseminating information on cholera prevention to them at the same time. More than 361,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14 are included among the vaccinated and sensitized.

In collaboration with MDM Argentina and the Health Directorates, UNICEF organized a week of Intensive Child Health Work from 12-18 December in order to provide preventive care to children under 5 and pregnant women in the departments of the departments of South, Grand’Anse and Nippes. The Week resulted in 41,042 children under 5 years vaccinated against measles and rubella; 38,537 children under 5 years vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis; 18,947 children under 5 years of age were provided with first dose of vitamin A supplements and 34,852 children under 5 years of age received their second dose.

In 2016, UNICEF supported the implementation of the RED (Reach Every District) approach for vaccination in 63 of the 140 communes. This approach targeted children in access-restricted places, reaching 77,174 children with Penta3 for an average coverage of 70%.

As part of the regular immunization program, UNICEF supported the training of 5 cold chain technicians in the maintenance of solar refrigerators and supported the training of a national logistician in Benin for 10 months.
Security

The general security situation throughout 2016 was marked by banditry, armed attacks, increasingly violent protests during the electoral crisis and attacks on humanitarian convoys after Hurricane Matthew.

As of the end of 2016, humanitarian convoys continue to receive escort by MINUSTAH or Haitian National Police to ensure aid arrives at its intended destination unimpeded.

Following the announcement of the results of the November 20th elections, opposition candidates demanded a recount, alleging fraud. Following a review of the results, the electoral tribunal announced on January 3rd 2017 that Jovenel Moise of the PHTK party had won the election with 55.67 percent of votes cast. His closest rival, Jude Celestin, received just over 19 percent. Heavy gunfire was heard in parts of the capital after the announcement. Opponents of Moise have repeatedly said they would never accept the victory of the candidate of former president Martelly’s PHTK party.

Funding (Updated 14 December)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original 2016 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Revised 2016 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Available* (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>4,400,000</td>
<td>4,209,151</td>
<td>190,849</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>9,034,000</td>
<td>3,829,825</td>
<td>5,204,175</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
<td>14,073,532</td>
<td>15,458,255</td>
<td>-1,384,723</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>1,734,406</td>
<td>3,149,496</td>
<td>2,446,535</td>
<td>702,961</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,265,594</td>
<td>3,465,594</td>
<td>3,354,663</td>
<td>110,931</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster transition support and emergency preparedness</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>2,445,000</td>
<td>2,445,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,400,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$36,567,532.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$31,743,428.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,824,194.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available include funding received against current appeal, 10 million in loans from the EPF and CERF that will need to be reimbursed, as well as $US 4.9 million carried forward from the previous year.

UNICEF Haiti Facebook: [https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFhaiti/](https://web.facebook.com/UNICEFhaiti/)

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### Annex A - SUMMARY OF 2016 PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>UNICEF 2016 targets</th>
<th>UNICEF results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UASC as well as children in residential care centres benefited from family tracing and reintegration support</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>5,340^ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and families affected by Hurricane Matthew who received recreational and/or psychosocial support activities</td>
<td>20,000^vi</td>
<td>19,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools affected by Hurricane Matthew repaired and equipped</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>14^iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 5 to 14 years receiving school and learning materials in areas affected by Hurricane Matthew</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>1,906^iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 suffering from malnutrition received treatment through a nutrition package at home</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant or lactating women benefited from a nutrition package</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 affected by emergencies receiving micronutrients</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>23,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living in high-risk areas, including the hurricane zone, received cholera vaccine</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>807,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health centres affected by Hurricane Matthew have a functional cold chain</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>37^v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>300,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in cholera-affected areas benefiting from a complete WASH response package</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>477,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced persons benefiting from alternative sustainable sanitation strategies</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>52,625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(i) Prior to Hurricane Matthew, there were no sectoral coordination mechanisms or clusters. All sectoral coordination groups were formed after Hurricane Matthew. Humanitarian Action for Children 2016 covers all of UNICEF’s humanitarian action, and as such, no cluster or sectoral targets exist.

(ii) The target for this indicator was initially 800 children and was focused on children being forcibly repatriated from the Dominican Republic. 1093 children from this caseload received family tracing support. The remainder of children reached are from the Matthew caseload and mainly from residential care centers. Support consisted in documenting children and re-establishing family links for children placed in those centers prior to the hurricane and at risk of losing contact with their parents in areas directly affected by Hurricane Matthew. The number of UASC resulting from Hurricane Matthew, however, was considerably lower than anticipated, with only seven cases of UASC in affected areas being identified.

(iii) The level of destruction of the schools selected by UNICEF was greater than initially anticipated. The time required to rehabilitate the schools increased accordingly. This target will be met in 2017.

(iv) The children targeted for the distribution of school and learning materials are the same children who will benefit from rehabilitated schools. They will not receive the materials until the schools officially reopen. This target is anticipated to be reached in the final month of 2016 and first month of 2017.

(v) Progress towards this indicator was made through repairs to existing cold chain systems. Procurement of new systems, however, was dependent on donor financing, which was not made available. Future progress will depend on donor commitments.

(vi) This target has been increased from 10,000 to 20,000 to match the 2016 Hurricane Matthew Emergency Response Plan, which was amended after the completion of the 2016 HAC.
Annex B – Activities scale-up in 2016

UNICEF Partners 2016*

Regular programming to September
Emergency response scale-up
Numbers refer to code column on right

*Regular Program partnerships developed in 2015 that were continued in 2016 are not reflected in this infographic.