**Highlights**

- During the first half of 2019, the security situation in Haiti became more precarious due to the persistent political crisis, social unrest and gang violence. In February 2019, 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.

- 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.

- The food security and nutrition situation has further worsened during the first semester, with an estimated 29,000 children in urgent need of attention, while UNICEF sectoral response remains drastically underfunded (1.8M USD required and 97% shortfall).

- Due to severe underfunding for child protection (2M USD required and 93% shortfall), protection support to unaccompanied and separated children at the border has been limited.

**UNICEF’s Response with Partners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cholera:</strong> # of people reached by rapid response teams</td>
<td>335,000</td>
<td>30,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH:</strong> # people provided with safe water</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>16,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition:</strong> children aged 6 to 59 months treated for acute malnutrition</td>
<td>19,500</td>
<td>10,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health:</strong> # of children under 1 receiving vaccination</td>
<td>35,400</td>
<td>8,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong> # of children aged 5 to 14 received learning materials</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>29,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection:</strong> # of unaccompanied and separated children assisted</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**January-June 2019**

- **1.2 million**
  # of children (<18) in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA HNO 2019)

- **2.6 million**
  # of people in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA HRP 2019)

- **350,000**
  Total people to be reached by UNICEF

- **143,500**
  Total children to be reached by UNICEF

**UNICEF Appeal 2019**

US$ 23,950,000
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Haiti continues to be of concern as children and communities are faced with ongoing crisis including infant mortality, food insecurity and malnutrition, cholera, the Haitian-Dominican migration situation, as well as vulnerability to natural disasters, especially floods, landslides and tropical storms expected during the second semester’s rainy season. The deteriorating political and economic situation has taken a turn for the worse in 2019, severely reducing the average income and purchasing power of Haitian households, especially the most vulnerable. Civil unrest continued, with increasing levels of violence and duration resulting in a 10-day country lock in February, that paralyzed both daily life and economic activity, and impacted humanitarian interventions in the country. The depreciation of the national currency (the gourde) reached approximately 40% over a year, fuelling double-digit inflation and further penalizing the poorest households. Furthermore, as stated in the 2019-2020 interagency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), the increased frequency and magnitude of disasters in recent years calls for a greater focus on disaster risk reduction and preparedness measures.

There is mounting evidence that worsening economic conditions and drought are further deteriorating the food security and nutritional status of Haitian children. Between March and June 2019, approximately 2.6 million people were estimated to be food insecure; of those, 2 million were in crisis phase (phase 3) and 571,000 were in emergency phase (phase 4), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. According to nutritional surveillance data from the national health information system (SISNU), Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates have increased in several departments from January to June 2019. At least 39,000 children under five years of age are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition country wide (13,000 for SAM and 26,000 for MAM) and require curative life-saving interventions through Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). Despite the increasing needs, the nutrition sector continues to be severely under-resourced with no domestic allocations funds at all and extremely limited donor funding. Over 640,000 people will require access to primary health care, reproductive health and maternal and child health.

The Haitian-Dominican migration situation continues to be of concern as most of the deportees arrive in Haiti under very precarious conditions, without resources and separated from their families. This creates a significant protection challenge, particularly for children who given their legal and social status may not be able to access services and/or are more vulnerable to violence and exploitation1 – 16% of those expelled are under 18 with 42% of them being female. Unofficial deportations of children and/or through one of the 96 unofficial border points fail to meet due process requirements hampering capacity to prove status or identity, and children requiring specific attention are not systematically referred to appropriate services. According to IOM, approximately 10,000 Haitians are deported every month from the Dominican Republic.

In addition to the risks posed to migrant children, the ongoing economic deterioration and political instability in the country along with limited education and work opportunities places adolescents at risk of violence and recruitment by gangs who are gaining traction in urban areas. Haitian children are exposed to multiple protection risks (particularly violence and family separation). Should Haiti be affected by a natural disaster in 2019 these risks will be exacerbated and will necessitate rapid and coordinated response to ensure the protection of children.

Substantial progress continued to be registered in the efforts to combat cholera. There are currently no confirmed cholera cases in the country since February 2019, which is an extremely encouraging development despite the start of the rainy season, when new outbreaks are likely to happen. However, continued vigilance will be required to maintain zero cases over the medium and long terms.

---

3 While documented cases are still limited, anecdotal information reveals that many girls who cross are involved in domestic work and are exposed to sexual exploitation by the men in the home.
5 EMMUS V, 2018.
Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance
(Estimates calculated based on initial figures from HRP 2019-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of humanitarian response: January 2019</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in Need</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (Under 18)</td>
<td>1,222,000</td>
<td>586,560</td>
<td>635,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Under Five</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>18,720</td>
<td>20,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 23 months</td>
<td>412,909</td>
<td>198,196</td>
<td>214,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>83,200</td>
<td>83,200</td>
<td>83,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

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 the lead / co-lead agency for education, child protection, nutrition and WASH sectors. As such, UNICEF supports government partners (DPC, DINEPA, MoH, child protection authority -IBESR, Ministry of Education -MoE) with capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response with focus on child rights, in the most vulnerable departments (Artibonite, Grande Anse, Nord, Nord Ouest, Sud, Sud Est).

Humanitarian Strategy

- UNICEF launched its 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) for Haiti on 31 January 2019, which laid out UNICEF’s planned humanitarian response throughout the country for 2019, in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019-2020. UNICEF is appealing for US$23.9 million to meet the immediate needs of children and their families affected by ongoing humanitarian crisis in Haiti in 2019, although during the first semester only 43% of the total funding needs have been met. Planned interventions are based on an integrated approach to address emergency needs in water and sanitation, education, child protection, nutrition and health.
- Considering the worsening food security and nutrition situation in several departments during the first semester of 2019, UNICEF will continue strengthening national capacities for the management of acute malnutrition, infant and young child feeding and the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies. A CERF proposal is being elaborated in coordination with OCHA, WFP and FAO, to respond to the most urgent needs in the second semester.
- Underfunding has so far restricted UNICEF capacity to provide interim care and family reunification support to unaccompanied and separated children at the border. However, with funding support from the European Union, a new project on Integrated Border Management & Referral Mechanisms to Improve Protection Between Haiti and the Dominican Republic is due to start in August 2019. Protection assistance will be provided to children vulnerable to violence, abuse, exploitation including GBV and family separation as a result of natural disasters and migration. In case of major disasters, schools will be supported with priority response measures based on the Core Commitments for Children (CCCs), and alternative learning programmes will target migrant children returning to Haiti to ensure their reintegration into the education system.
- To reinforce efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse, an action plan on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) has been initiated by a dedicated UNICEF PSEA Specialist. Main activities

---

comprise developing the staff and implementing partners’ capacity on the Protection from SEA, strengthening community-based complaint mechanisms including awareness raising and assistance to survivors.

- UNICEF has maintained contingency agreements with at least five partners7 (INGOs) including stocks of pre-positioned supplies in several key spots covering all country territory, to respond to a support request from the Government in the event of a natural disaster. The Government, particularly DPC, is being supported to strengthen humanitarian coordination and response and disaster preparedness with focus on children rights and protection during emergencies. Climate change adaptation mainstreaming into UNICEF programmes has become a priority for UNICEF in Haiti.

- In light of the decline of the cholera epidemic, UNICEF strategy in support to the Government of Haiti has been reviewed to place more emphasis on strengthening surveillance system at the community level, reduce the number of rapid response teams and increase water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) preventive measures in the long run, while strengthening the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoH) and National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA) preparedness and response capacities to prevent and respond to water-borne diseases.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Cholera**

- As part of the long-term elimination plan, UNICEF support to the MoH and DINEPA has focused on sectoral coordination, epidemiological surveillance and rapid response. On surveillance and coordination, with support from UNICEF, the St. Mark hospital’s laboratory research delivered over 300 results of copro-cultures for Vibrio Cholerae that were disseminated to rapid response partners. UNICEF provided financial and logistical support for two additional technicians from the National Public Health Laboratory (LNSP) to conduct epidemiological investigations in the field.

- 55 rapid response teams mixed with the 13 MoH rapid response teams (Equipes mobiles d’intervention rapide - EMIRA) participated in active surveillance through daily visits to medical care facilities still recording suspected cases and reporting data to the MoH. Three UNICEF field officers directly supported the three most affected departments (Ouest, Artibonite and Centre) to reinforce the quality of rapid responses through continuous coordination.

- In the first half of 2019, through rapid response teams, 98% of suspected cases of cholera were answered, 95% of which in less than 48 hours. Currently and with a probable elimination of the disease with no laboratory confirmation since February 2019, a strategy of transition is in progress with the MoH, the number of teams is being reduced towards 31 teams by December 2019.

**WASH**

- Disaster preparedness: with technical support from UNICEF, DINEPA developed an Emergency Wash Technical Handbook on response to natural disasters (hurricanes/earthquakes/floods/droughts). The WASH cash strategy - which provides guidance on when and how to use cash transfers for WASH responses, especially in the context of household water treatment - was finalized, and training was provided to 64 departmental WASH agents (Techniciens en Eau Potable et en Assainissement - TEPAC) on handling of Water Treatment Units, as well as to WASH Red Cross emergency response teams (22 persons) in Les Cayes and Jérémie.

- 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 the emergency response to the October 2018 earthquake in the North, UNICEF rehabilitated 29 WASH infrastructures in affected schools, benefitting around 10,000 children.

- UNICEF developed a WASH Emergency Technical Handbook for response to water-related epidemics which is currently under review and will be shared with all the partners. Together with the handbook, a waterborne disease surveillance system was launched with the support of MoH and DINEPA to reinforce the alert system from the Acute Diarrhea Treatment Centers (CTDA) to all relevant response actors.

---

7 These include ACTED, ACF, Solidarité Internationale, Neetherland Red Cross, and PLAN International. Contingency cooperation agreements will be activated in case of a disaster, prepositioned items include WASH, protection and education supplies.
• In response to water scarcity linked to the dry season, UNICEF supported water trucking in Cornillon commune (Ouest department), benefiting 1,000 people over a 60-days period, and conducted assessments in affected areas in the South, North, Northeast regions. UNICEF is currently addressing these recommendations through partnership with DINEPA and Solidarités International that include rehabilitation and construction of water networks and points, as well as promotion of household water treatment.

• During the social unrest and ensuing country lock in February 2019, UNICEF supported water trucking in children’s homes and detention centers, reaching 856 people and provided fuel to DINEPA to restart water pumping to 950,000 people country-wide.

Nutrition
• Despite a severe funding shortfall in the nutrition sector, UNICEF relied on internal resources, global thematic humanitarian funds and regular funds to maintain its support to the MoH 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 June 2019, a total of 10,706 severe acute malnourished children (4,745 SAM and 5,961 MAM) were admitted and treated in the health institutions. In response to increasing levels of food insecurity and GAM as reported in several departments, a CERF rapid response proposal is being elaborated in coordination with OCHA, WFP and FAO, to respond to the most urgent needs in the Southeast and Northwest departments.

• Departmental capacity for programme management and monitoring is being strengthened through monthly coordination meetings and service provider reviews. At least one formative supervision mission was carried out within the six departments that are fully supported by UNICEF.

• As part of the measles and polio vaccination campaign led by the MoH with support from humanitarian partners, a vitamin A supplementation campaign for children aged 6-59 months is under preparation for nationwide implementation in the second week of July (15 to 19th July).

Health
• UNICEF has initiated the rehabilitation process of the maternal and pediatric units in the departmental hospitals of South and Grande-Anse departments (Hopital Immacule Conception des Cayes and Hopital Saint Antoine Jérémie) which sustained damage during hurricane Matthew. A joint field assessment was conducted by UNICEF and MoH staff in this regard. UNICEF provided the departmental Health offices of South Region with medical equipment to help sixteen health facilities to fully perform the functions of emergency obstetric and newborn care.

• To strengthen the community health system, UNICEF supported the insertion of 137 community health workers in different communes of South and Grande-Anse departments, for better response capacities and to strengthen the link between the community and the institutions. The elaboration of a strategic plan on community health for Haiti is in progress with technical support from UNICEF. The first stage (situation analysis) of plan has been finalised and the elaboration of framework process will conclude during the 4th quarter of 2019.

• With financial and technical support from UNICEF, the MoH carried out Measles and Rubella routine vaccination covering 114,252 children including 16,568 children in the three southern departments affected by hurricane Matthew (Nippes: 4,091; Grand’Anse: 6,615; Sud: 5,862). UNICEF also supported the cold chain strengthening by providing 540 bottles of propane Gas and the solar fridge system during the last 6 months for these 3 departments carrying vaccine storage capacity at respectively 72% (South), 92% (Nippes) and 96% (Grande Anse).

Education
• October 2018 earthquake response: With funding from CERF, UNICEF and partners ensured almost 8,600 children (4,000 girls and 4,600 boys) could return to school in a safe and conducive environment by setting up temporary learning spaces (TLS) equipped with child friendly school furniture in around 20 of the most affected schools. Approximately 17,000 children (out of which 8,500 girls) received proper learning material to return to school. With technical support from UNICEF, the three earthquake-affected departments (North, North West and Artibonite) developed multi-risks contingency plans. Thanks to UNICEF and its partners’ sensitizations, more
than 7,400 children, teachers and school directors have reinforced their knowledge on the principles of school safety and are more aware about environmental risks.

- **Hurricane Matthew**: UNICEF continued supporting vulnerable children in the South and Grande Anse, while supporting capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Education at local level to prepare and respond to future emergencies. At least 13,000 vulnerable children (6,400 girls, and 6,600 boys) in the South and Grande Anse received proper school materials. Over 200 MoE personnel in the field were trained in disaster risk reduction and 30 schools in the South were supported to develop school safety plans. Hurricane-affected communities remain a priority for UNICEF, particularly considering the increased numbers of children out of school in these areas. UNICEF and partners will continue investing efforts to bridge the gap between the emergency response activities and the long term needs of these children.

- All the sensitization activities on disaster risk reduction and preparedness have been based on material produced jointly by UNICEF, UNESCO, MoE, the Directorate of Civil Protection and UNDP.

**Child Protection**

- In response to the October 2018 earthquake, UNICEF and partners provided psychosocial support services to 2,918 children including 1,603 boys and 1,315 girls in 30 child friendly spaces in Port-de-Paix, including referral to specialized services.
- During the February 2019 civil unrest, UNICEF together with the national institution for child protection - the Institut pour le Bien Etre Social et la Recherche (IBESR) - monitored child protection alerts and needs. As a result, lifesaving support through delivery of water to institutions with children (2 detention facilities and 9 children’s homes) was ensured in collaboration with the WASH sector.
- In preparation for the hurricane season, a training of trainers on emergency preparedness for child protection in June 2019 was delivered to 28 (11 women and 17 men) Government and civil society actors from the capital as well as from the most at risk departments.

**Communications for Development (C4D), Community Engagement & Accountability to Affected Populations**

- UNICEF has been appointed co-lead of the government's Community Communication Group and organized a relaunch meeting of the interagency group on community communication and community engagement in June 2019. The group's TORs were updated, and a work plan developed.
- UNICEF has provided support to the MoH to develop the communication plan for the measles, rubella, polio and VITA vaccination campaign. UNICEF has supported the training of community health workers (42 women, 57 men) on essential family practices and the establishment of mother's clubs in the Grande Anse and South departments.

**Supply and Logistics**

- In preparation for the 2019 hurricane season, UNICEF, as part of five contingency PCAs signed with NGO partners, prepositioned multi-sectoral contingency stocks with partners in seven key cities of the country, covering a population of 50,000 persons (including 30,000 children - 15,600 girls and 14,400 boys) for the first immediate response, with mainly life-saving items to meet the key needs of children and women in the areas of nutrition, health, WASH, education and protection. This has been made possible thanks to the ‘First Action’ preparedness project supported by the UNICEF Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS) in close collaboration with the Civil Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Interior and other line ministries.

**Media and External Communication**

- In February, a press release was issued, and an article published on UNICEF global website about UNICEF support to 1 million people for access to potable water amidst civil unrest.
- An article portraying “Mothers'clubs” work to help curb malnutrition is prepared and shared with NY for publication in the State of the World Children (SOWC).
- On 27 June, UNICEF officially launched U-Report Haiti, allowing for young people to give their opinion. With the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), the International Labor Office (ILO) and the National Council of Telecommunications (CONATEL), the launch ceremony was attended by the Haitian singer and U-Reporter
influencer BIC who produced the U-report spot. More than 100 young people and 30 scouts were convened to the event to enhance child participation and youth engagement.

- UNICEF has given communication for the 15-19 July national immunization days against polio and measles coupled with Vitamin A supplementation. The campaign is relayed on UNICEF Haiti social media platforms.

**Security**
- The security situation became more precarious because of the persistent political crisis, continued civil unrest and the related upsurge in gang and criminal activity and the continued deterioration of the economic environment concurrent with the further depreciation of the Haitian gourde.
- From 7 to 15 February, the country was in a general shut down due to demonstrations, resulting in the closure of shops, markets, schools and health centres, as well as suspension of social services in many parts of the capital city and throughout the country. Due to security restrictions, UNICEF and partners were compelled to suspend key activities but maintained critical ones, and several new measures aiming to improve the security of the staff and all UNICEF premises were taken as a result.

**Funding**
- As of 30 June 2019, UNICEF’s funding requirement for the response in Haiti was covered at 43% by emergency resources, leaving a funding gap of US$15,375,197 million (64%) against the 2019 HAC requirement of US$23.9 million. While the food security and nutrition situation has further worsened during the first semester, with an estimated 29,000 children in urgent need of attention, UNICEF sectoral response remains drastically underfunded (1.8M USD required and 97% shortfall). Due to severe underfunding for child protection (2M USD required and 93% shortfall), protection support to unaccompanied and separated children at the border has been limited.
- UNICEF Haiti wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. Funding available includes contributions received in 2019 including from Canada, ECHO, OCHA/CERF, UN Haiti Cholera Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the French and Spanish Committees for UNICEF, and the World Bank, as well as funds carried forward from 2018, mainly due to multi-year funding. In a context of decreased humanitarian funding, UNICEF Global Thematic Humanitarian Funding was instrumental to maintain programmes in child protection, WASH, education and nutrition.

### Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 31/12/2018 for a period of 12 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received</td>
<td>Carry-Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Current Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>11,600,000</td>
<td>997,386</td>
<td>850,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>4,128,085</td>
<td>1,077,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,770,405</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>128,632</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>33,632</td>
<td>1,253,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
<td>28,632</td>
<td>12,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23,950,000</td>
<td>7,086,772</td>
<td>3,193,416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.
Next SitRep: January 2020

UNICEF Haiti: www.unicef.org/infobycountry/haiti.html
UNICEF Haiti Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNICEFhaiti
UNICEF Haiti Twitter: https://twitter.com/UNICEFHaiti

Who to contact for further information:

Maria Luisa Fornara
Representative - Haiti
UNICEF Haiti Country Office
Tel: +509 3757-4437
Email: mlfornara@unicef.org

Ndiaga Seck
Chief of Communication
Country
Tel: +509 3744-6199
Email: nseck@unicef.org
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall needs</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
<th>Cluster Response</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
<th>Change since last report ▲▼</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHOLERA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people reached by rapid response teams and benefiting from the cordon sanitaire</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>30,176</td>
<td>333,000</td>
<td>30,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of all cholera cases identified are responded to within 48hrs with a complete WASH package</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons reached by the oral cholera vaccine (OVC) campaign in selected department</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>784,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>16,339</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>16,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with key hygiene behaviour messages including hand washing</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>7,483</td>
<td></td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>7,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing safe sanitation</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>7,483</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>7,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59 months treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>4,745</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>4,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children aged 6 to 59</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>5,961</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>5,961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

8 The sector target and results for cholera are the same as the UNICEF target as it is the only agency supporting the cholera rapid response in support of the Government.
9 An 82% drop in the number of suspected cases has been recorded between the first half of 2018 and that of 2019, which is why the number of people affected by rapid responses is low. Nevertheless, with 441 suspected cases of cholera, rapid response teams have reached almost 70 people for a suspected case.
10 95% in less than 24h.
11 With no laboratory confirmed cases registered since February 2019, the oral vaccination campaign has been suspended pending any further outbreak.
12 The sector target and results for WASH are the same as the UNICEF target as it is the only agency operating in the WASH sector under the HRP.
13 This underachievement is explained by the fact that most of construction and rehabilitation works initiated at the beginning of the year are still ongoing.
14 The sector target and results for nutrition are the same as the UNICEF target as it is the only agency supporting the response on global acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
Underfunding continued to limit interim care and family reunification support to unaccompanied and separated children at the border. However, with funding support from the European Union, a new project on Integrated Border Management & Referral Mechanisms to Improve Protection Between Haiti and the Dominican Republic is due to start in August 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>months treated for Moderate Acute Malnutrition</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### HEALTH

| # of children under age 1 receiving routine vaccination | 35,400 | 16,568 |  |  |  |  |  |
| # of pregnant women attending at least two prenatal visits | 37,000 | 5,580 |  |  |  |  |  |

### EDUCATION

| # of children aged 5 to 14 received learning materials to access education including children repatriated from the Dominican Republic | 181,000 | 30,000 | 29,705 | 87,300 | 32,868 |  |  |
| # of children’s access to education supported through equipping of schools / establishment of temporary learning spaces | 5,000 | 8,596 | 11,520 | 10,176 |

### CHILD PROTECTION

| # of unaccompanied and separated children assisted with interim care and family reunification support | 800 | 0 | 1,800 | 298 |
| # of children victims and/or at risk receiving essential child protection services; case management, psychosocial support and referrals | 3,300 | 2,918 | 7,125 | 2,918 |
| # of at risk departments reached with | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 |

15 Underfunding continued to limit interim care and family reunification support to unaccompanied and separated children at the border. However, with funding support from the European Union, a new project on Integrated Border Management & Referral Mechanisms to Improve Protection Between Haiti and the Dominican Republic is due to start in August 2019.

16 UNICEF partners across departments ensure regular messaging on child rights. UNICEF partner AVSI, in the Western department, has begun child protection messaging in at risk areas to hurricanes. Additional partners will begin messaging in August as the greatest risk of hurricanes is from September to November.
| key messaging on child protection (10,000 individuals to be reached) | | | | | | | |