HIGHLIGHTS

One year after Hurricane Matthew, Haiti continues to be affected by a convergence of humanitarian needs. Two major hurricanes - Irma and Maria (categories 5 and 4 respectively) - passed north of Haiti on 7 and 22 September. The most exposed departments in Haiti were the Nord, Nord-Est and Nord-Ouest, which experienced heavy rains and flooding. UNICEF and its partners continue to respond to humanitarian needs across Haiti, including in hurricane-affected areas. Achievements include:

- In 2017, with 10,527 suspected cholera cases reported as of 23 September - compared to over 29,231 cases in the same period in 2016 - cholera is at a reduced low level, despite an ongoing outbreak in remote Artibonite department. As Haiti has entered the high transmission season (August-Nov), efforts and extreme vigilance must be maintained to avoid spreading to high density urban areas.
- UNICEF enabled access to safe water to more than 640,000 people since the passage of Hurricane Matthew, through the rehabilitation/repair and operationalization of water systems, as well as the establishment of 24 mobile water treatment units.
- 120 schools damaged by Hurricane Matthew have been rehabilitated, which facilitated the return to class for over 30,000 students. More than 10,000 items of school furniture were provided in 139 schools, and 27,000 children received psychosocial support.
- In 2017, a total of 10,628 children under five with severe acute malnutrition and 7,381 children with moderate acute malnutrition were treated. More than 32,000 children 6-24 months of age, and 22,725 pregnant and lactating women received micronutrients.
- UNICEF supported mobile medical units with integrated GBV, reproductive health, and nutrition programming in the hurricane response, providing health services to 157,588 individuals, with a focus on pregnant women and children in Grand’Anse and Sud departments. UNICEF supported the repair or replacement with solar refrigerators of all 27 refrigerators that had been damaged in hurricane-affected health facilities to ensure the cold-chain.
- More than 4,300 unaccompanied and separated children were assisted with interim care and family reunification support, and more than 28,000 children benefitted from psychosocial assistance and nutrition, health, and hygiene education.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The early rainy season (beginning in April), developed into a high-risk hurricane season (Aug-Nov), creating adverse conditions in Haiti in 2017. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recorded up to 17 storms, and so far this year, four of these became major hurricanes - categories 3, 4, 5: Harvey, Irma, Lee and Maria – two of which affected the north of Haiti, although less than originally expected.

Hurricane Irma, a powerful category 5 hurricane packing winds with maximum sustained winds of 175 mph or 280 km/h, passed over northern Haiti on 7 September, after devastating several eastern Caribbean islands. The most exposed areas were the three northern departments of Nord-Ouest, Nord, and Nord-East, and to a certain extent Center and Artibonite, which are prone to flooding. The inter-ministerial evaluation reported one death, one person missing, and 17 injured. An estimated 10,000 people evacuated to temporary shelters, 5,000 houses were destroyed or seriously damaged, three schools were destroyed in Nord-Ouest department and 21 schools were severely damaged. Roads have been damaged and crops were affected, raising concerns for the next harvest.

Two weeks after Irma, on 21-22 September, category 4 Hurricane Irma followed a similar trajectory as Maria and passed 240 km from northeast Haiti. The three northern departments of Nord-Ouest, Nord, and Nord-East were again most exposed. While Maria’s impact was limited, government sources reported four deaths and flooding of more than 2,000 houses. Crops were damaged in all three departments.

Despite those adverse conditions, there has been no significant increase in the suspected cases of cholera in the affected areas. The disease has remained controlled at around 250 suspected cases per week, largely due to effective coordination and increased number of rapid-response teams. An outbreak is ongoing in remote Artibonite department, and is receiving special attention to prevent spreading to other parts of the country.

A year after Hurricane Matthew, the operational environment in which UNICEF response took place, has changed and been influenced by several factors, including a new government installed following elections at the Presidential, Legislative and Municipal levels. The transition period has seen some turbulence, including protests related to the arrest of Senator-elect Guy Philippe in Grand’Anse, and continued protests over the publication of the National budget and increase in taxes. The UN mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) is transitioning into a smaller follow-up mission and will be replaced on 15 October by the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUSJUSTH).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Affected Population</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start of 2017 humanitarian response: 01-Jan-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Affected Population</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Affected (U18) (42%)</td>
<td>1,344,000</td>
<td>672,000</td>
<td>672,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population in need of Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (U18) in need of Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (US) in need of Humanitarian Assistance (12%)</td>
<td>324,000</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>162,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (US) at risk of severe acute malnutrition</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF launched its 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) for Haiti on 31 January, which lays out UNICEF’s planned humanitarian response throughout the country for 2017. This plan has been aligned with the US$291.5 million 2017-2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to which UNICEF is making a significant contribution in terms of planned activities and anticipated results for affected populations.
Humanitarian Strategy

In 2017, UNICEF continues its humanitarian response throughout the country, which includes sustained responses to cholera, people affected by Hurricane Matthew, prolonged El Niño-induced drought in some areas of Haiti and cross-border population returns, as well as response to Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Maria.

UNICEF is appealing for US$42.8 million to meet the immediate basic needs of children and families affected by humanitarian crises in Haiti in 2017. Interventions are based on an integrated approach to address emergency needs in water and sanitation, education, protection, nutrition and health. In support of the Haitian Government, UNICEF is transitioning from an emergency response to longer term recovery with integration of needs into the 2017-2021 Country Programme.

Particular attention is being paid to sustaining the expanded cholera response, through strengthening community-based surveillance, strengthening rapid response alert systems, protecting at-risk water systems and restoring safe conditions in hurricane-affected treatment centres. Bringing children back to school in a safe learning environment through rehabilitation of damaged schools, provision of necessary supplies, support to unaccompanied children and prevention of family separation are also core objectives of UNICEF, as part of the response to the needs of people post-hurricane Matthew, as well as those generated by other contexts, including cross-border repatriation efforts. UNICEF is also scaling up activities to prevent and treat malnutrition and is restoring health services in close collaboration with government and PAHO/WHO.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

WASH

- Since Hurricane Matthew, UNICEF assisted the National Directorate of Safe Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) in the rehabilitation/repair and operationalization of water systems, as well as the establishment of 24 mobile water treatment units in the hurricane-affected departments of Sud, Grand’Anse, and Nippes. UNICEF also directly supported DINEPA for the operationalization of the main water systems of Les Cayes. UNICEF activities enabled access to clean water to more than 640,000 people (281,000 between Oct-Dec 2016 and 364,370 between Jan-Sept 2017).

- 63 schools with over 19,000 students benefitted from the rehabilitation of latrines and awareness raising and hygiene promotion. 65 latrine blocs were rehabilitated, 17,000 students were sensitized on hygiene practices, and 52 school hygiene committees were set up and trained. These committees monitor the status of sanitation in schools, mobilize the school committees and students to keep the facilities clean and maintained, and promote hygiene practices.

- Since October 2016, 75 collective shelters have been supported with hygiene and sanitation interventions reaching to an estimated 8,000 displaced persons, and partners have assessed a total of 86 shelters on WASH conditions to take measures aiming at reducing the risk of acute watery diarrhoea.

- With the Ministry of Public Health and Population, a mass hygiene sensitization campaign was organized in markets and other gathering places, reaching more than 179,000 people.

- Assessments of 87 damaged hydraulic infrastructures have been undertaken, reconstruction is ongoing and expected to be finalized in December 2017. This will benefit an estimated 230,000 persons, including 100,000 persons in Sud and 130,000 in Grand’Anse.

Education

- Since October 2016, UNICEF has completed repairs on 120 schools that sustained only roof damage facilitating a return to class for more than 30,000 students and their teachers and principals in the four most-affected departments (Grand’Anse, Nippes, North-West, and South). While UNICEF’s support represents approximately 60 per cent of the sector’s total response in terms of rehabilitations and temporary learning spaces, there remains about 30 per cent of all affected schools that still need to be repaired but require additional financial resources to do so.
Nutrition

- UNICEF and its nutrition partners provided an integrated package of curative and preventive interventions in the communes of the hurricane-affected departments of Sud, Grand’Anse and Nippes, including treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition through out-patient and in-patient care, prevention of malnutrition through promotion of positive maternal and child feeding practices, and provision of multiple micronutrients. In communes affected by natural disaster, such as floods and drought, the response focus has been on the curative component of the package.
- From January to September 2017, more than 10,000 children under five with severe acute malnutrition and approximately 7,000 children with moderate acute malnutrition have been treated. The main challenge remains a lack of funds and partners able to cover difficult-to-reach areas in need for management of moderate acute malnutrition.
- During the same reporting period, over 32,000 children 6-24 months and 22,000 pregnant and lactating women received multiple micronutrients to improve their diet and combat iron-deficiency anemia.
- SMART\(^1\) surveys have been conducted by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) with UNICEF support from 27 July – 10 August in 20 priority communes in the departments of South and Grand’Anse. Preliminary results indicate that most communes have a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition below the threshold of 10 per cent while some communes require close monitoring of the nutrition situation in the coming months. Final SMART results will contribute to the updating of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) due in mid-October 2017 and will inform nutrition programming.

Child Protection

- UNICEF’s response to the emergency has consisted of: (i) setting-up systems to rapidly identify unaccompanied and missing children; (ii) assessing the situation of children living in institutions; (iii) providing emergency assistance to 3,870 children in residential care centers located in areas directly affected by the Hurricane and initiating processes to re-establish family links; (iv) interventions aimed at supporting over 3,000 families at risk of separation, and (v) psychosocial interventions through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), including mobile CFS reaching 28,600 children with psychosocial assistance as well as nutrition, health, and hygiene education and information. Families at risk of separation that were identified were supported with, among others, cash assistance, school reinsertion of children, and shelter assistance. In addition, approx. 25,000 people received information on violence, child abuse and gender based violence (GBV), and five foster care families were supported to maintain their capacity to remain in the alternative care system. UNICEF continues to prioritize assistance to vulnerable children and families to avoid the cycle of informal foster care/residential care, and is working to prevent the establishment of new illegal residential care centers. The heightened vulnerability and exposure to the risk of abuse, exploitation and neglect of children of families directly affected by the hurricane is being addressed through integrated strategies leveraging access to health, nutrition and WASH programmes, as the most vulnerable families are being identified for support (including through analysis of coping strategies, access to services, prior experience of negative coping strategies such as child labour and child placement, etc.).
- The programme integrates cash and voucher strategies aiming to address underlying socio-economic drivers of family separation. The strengthening of community-based alert, identification and referral system, also constitute a major

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\(^1\) Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) is a single standardized survey methodology based on the two most vital and basic health indicators for the assessment of the magnitude and severity of a humanitarian crisis: 1. Nutritional status of children under-five, and 2. Mortality rate of the population.
area of collaboration with the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR) and partners. In the two most-affected
departments, a total of 33 referral systems have been set up, and collaboration undertaken with other sectors so as to
ensure they encompass the broadest range of services possible. Community based complaints mechanisms are in place
in programming areas in the Sud and are being developed in Grand’Anse through technical support and exchange with
partners. The hurricane Matthew response also provided an opportunity to support and strengthen child protection
coordination at the decentralized level.

Health

• Assessment of health institutions in the most hurricane-affected areas revealed disruptions in many instances to cold
chain systems for immunization materials and other vital medical supplies, causing the loss of many vaccine stocks.
UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) and fully restored the cold chain in the
departments affected by Hurricane Matthew. All 27 damaged refrigerators have been repaired or replaced by solar
refrigerators, which ensures better vaccine quality and reduces the cold chain operating cost. In addition, long-term
conservation cold boxes were granted to small health facilities allowing them to keep the vaccines for a period of 30
days. UNICEF supported the technical staff of the MSPP to ensure the effective functioning, regular maintenance, and
repairs are carried out as needed to the rehabilitated cold chain systems. Other refrigerators are being installed for the
replacement of cold chain equipment using propane gas by solar refrigerators under a GAVI project supported by
UNICEF Haiti.

• A total of 72 cold chain equipment items were installed in areas affected by Hurricane Matthew. UNICEF supported the
health department for the distribution of vaccines and devices to health facilities, which enabled the immunization
(penta3) over 19,000 children under the age of one during the period of January to August 2017.

• From January to September 2017, UNICEF supported mobile medical units (MMU) with integrated gender-based
violence (GBV), reproductive health, and nutrition programming in the hurricane response, providing health services
to over 157,000 individuals with a focus on pregnant women and children in Grand’Anse and Sud departments.

• UNICEF also contributed to the strengthening of the health system by providing technical support to the MSPP, and
through the development of the community health systems by training community health agents and strengthening of
the network of health agents.

Cholera

• Following the first oral cholera vaccination campaign in November 2016 which reached approximately 771,000 people,
MSPP conducted a second campaign to distribute the second doses in May 2017. This campaign reached over 654,000
people (including 555,000 for the second shot and 98,000 first-shot receiver*) in 2 departments.

• The epidemiological situation indicates a consistent decrease in the number of suspected cases of cholera between
2016 and 2017. In 2017, 10,527 suspected cases were reported up to 23 September, compared to over 29,231 in the
same period in 2016. The epidemiological trend is currently in a plateau around 250 suspected cases per week, similar
to the one that occurred during the same period in 2014. The localized spikes in August and September 2017, are the
result of transmission of vibrio cholera between humans, and is mainly concentrated in mountainous areas of Artibonite
and Centre departments, which accounted for 70 per cent of all cases for the period.

• The alert-response strategy, which was better financed immediately after Matthew and throughout 2017 allowed the
activation of more rapid response teams, increasing their scope of activity to reinforce sensitization and community
engagement which resulted in better control of outbreaks and progress towards the goal of eliminating cholera in Haiti.
Hence, from 1 January to 30 September 2017, nationwide, 91 per cent of suspected cases (9,313 out of 10,216) declared
by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) received rapid responses, 91 per cent of them within 48 hours.
Community response continues to be done jointly with both WASH NGOs and the Ministry of Health rapid response
teams, with a complete package of interventions delivered: sensitization at household and community level, house
disinfection, water purifications tablets, soaps, ORS, buckets distribution, and water point chlorination. Thanks to these
interventions within communities, over 78,000 households received at least one water treatment product at home
through the ‘cordon sanitaire’. Furthermore, about 900,000 persons have been sensitized, during the response interventions or specific prevention activities in the main cholera hotspot, with a higher number of persons sensitized since the launching of the high impact operation in July 2017.

- To accelerate progress to attain the lowest number of incidence possible and in ensuring appropriate measures as the high transmission season starts, UNICEF together with the MSPP, developed since July 2017, a response and communication campaign in the West Metropolitan areas - and a specific communication plan in the Centre and Artibonite department. This strategy yielded positive results, as transmission is currently at its lowest level in the West department since the beginning of the epidemic in Haiti.

- However, cholera efforts are at stake as funds to maintain this strategy in 2018 are insufficient with a mere 20 per cent of necessary funds available to date. Strong financial support is essential to maintain the current levels and further lower the number of cases to reach the national goal of cholera elimination.

Weekly number of suspected cases since 2014 – Source: MSPP/DELR

Funding (Updated 02 October 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>HAC 2017 requirements* (US$)</th>
<th>Total funded** (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>6,820,000</td>
<td>3,624,172</td>
<td>3,195,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>4,692,000</td>
<td>3,311,720</td>
<td>1,380,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>3,775,000</td>
<td>3,443,683</td>
<td>331,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>16,040,000</td>
<td>14,243,242</td>
<td>1,796,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>3,710,000</td>
<td>2,301,483</td>
<td>1,408,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7,755,000</td>
<td>2,536,144</td>
<td>5,218,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/cross-sectoral</td>
<td>6,204,228</td>
<td>-6,204,228</td>
<td>-6,204,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,792,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,664,671</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,127,329</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funds available in 2017 include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year (US$ 24 million, which includes a US$7,760,000 CERF loan to be repaid)

** Total funded include funding planned for use in 2018, and may be reallocated based on needs.
UNICEF’s emergency/humanitarian response in Haiti is made possible thanks to the generous support of:

Government and people of Australia
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

Government and people of Canada
World Bank

Department for International Development (UK) (DFID)
Belgian National Committee for UNICEF

European Commission - Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)
Canadian National Committee for UNICEF

Government and people of Italy
Danish National Committee for UNICEF

Government and people of Japan
Dutch National Committee for UNICEF

Government and people of New Zealand
French National Committee for UNICEF

Government and people of Norway
German National Committee for UNICEF

Government and people of Spain
Irish National Committee for UNICEF

Government and people of Sweden
Japan National Committee for UNICEF

USAID
Spanish National Committee for UNICEF

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Next SitRep: December 2017

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This summary of results reflects UNICEF (HAC) and sector (HRP) targets for 2017 and progress achieved on the Jan-Sep 2017 period. As indicators were revised in 2017, they cannot be cumulated with 2016 results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPM Indicators</th>
<th>SECTOR PROGRESS</th>
<th>UNICEF PROGRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector Target (1)</td>
<td>Sector Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td># of persons reached by the <em>cordon sanitaire</em> provided by the rapid response teams</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of all cholera cases identified are responded to within 48hrs with a complete WASH package</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons reached by the oral cholera vaccine (OVC) campaign in selected department (2)</td>
<td>771,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons sensitized to hygiene behaviour including handwashing related risks</td>
<td>615,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons having access to safe sanitation including alternative sustainable sanitation strategies</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td># of cold chain systems installed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children under 1 who receive routine vaccinations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of pregnant women who receive at least 2 prenatal visits both institutional and mobile clinics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td># of children 6-59 months treated for SAM</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children 6-59 months treated for MAM</td>
<td>31,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children 6-23 months receiving micronutrients powders</td>
<td>60,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td># of unaccompanied and separated children assisted with interim care and family reunification support</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons accessing preventative social work interventions to prevent family separation</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of children accessing recreational and psychosocial support activities</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td># of affected 5-14 years old children receiving learning materials to access education (3)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of affected 5-14 years old children accessing education through rehabilitation and/or equipping of schools</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Sector and UNICEF targets are the new 2017 targets, aligned to the HAC and HRP 2017-18.
(2) Oral Cholera Vaccine campaign for 2017 has not yet started. Results for 2016 include 756,191 beneficiaries in Grand’Anse and South in Nov 2016.
(3) Sector progress reflects children 5-18 years old.

*This figure is provisional from the July campaign report, pending official confirmation by the Min of Health Immunization directorate.