



A child washes his hands at Hugo Chavez internally displaced site in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. © UNICEF Haiti/2022/Rouzier

Reporting Period: 1 July – 30 November 2022

# Haiti

## Humanitarian Situation Report

### July – November 2022

for every child

## Highlights

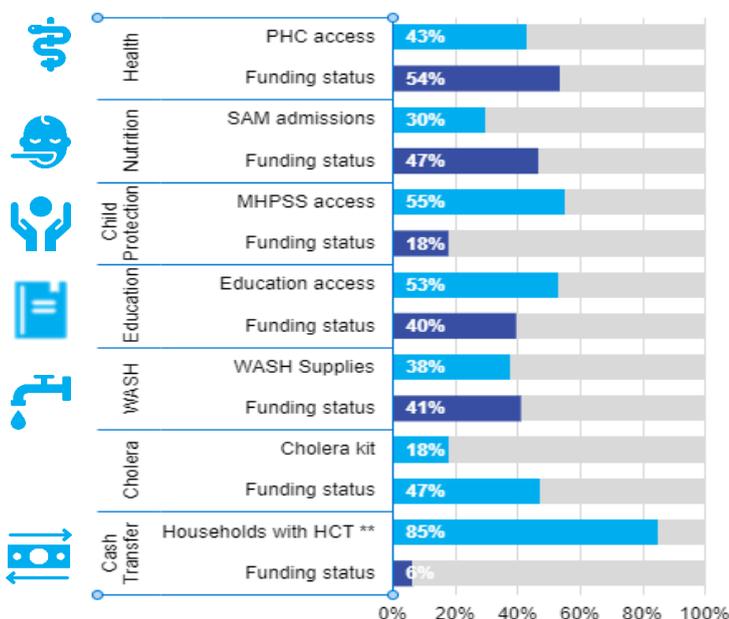
- In the second half of 2022, humanitarian needs in Haiti have increased: the paralysis of the country following gangs taking over fuel terminals for over two months and limiting access to fuel for all actors, a cholera outbreak since October, continued protests, looting of humanitarian warehouses – including UNICEF’s second warehouse in the Sud department – and persistent gang violence and protection risks. Return to school was delayed to the end of November, and schools are only opening at a gradual rate, leaving hundreds of thousands still without access to education for the 2022-2023 school year. Reports of an increase in deportations from the Dominican Republic to Haiti have been made for November and December.
- Despite the challenging context, UNICEF was still able to deliver across its programmes, notably ensuring over 206,000 people access to safe water; over 86,000 people accessed cholera response supplies including for water purification and soaps; 1,345 children were admitted for treatment of severe wasting across the country; over 32,000 children and caregivers received psychosocial support; while 2,562 unaccompanied and separated children returnees from the Dominican Republic and neighboring countries were provided with a full package of services.
- UNICEF Haiti revised its 2022 funding needs considering the emerging cholera crisis and is now appealing for US\$ 104.3 million to ensure life-saving humanitarian support for women and children in Haiti. However, a month before the end of the year, the 2022 appeal still has a funding gap of 62 per cent.

## Situation in Numbers

- 2.5 million**  
Children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNO, 2022)
- 1.2 million**  
Children under threat in the Greater Port-au-Prince area  
*(Based on Haitian Institute of Statistics)*
- 272**  
Deaths from cholera\*
- 12,826**  
Suspected cholera cases, of which **1,135** confirmed cases

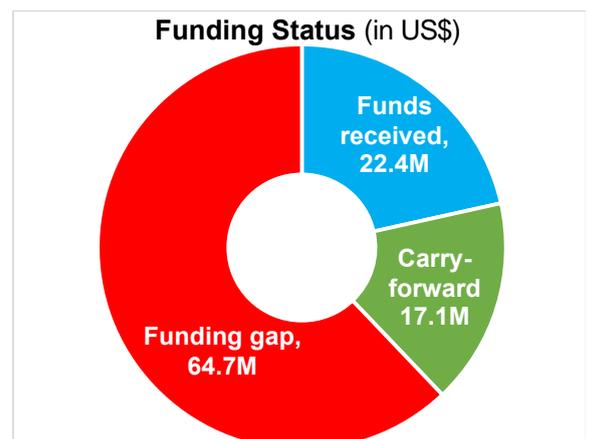
\*Source: Ministry of Health, 1 December.

## UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status



\*\* results include HCT funded by education sector funding

## UNICEF Haiti Revised 2022 Appeal: US\$104.3 million



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2022, UNICEF revised its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal with the emerging crisis, including the cholera outbreak declared in October 2022, and is appealing for US\$ 104.3 million to ensure life-saving humanitarian support for women and children in Haiti.<sup>1</sup> UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all public and private donors for the contributions received. As of 1 December 2022, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Government of France, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, GAVI the Vaccine Alliance, and private donors via the Spanish Committee for UNICEF, the Swiss Committee for UNICEF, the French Committee for UNICEF and United States Fund for UNICEF have generously contributed to ensuring UNICEF's humanitarian response in Haiti.

Given the significant needs, UNICEF received an internal allocation of US\$ 3.2 million in flexible global humanitarian thematic (GHT) funds which are allowing for the scale up of the cholera response and the continued response in areas affected by the urban-gang violence. Following the activation of UNICEF's Level 2 emergency in October 2022, UNICEF enabled its internal loan mechanism, allocating US\$3.5 million from its Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) to allow for immediate response which has included the purchasing of urgently needed cholera medical and WASH supplies while starting up fundraising efforts.

However, a month before the end of the year, the Haiti HAC still has a funding gap of 62 per cent (US\$64.7 million). Without sufficient additional funding, UNICEF will not be able to ensure critical services, including access to safe water for around 500,000 people.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Haiti remains a highly complex country, facing multiple crises concurrently and at high risk/vulnerability to natural hazards. The country remains in a political deadlock, still reeling from the assassination of President Moïse on 7 July 2021, with indefinitely postponed elections and a challenged Government with the intensifying gang violence, social unrest and insecurity notably in the capital's metropolitan areas.

After more than three years with no cases of cholera reported in Haiti, on 2 October 2022, the Ministry of Health (MoH) confirmed two positive cases in the capital Port-au-Prince, prompting the Haitian health authorities to declare an outbreak of cholera. As of 1 December, the MoH reports 12,826 suspected cases, 1,135 confirmed cases and 272 deaths in various communes across ten departments – only two departments remain without confirmed cases: Nippes and Nord-Est. Based on the MoH report, about 40 per cent of the confirmed and suspected cases are female, 60 per cent are male, and 33 per cent are children under the age of ten. With 33 per cent of confirmed cholera cases occurring in children under ten, the impact of the outbreak on the health and nutritional status of children is of concern, particularly in the context of the high food insecurity. According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification published on 14 October,<sup>2</sup> some 4.7 million people (48 per cent of the Haitian population) are acutely food insecure, a significant increase compared to 2021, especially in the commune of Cité Soleil where a nutritional assessment through mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) showed that 20 per cent of children aged from 6 to 59 months had wasting in April 2022.

More than one year since the 14 August 2021 earthquake, the majority of the 1,250 destroyed schools in the most affected departments of Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes are yet to be rebuilt, leaving an estimated 300,000 children in non-conducive learning environments and some of them completely deprived of their right to education.

Since the last quarter of 2020, the acts of violence recorded in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, particularly in Bel-air, Bas-Delmas, Centre-Ville, Martissant, Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets and Tabarre continued in 2022. Thousands of households, including children, have been forced to flee these areas for their safety; many are being accommodated in host families who themselves are having to stretch their means to support additional families, and others have had to move to provincial towns. More than 1,700 schools in and around these areas have been closed under pressure from armed groups.

The urban gang violence also continues to have an impact outside Port-au-Prince, presenting operational challenges, as well as safety and security concerns which are resulting in restrictions along the main road to the South. Meanwhile, access to the north through National Roads 1 and 3 is tentatively resuming – though gang activities and insecurity persist. The humanitarian corridor which allowed for lifesaving supplies to reach the South following the 2021 earthquake remains interrupted due to continued gang violence and limited capacity of the Haitian National Police. Transportation of supplies and materials is also being severely hampered due to the blockages at the port) and for those that can be received, getting them across the country is challenging due to continued limitations in access to fuel especially outside the Ouest department, causing important delays on the response delivery and high operational costs from providers.

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<sup>1</sup> Initial UNICEF Haiti 2022 appeal was US\$ 97 million. UNICEF 2022 revised HAC appeal available in the following [link](#).

<sup>2</sup> IPC, 'Haiti: Acute Food Insecurity Situation September 2022 - February 2023 and Projection for March - June 2023', October 2022.

Further, on 17 November, the government relocated 3,000 displaced people from Hugo Chavez Square in Port-au-Prince, some of these families received cash assistance. However, the amount was reportedly limited, and many were still unable to find alternative accommodations or return home, especially to Cité Soleil where gang violence persists. This situation continues to raise protection concerns, particularly for unaccompanied children. UNICEF, IOM and partners remain highly concerned and responding as rapidly to support those displaced.

In November 2022, the situation at the Haiti - Dominican Republic border deteriorated, with increasing numbers of deportations. This situation has challenged state institutions and Haitian civil society organizations in the past months. On the Dominican Republic side, UNICEF is engaging in sustained advocacy with government partners with the aim of improving migration protocols, especially for Haitian children.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Cholera

Since the declaration of the cholera outbreak in October 2022, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Health and the Directorate of Water (DINEPA) to rapidly put in place a response to the outbreak across the following axes: Coordination; epidemiology and surveillance; Case management; WASH / Infection Prevention and Control (IPC); Immunization/Vaccination; and Community awareness and communication. UNICEF is engaging over 20 local and international NGOs and community-based organisations (CBOs) in the response, to cover all departments with suspected cases (eight departments have confirmed cases – only Nippes and Nord Est are exempt for the moment). The response includes a rapid response team strategy, which promotes the use of mixed teams (including NGO WASH staff and MoH nurses) to implement the case-area targeted intervention (CATI) approach.<sup>3</sup>

UNICEF has responded to the needs of over 86,000 people through delivery of cholera supplies and/or kits (including Aquatabs for water purification, soap, oral rehydration salts), and supported through its medical NGO partners in the referral of over 355 suspected cases of cholera to treatment centres or oral rehydration points. UNICEF has delivered 245 acute-watery diarrhoea (AWD)/medical kits and 32,940 ringer lactate sachets, 313,000 oral rehydration salts sachets, zinc, antibiotics, consumables and personal protective equipment (PPE) material to health departments and treatment centres; distributed half a million litres of water by water trucking to over 22,000 persons currently living in or displaced from Cité Soleil – the commune where the first confirmed cases were reported this year; and ten chlorination points were set up in the Ouest department. Further, medical and hygiene supplies were provided to support mobile health clinics in Cité Soleil, while informing over 51,000 households on cholera prevention; cholera prevention spots aired by radio and TV stations and leaflets were distributed to reduce cholera transmission. Given the high malnutrition rate in areas like Cité Soleil, which are also being significantly struck by cholera, and the concern of the further susceptibility to cholera if a child's health is already compromised by malnutrition, UNICEF is working with the MoH to integrate nutrition programming in the cholera response.

A joint national survey - with UNICEF, IOM, the MoH Division for Health Promotion and Environmental Protection (DPSPE) and DINEPA - was launched to collect information on supply gaps from WASH actors for the next three months. Results will be shared with sector actors, government and donors and supplies will be provided for IOM and UNICEF. This survey will be conducted every three months to better understand and match actor's needs, based on the evolution of the epidemic.

In addition, given limited operational capacity of all actors, UNICEF delivered three tents to open a new cholera treatment unit (CTU) in "Centre Hospitalier La Fontaine" in the first week of November. Following the rapid increase of cases in the Artibonite department, UNICEF also distributed five tents (72, 48 and 24 square meters) for the construction of the two cholera treatment centres (CTCs) in Gonaives and Saint Marc.

Between 29 and 30 November, UNICEF conducted a training for NGO partners with rapid response / CATI team and is providing them with supplies to ensure their ability to rapidly deploy to the field in the upcoming weeks. UNICEF is collaborating with PAHO/WHO to support the MoH in the reactivation and expansion of Rapid Response Mobile Teams (Equipe Mobile d'Intervention Rapide or EMIRA). The deployment of the EMIRA was key to the success of the cholera response in the past years. The MoH requested the International Coordinating Group (ICG) for 1.64 million cholera vaccine doses and about 1.1 million doses are expected to arrive mid-December in light of the current global cholera crisis<sup>4</sup> UNICEF is supporting the campaign roll out as well as the communications and community engagement strategy ahead of it.

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<sup>3</sup> This approach consists in the use of mixed rapid response teams from health and WASH services, to directly address the needs of a suspected case of cholera at household level, through a "cordon sanitaire" of up to 15 neighbouring households.

<sup>4</sup> The single-dose strategy has been endorsed by the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) for outbreak control

## Education

Progress during the reporting period has been hindered by increasing insecurity and violence since September. Back to school planned in early September, was pushed back twice to early November. Due to insecurity, back to school took place cautiously: as of 28 November, 35 per cent of schools have re-opened. In three 2021 earthquake-affected southern departments (Sud, Grand'Anse, Nippes) construction contracts were signed to build 28 schools. Of these, 17 schools (totalling 102 classrooms) were fully built between January to June 2022; remaining 30 were finalized (except for two which are in hard-to-reach areas) and waiting for the final technical inspection (to take place in early December). In parallel to building schools, distribution of furniture for UNICEF-supported schools was originally planned to take place in September, however, due to the insecurity and lack of fuel, this is taking place progressively; so far 750 benches (for 1,500 children) and 30 desks and chairs for teachers were distributed in five schools (one in Les Nippes, two in South, two in Grand Anse). Due to the looting of UNICEF warehouse in Les Cayes, education supplies which were kept for the distribution for back to school were lost. UNICEF is waiting for the opportunity to transfer school kits which are stocked in Port-au-Prince to the Grand South for further distribution. As insecurity/violence at schools is a growing concern, trainings for inspectors/directors/U-Reporters were conducted to promote safe schools by respecting the code of conduct.

Concurrently, to address the effects on the education sector from gang violence in Port-au-Prince, UNICEF supported MENFP to do a rapid data collection on the consequences of gang violence resulting in the school closure. During summer vacation, UNICEF financed a summer camp in Lycee National de la Saline: 803 children benefited from this summer camp which provided a safe space for children to express themselves through plays and other activities, much needed under the current situation of violence. Multi-purpose cash transfers were provided to 1,200 vulnerable households with school-aged children both in Port-au-Prince and the earthquake-affected departments in the South. UNICEF is currently supporting rehabilitations of three schools in Cité Soleil, works will be complemented by school furniture and school kits once the rehabilitation is completed.

UNICEF is also equipping 25 non-formal education centres including those in the Ouest (e.g. Cité Soleil and La Saline) and the Grand South; equipment was ready for distribution earlier but due to the insecurity/lack of fuel, it has been delayed.

As co-lead with Save the Children of the Education in Emergencies group/sector, UNICEF continues to coordinate meetings in Port-au-Prince. The group has been instrumental in supporting the ministry of education (MENFP) in coordinating partners' intervention, and providing technical support in analysing data on school opening coming from different local education authorities.

## Health

To respond to the cholera crisis, UNICEF is supporting the National Health Emergency Management Unit of the MoH (Unité Nationale de Gestion des Urgences Sanitaires or UNGUS) for coordinated and efficient interventions. UNICEF also facilitates the early warning and early response activities and supervision activities of the Department of Epidemiology, Laboratory and Research (DELR). To disseminate prevention messages on cholera and ensure community care and referral to CTCs, a total of 350 community health workers has been trained and 165 will be trained by the end of the year. UNICEF has distributed 245 kits to cover 4,360 cholera patients and 31,300 households to six out of the ten departments. An international order of kits for approximately US\$ 289,000 is underway and should arrive in Haiti before the end of December 2022. These kits will cover the needs of more than 50,000 beneficiaries including 5,000 hospitalized patients. UNICEF provided a total of 14,775 gallons of fuel to the MoH and its partners to ensure the continuity of the services in the health centres and CTCs. To scale up the response, UNICEF's health team has revised three on-going health partnerships to include cholera response as previously they were only aimed at ensuring access to basic health services for the populations affected by gang violence, .

Although Haiti's Ouest department has access to fuel since mid-November, the situation in the rest of the country remains dire. The four Southern departments have almost no access to fuel except at the black market. Access to essential drugs and medical products remains challenging due to roadblocks and violence by armed groups in the commune of Martissant, which gives access to the National Road 2 to go to the Southern part of the country. UNICEF continues to support the primary healthcare services in the three departments affected by the 2021 earthquake in the southern region. In this region, UNICEF is supporting more than 28 health facilities with human resources, medicines, trainings, and the deployment of more than 137 community health workers.

With the recent enforcement of the migration law in the Dominican Republic on 11 November, the situation of children and pregnant women at the border worsened in the past weeks. For years, the weaknesses of the Haitian health system have pushed pregnant women and care givers to cross the border to seek healthcare services in the Dominican Republic. In late November, deportations have reached a high level and Haitians struggle to access services. On 14 November alone, IOM reported a total of 4,582 deportations. Among the vulnerable people deported, IOM identified 280 pregnant women and 378 unaccompanied children. During the deportation process, one of the pregnant women had to be evacuated immediately to a hospital on the Haitian side to deliver. UNICEF is getting ready to support the Haitian

MoH to respond to the maternal and child health needs of the deportees and the community in the North-East department with its border towns of Ouanaminthe, Sapotille, Mont Organisé and Ferrier. UNICEF is developing a humanitarian programme to reach 32,225 people with health and nutrition services in four hospitals/centres and through community-based interventions for the next six months. To do so, UNICEF will support the training of 20 healthcare providers and 60 community health workers and will also provide health kits, therapeutic food and nutrition commodities.

Besides the emergency health programme, UNICEF supports the MoH to carry out regular health programmes such on maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, mental health, and immunization. UNICEF is delivering 3,356 kgs or 17 cubic metres of drugs and medical commodities to approximately 33 hospitals in six departments to reduce maternal and child mortality through the strengthening of emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) services. This will complete the distribution initiated before the cholera outbreak in four other departments. Through its partner Solidarité pour une Jeunesse Resiliente (SOJER), UNICEF supports a project that has reached around 6,000 adolescents with dedicated activities around HIV information, testing and treatment. Additionally, UNICEF has supported the training of first responders and the supervision activities of the National Ambulance Center (CAN). The CAN has 84 ambulances in 70 communes across the country for the referral of complicated deliveries and other medical emergencies.

## Nutrition

The nutrition situation in Haiti continues to deteriorate as a result of the ongoing gang violence and insecurity, which restricts access of children and women to basic health, nutrition and WASH services, as they are exposed to worsening food insecurity fuelled by inflation and soaring food prices. The ongoing cholera outbreak has further exacerbated an already fragile nutrition situation, with a high number of cholera cases in areas with a high burden of acute malnutrition (wasting). In response, UNICEF is taking steps to scale up its emergency nutrition response, with a focus on the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. During the reporting period, 1,345 children (699 girls and 646 boys) were admitted for treatment of severe wasting across the country, with performance indicators in line with SPHERE standards. In the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, including Cité Soleil, 9,552 children under five were screened by community health workers in Cité Soleil and a total of 1,349 children received care for wasting (432 for severe wasting and 912 for moderate wasting), thanks to a partnership with several NGOs (MdM, CHF and Gheskio) which allowed UNICEF to further expand its reach in terms of provision of nutrition services in Cité Soleil. To improve coverage of wasting treatment services in the Metropolitan area, UNICEF and the MoH have further scaled up screening and referral of wasting cases through a network of 38 community health workers.

UNICEF has also taken actions not only to treat malnutrition, but also to prevent it. During the reporting period, counselling on infant and young child feeding in emergency situations (IYCF-E) was provided to 21,232 pregnant and lactating women across the country.

UNICEF and MoH are overseeing the implementation of a nutrition survey (with the SMART methodology) that will shed more light on the nutrition situation at national level. Sessions to train survey teams are underway and data collection activities are expected to take place end of December or early 2023. UNICEF is also working closely with MoH to strengthen coordination of nutrition interventions at national and sub-national levels. The members of the nutrition working group are currently discussing the possibility of a partial activation of the nutrition cluster in Port-au-Prince.

## Child Protection

Since the beginning of the year and through the SPOTLIGHT initiative, 68,394 children and women (31,097 girls, 23,250 boys, 14,047 women - 171 per cent of target), and in addition 19,321 men, were sensitized on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence, including on prevention of family separation, the risks of exploitation and child trafficking risk mitigation. The reason for overachievement is due to higher than expected participation of people in sensitization and prevention activities. Out of this group, 12,558 people (5,890 girls, 2,876 boys, 3,792 women) were trained on positive social norms in favour of women and girls that contribute to violence against children and women and benefited from at least one type of specialized services (Medical, legal, psychosocial support, shelter and relocation) for their immediate and long-term recovery.

As part of the children on the move and migration response, UNICEF, Haiti's child protection agency (Institute du Bien Etre Social et de Recherche - IBESR), and two local NGOs (Fondation Zami Timoun, Reseau Frontalier Jeannot Succes) have provided the full package of services that includes alternative care services or family reunification to 2,562 (917 girls and 1,645 boys) unaccompanied and separated children returnees from the Dominican Republic and neighbouring countries, across four official crossing points and two airports (one in the North and one in Port-au-Prince).

A total of 32,062 children and caregivers (including 15,317 girls, 14,673 boys, 1,144 women, 928 men) across the country had access to mental health and psychosocial support services in the child friendly spaces set up by UNICEF. This number includes 9,896 children living in conflict-affected areas in Port-au-Prince.

UNICEF co-chairs the Child Protection Working Group and continues to support it in establishing a service mapping and a clear referral pathway for children, as well as in the harmonization and the standardization of tools.

## WASH

In 2022, UNICEF continued to support the provision of emergency water supply in the three departments affected by the earthquake, on a reduced basis following the progress of the rehabilitation of the damaged water supply systems and latrines, including in schools and health facilities. A total of 457,050 people were reached with access to safe drinking water for cooking, drinking and other uses, including thanks to the rehabilitation of 16 water supply systems which provided sustainable access to safe water for 124,465 people. The rehabilitation of water supply systems has been delayed due to roads blockage in Martissant, security threats, fuel shortage and a significant increase of the cost of the hydraulic materials and the unavailability of some materials in Haiti as well as an increase of transportation costs to the South. In total, 21,479 people including 2,320 students gained access to latrines and 131,425 people were reached with hygiene promotion including access to hygiene kits as part of the response to the earthquake.

Furthermore, a total of 201,498 people gained access to safe drinking water for cooking, drinking and other uses through water trucking in Cité Soleil, and sites of concentration of internally displaced people, including Hugo Chavez square, Carrefour and Saint Yves; and 16,278 people were reached with sanitation and hygiene supplies and services including hygiene promotion, installation and dislodge of latrines and access to handwashing devices and soap. In the North and Nippes departments, UNICEF reached 77,551 people with hygiene promotion, including 67,551 people through the prevention of COVID-19 and over 10,000 people affected by floods.

As part of the disaster preparedness efforts, UNICEF supported DINEPA and the Haitian Civil Protection General Directorate (DGPC) to build national and subnational capacities for rapid assessment of damages and needs. A total of 118 people including participants from departmental directorates of education, municipalities, DINEPA and DGPC. Additionally, seven municipalities were supported to develop their contingency plans and 154 people benefited from a 5-days training on the build back safer principles by the Ministry of Public Works in the municipalities of Plaisance, Petit Trou, Grand Gosier Anse à Pitre, Cabaret, Archaie and St Louis du Nord. Moreover, over 200,000 people were reached by awareness raising on disaster risks in their municipalities and good behaviour in disaster situation.

## Social Protection / Cash

In accordance with the HAC 2022, UNICEF intends to reach 15,000 households (HH) this year. From January to November 2022, 12,748 vulnerable households (38,244 children) received an unconditional and unrestricted cash transfer through four activities: i) multipurpose cash transfer for vulnerable households affected by the 2021 earthquake in Grand'Anse (1,000 HH), ii) cash transfer for vulnerable households with children in school (5,999 HH); iii) cash transfer for vulnerable households with disabled school-aged children (906, HH), cash transfer for displaced families in the Port-au-Prince urban area with school-aged children (404 HH); cash for work (3,000 HH) and incentives to teachers in difficult urban setting of Port-au-Prince – Cité Soleil (144 HH).

A total US\$ 3 million have been distributed to vulnerable households to address their basic needs, particularly those of children. Findings from post-distribution monitoring have shown that the transferred cash is used to support household expenses for food (60 per cent) and education (30 per cent).

## Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

PSEA remains a priority for UNICEF Haiti. During the reporting period, 6,896 people were reached by sensitization sessions carried out in health facilities and schools supported by UNICEF in the South. Additionally, 798 members of various civil society institutions attended informative sessions on PSEA in the South. Audience included staff from NGOs, Community Based Organisations, schools, governmental institutions, focal points from community protection committees, health centres, and journalists. Sensitization activities on PSEA were also carried out as part of the 33<sup>rd</sup> celebration of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Eight UNICEF partners benefited from technical support, including assessment of PSEA capacity, development of the action plan, training of staff and focal points (107 total).

Communication around PSEA remains a crucial component whereby Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material was distributed during awareness raising and sensitization session. Additionally, a video spot was produced showcasing the importance of awareness raising beside communities as well as technical support provided to partners. U-Reporters continue to support efforts on PSEA, whereby they have been trained on community engagement and are participating actively in disseminating messages around PSEA and available reporting channels, mainly the Interagency Feedback Mechanism which currently involves UNICEF and WFP.

## Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) (), Accountability to Affected Population, and Localization

During the reporting period, the risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) team supported the MoH in the implementation of vaccination campaigns and in response to the cholera epidemic. On the vaccination campaign (Diphtheria and COVID-19), UNICEF supported the departments in operationalizing local communication plans. UNICEF used a multi-approach and multimedia strategy to reach as many people as possible and engage agents of change. In addition to the usual campaign activities, other actors were also mobilized, such as school principals and teachers. Overall, 1,385,147 people were reached by communication interventions (digital and interpersonal communication) and more than 5,000 people engaged in door-to-door and community meetings (leaders, U-reporters, influencers communities, church leaders, etc.). It is estimated that more than three million people have been reached by radio and television messages. Regarding the response to the cholera epidemic, 29 radio and TV stations produce cholera prevention programmes, 12 partner NGOs also carry out interpersonal communication interventions to promote prevention measures at community level by doing door-to-door visits and group discussions. In addition to this, the 144 communities of U-reporters, equipped with communication equipment (telephone, laptop and Speaker) and led by 1,440 young leaders, are involved in community engagement activities and collecting rumours and feedback. UNICEF has also participated in the training of 300 ASCPs (Agents de Sante Communautaire Polyvalents- Health Community Agents) who will carry out community engagement activities in the West. Regarding the NGO, UNICEF Haiti has trained 12 NGOs about community engagement and how to collect feedback from families through a common tool (questionnaire). the information collected will help to shape better the response.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF Haiti is co-leading the WASH, nutrition, and education in emergency sectors with government counterparts, as well as the child protection in emergency sub-sector, and co-leading Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) engagement and compliance, along the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH). UNICEF actively participates in humanitarian inter-sector and inter-agency coordination platforms led by OCHA in coordination with DGPC and other Haitian Government institutions.

For the response to the August 2021 earthquake, the humanitarian response was led by the DGPC through the National Centre for Emergency Operations (COUN) and the Departmental Centres for Emergency Operations (COUD). This coordination structure was replicated at local level, in the three affected departments. OCHA with DGPC led weekly interagency meetings with all sector leads for information sharing/reporting. Coordination meetings continue to be held at departmental level in the Nippes (Miragoane), Grand'Anse (Jeremie) and the South (Les Cayes) as led by the COUDs at a more ad-hoc rhythm.

Following the declaration of a cholera outbreak in October by the Government of Haiti, a Cholera Task Force with five dedicated Thematic Groups was activated by the ministry of health (MoH/MSPP), notably Group 0: Coordination led by the Ministry of Health; Group 1 Epidemiology and surveillance of suspected cases led by the Ministry of Health Division of Epidemiological Research (DELR); Group 2: Case management led by DOSS (Direction Organisation des Soins de Santé); Group 3: WASH / Infection Prevention and Control (IPC led by DINEPA) and the Ministry of Health Division for Health Promotion and Environmental Protection (DPSPE); Group 4: Vaccination led by the MoH National Vaccination programme Coordination Unit (UCNPP); Group 5: Community awareness and Communication, including RCCE, led by the MoH Communication Coordination Unit UCP. Following the confirmation of cases in other departments outside the 'Ouest', UNICEF is supporting the departmental level coordination mechanisms to be activated notably for the health and WASH response required, including through the "Department Sanitaire" or 'Health Directorates' and the 'WASH directorates' (OREPAs) – the Government regional or departmental structures.

Key UN inter-agency partners (PAHO/WHO; UNICEF) are actively engaging in the situation and working with the government to accelerate and scale up the emergency response, focused not only on limiting the spread of the disease, but also on informing the population on how to take immediate lifesaving action at household level. Additional support will consist of expanded surveillance, increased water and sanitation provision, the development of cholera treatment centers and the reinforcement of case management. Specialized emergency response teams (NGO standby partners) are ready to be deployed to support affected communities.

## Human Interest Stories and External Media

### Human interest stories

22 November 2022: [Displaced children are preparing to return to school](#)

### Press releases

23 November 2022: [Haiti: children account for 2 in 5 cholera cases](#)

### Media publication

23 November 2022: [ABC UN: Children in Haiti hit by cholera as malnutrition rises](#)

23 November 2022: [Aljazeera Children account for 40 percent of cholera cases in Haiti: UNICEF](#)

23 November 2022: [AP UN: Children in Haiti hit by cholera as malnutrition rises](#)

23 November 2022: [Washington Post: UN: Children in Haiti hit by cholera as malnutrition rises](#)

## Next SitRep: January 2023

UNICEF Haiti: <https://www.unicef.org/haiti/>

UNICEF Haiti Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/haiti>

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## Annex A

### Funding Status\*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2022	Resources available from 2021 (Carry-over)	\$	%
Health	9,595,240	3,151,674	2,005,723	4,437,843	46
Nutrition	13,017,240	4,117,235	1,962,621	6,937,384	53
Child Protection	20,550,240	1,938,690	1,746,352	16,865,198	82
Education	23,705,240	4,007,659	5,397,984	14,299,597	60
WASH	19,552,699	2,593,727	5,463,898	11,495,074	59
Social Protection	6,325,240	-	406,600	5,918,640	94
Cholera	7,300,000	3,304,285	140,000	3,855,715	53
Cross Sectoral	4,215,723	3,290,529	-	925,194	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,261,622</b>	<b>22,403,799</b>	<b>17,123,177</b>	<b>64,734,645.62</b>	<b>62</b>

\* As defined in Humanitarian Appeal of January 2022 (revised in November 2022), for a period of 12 months.

## Annex B

### Summary of Programme Results

Sector		Target 2022	Cumulative Total 2022	Period Result (1 July - 29 Nov)					
				Period Total	by areas of response				
Indicators					(Cholera)	(Port-au-Prince /Urban)	(Earthquake response – Grand Sud)	(migrants)	(Others)
<b>Nutrition</b>									
# children aged 6-59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	<b>Total</b>	<b>38,512</b>	<b>11,470</b>	<b>5,135</b>	156	1,470	928	-	2,581
	Girls	19,076	5,752	2,584	95	735	464	-	1,290
	Boys	19,076	5,718	2,551	61	735	464	-	1,291
# children aged 6 to 59 months screened for wasting	<b>Total</b>	<b>327,823</b>	<b>322,268</b>	<b>122,003</b>	3,110	42,375	28,823	-	47,695
	Girls	163,911	165,733	65,403	2,021	21,500	14,501	-	27,381
	Boys	163,912	156,535	56,600	1,089	20,875	14,322	-	20,314
# primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving with IYCF counselling	<b>Total</b>	<b>62,730</b>	<b>40,642</b>	<b>29,031</b>	23,500		5,531	-	-
	Women	62,730	30,381	18,785	14,700		4,085	-	-
	Men		10,261	10,246	8,800		1,446	-	-
<b>Health<sup>5</sup></b>									
# children and women receiving essential healthcare services in UNICEF supported facilities	<b>Total</b>		<b>222,452</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Girls	<b>519,902</b>	60,364	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys		57,326	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Women		106,762	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men									
# children under one vaccinated against measles	<b>Total</b>		<b>90,689</b>	<b>51,969</b>	-	16,875	9,335	-	25,759
	Girls	<b>110,035</b>	47,846	27,542	-	9,141	4,755	-	13,646
	Boys		42,843	24,427	-	7,734	4,580	-	12,113
# healthcare facility staff and community health workers provided with PPE	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,378</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>									
# people accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	<b>Total</b>	<b>604,915</b>	<b>646,406</b>	<b>206,406</b>		17,051	188,704	651	-
	Girls	151,229	161,602	51,602		4,263	47,176	163	-
	Boys	120,983	129,281	41,281		3,410	37,741	130	-
	Women	181,475	193,921	61,921		5,115	56,611	195	-
	Men	151,229	161,602	51,602		4,263	47,176	163	-
# people accessing to appropriate sanitation facilities	<b>Total</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>41,927</b>	<b>23,353</b>		17,051	984	651	4,666
	Girls	57,500	10,483	5,839		4,263	246	163	1,167
	Boys	120,983	8,385	4,670		3,410	197	130	933
	Women	181,475	12,577	7,005		5,115	295	195	1,400
	Men	151,229	10,482	5,839		4,263	246	163	1,167
# people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services	<b>Total</b>	<b>604,915</b>	<b>227,257</b>	<b>88,737</b>		17,051	3,484	651	67,551
	Girls	151,229	56,815	22,185		4,263	871	163	16,888
	Boys	120,983	45,451	17,747		3,410	697	130	13,510
	Women	181,475	68,176	26,620		5,115	1,045	195	20,265
	Men	151,229	56,815	22,185		4,263	871	163	16,888
<b>Education</b>									
# children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning <sup>6</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>267,000</b>	<b>141,339</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Girls	136,170	70,077	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys	130,830	71,323	-	-	-	-	-	-
# children receiving individual learning materials <sup>7</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>125,566</b>	<b>132,274</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Girls	64,039	64,767	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boys	61,527	67,507	-	-	-	-	-	-
# <u>households</u> reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>6,422</b>	-	3,164	208	-	3,050
# <u>classes</u> rehabilitated or reconstructed including temporary learning centers	<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>126</b>	-	-	126	-	-
<b>Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA</b>									
# children, parents and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support	<b>Total</b>		<b>32,062</b>	<b>8,465</b>		5,361		3,104	
	Girls	<b>57,900</b>	15,317	3,089		5,361		1,032	
	Boys		14,673	3,304					
	Women		1,144	1,144				1,144	
	Men		928	928				928	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,650</b>		<b>2,562</b>	<b>941</b>					

<sup>5</sup> Since the latest data is not available at time of reporting, the reported figures are from that of first semester of 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The education sector assistance at school level has been largely interrupted due to insecurity and access constraints in the second semester 2022. Due to unavailability of reporting from some departments, the period results from the second semester are not yet available.

<sup>5</sup> Distribution of learning materials has been suspended in second semester of 2022 due to insecurity and school closure.

Sector		Target 2022	Cumulative Total 2022	Period Result (1 July - 29 Nov)					
				Period Total	by areas of response				
Indicators					(Cholera)	(Port-au-Prince /Urban)	(Earthquake response – Grand Sud)	(migrants)	(Others)
# unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care or reunited	Girls		917	403					
	Boys		1,645	538					
# women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>68,394</b>	<b>8,097</b>		5,949		2,148	
	Girls		31,097	4,534		3,285		1,249	
	Boys		23,250	1,698		1,076		622	
# people with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse <sup>8</sup>	Women		14,047	1,865		1,588		277	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>484,938</b>	<b>452,484</b>	<b>295,368</b>					
<b>Social Protection</b>									
# <u>households</u> reached with UNICEF funded multipurpose humanitarian cash transfers	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>12,748</b>	<b>4,438</b>	-	3,144			1,294
<b>Cholera</b>									
# people assisted with cholera kits through rapid response teams benefitting from cordon sanitaire and community response	<b>Total</b>		<b>86,090</b>		<b>86,090</b>				
	Girls		35,414		35,414				
	Boys	<b>480,000</b>	32,652		32,652				
	Women		9,050		9,050				
	Men		8,974		8,974				
# suspected cases detected, referred to a cholera treatment center or rehydrated in the community	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>							
# children suspected with cholera and severe wasting are managed according to the national protocol for the management of cholera cases in children with acute malnutrition	<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>20</b>				
	Girls		3		3				
	Boys	<b>1,330</b>	6		6				
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE &amp; AAP)</b>									
# people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services	<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>1,385,147</b>	<b>660,077</b>					
# people with access to established accountability mechanisms <sup>9</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>2,338</b>	-					

<sup>6</sup> Estimated figure based on the single largest sector results.

<sup>5</sup> Due to raising insecurity an assessment of people with access to AAP mechanisms was not able to be conducted in the second semester of 2022.