



Haiti

The majority of the Haitian population is at risk of exposure to two or more natural hazards, including earthquakes, hurricanes, landslides, flooding, and particularly drought for the past three consecutive years. Food insecurity affects 560,000 people,¹ including 17,000 children potentially suffering from malnutrition,² and continues to force families to look for economic and education alternatives in urban areas, placing them at risk of new threats. Some 61,000 persons affected by the 2010 earthquake continue to live in camps in Port-au-Prince.³ Cholera is expected to directly affect 25,000 people and indirectly affect some 1.35 million people. The deportation of Haitians from the Dominican Republic will likely impact 171,000 people in 2016,⁴ including an estimated 800 unaccompanied children that will be in need of specific assistance and children in informal sites in the Southeast Department. Haiti remains a very fragile country with limited resources, ranking 163 out of 187 countries on the Human Development Index⁵ and classified as the 19th country most at risk of a humanitarian crisis.⁶

Humanitarian strategy

UNICEF will continue to support local public health actors through improved surveillance and rapid response to cholera alerts, focusing on access to sustainable water and sanitation in areas most at risk and strengthening community-based surveillance. Children suffering from or at risk of malnutrition will be detected in time through the reinvigoration of sentinel surveillance systems. Such children will be referred to treatment facilities where they will benefit from the preventive package offered through infant and young child feeding and therapeutic foods for the treatment of malnutrition. In response to the deportation of Haitians from the Dominican Republic, UNICEF will support the Child Protection Brigade and the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR) to better care for unaccompanied migrant children. Four national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be supported to ensure adequate care and protection services for an estimated 800 children. UNICEF will advocate for the birth registration and civil documentation of migrant children. Child protection systems will be reinforced by strengthening the capacity of local actors, including those from government institutions and NGOs. UNICEF will work with the Haitian Civil Protection Agency to include children and women's vulnerabilities and specific needs in rapid emergency assessments. In the framework of the WASH cluster transition, UNICEF will continue to build the coordination and preparedness capacities of the Directorate of Water and Sanitation. UNICEF will also focus on disaster risk reduction, including child protection, as part of the sensitization given to teachers and education inspectors.

Results from 2015

As of 31 October 2015, UNICEF had received 40 per cent (US\$7.8 million) of the US\$19,134,343 appeal, in addition to US\$7 million carried forward from 2014. In 2015, more than 6,700 targeted responses to cholera alerts were made within 48 hours of the alert and more than 3.1 million people were sensitized. UNICEF supported the distribution of 45,100 cholera kits, 368,000 soaps, 538,900 oral rehydration salts and 12,276 buckets during community-based health education sessions and through the establishment of more than 850 temporary chlorination points during outbreaks or for prevention in high-risk areas. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to vaccinate 38,600 people (including 16,200 children) against diphtheria. A total of 60,800 people living in camps in Port-au-Prince benefited from de-sludging services during the first quarter of 2015. As of 31 October, 16,140 children with acute malnutrition had been treated, and 544,000 children accessed preventive high-impact nutrition services. To ensure that every unaccompanied child deported from the Dominican Republic is placed in an institution and adequately cared for, UNICEF supported the deployment of 14 IBESR and Child Protection Brigade officers and contributed to the training of 128 International Organization for Migration (IOM) border surveyors, as well as other partner staff. As of November 2015, 26,500 children had benefited from individual assistance provided through these partner organizations.

Humanitarian Action for Children

unicef 

Total affected population: 10 million
Total affected children (under 18): 4.3 million

Total people to be reached in 2016: 778,000 (35 per cent adults)

Total children to be reached in 2016: 506,220

2016 programme targets

Child protection

- 800 unaccompanied and separated children benefitted from family tracing and reintegration follow up

Nutrition

- 17,000 children under 5 years suffering from malnutrition received treatment or a nutrition package at home
- 120,000 pregnant or lactating women benefitted from a nutrition package

WASH

- 200,000 people in cholera-affected areas benefitted from a complete WASH response package
- 70,000 people in drought-affected areas supported with emergency water access interventions
- 60,000 internally displaced persons benefitted from alternative sustainable sanitation strategies

Health

- 313,000 people living in high-risk areas received cholera vaccination

	Revised UNICEF 2015 targets (January-December)	UNICEF 2015 results
CHILD PROTECTION		
Social workers with skills in prevention of separation, family tracing and reintegration equipped to provide psychosocial support	200	142
Unaccompanied and separated children benefit from family tracing and reintegration follow up	300	501
EDUCATION		
Primary school-aged children are sensitized on disaster risk reduction ⁷	20,000	Planned for 2016
Structural engineers and Ministry of Education officers trained on seismic risk assessment for schools	40	17
Schools in disaster-prone areas assessed	25	150
NUTRITION		
Children under 5 years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes	20,000	16,140
Children under 5 years receiving micronutrient supplementation	540,000	543,922
HEALTH		
People living in high-risk areas receive two doses of the cholera vaccine ⁸	313,000	Postponed to 2016
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		
Internally displaced persons provided with sanitation services and people of Haitian origin deported from the Dominican Republic benefit from WASH support*	85,000	60,800
People in cholera-affected areas benefit from a complete WASH response package**	450,000	225,590
People in drought-affected areas are supported with emergency water access interventions	125,000	127,000

Results are through 31 October 2015 unless otherwise noted.

* Temporary emergency activities include water supply, emergency sanitation, hygiene sensitization and, more broadly, water systems rehabilitation in areas of return, benefiting both the local population and returnees.

** The complete package consists of: household disinfection, hygiene sensitization and cholera distribution (including post-distribution monitoring), water sources and systems assessment (chlorination levels, contamination risks)

Funding requirements

In line with the Global Humanitarian Overview and Humanitarian Needs Overview,¹⁴ UNICEF is requesting US\$13.4 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children and women in Haiti in 2016. With this funding, UNICEF will be able to sustain the level of surveillance and rapid response required for each case of cholera, ensure nutritional surveillance and treatment of children suffering from SAM, assist children and vulnerable people deported from the Dominican Republic, and reinforce emergency preparedness capacities within government counterparts and in schools in high-risk areas.

Sector	2016 requirements (US\$)
Nutrition	3,200,000
Health ⁹	800,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene ¹⁰	6,100,000
Child protection ¹¹ and education ¹²	3,000,000
Cluster transition support and emergency preparedness ¹³	300,000
Total	13,400,000

¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, September 2015.

² Preliminary (unofficial) results of a quick nutrition survey in the 20 communes most affected by the drought indicate alarming rates: Global acute malnutrition (GAM) average of 8.4 per cent; six communes in alert with a GAM greater than 10 per cent, out of which two communes would be above the emergency threshold with a GAM greater than 15 per cent and SAM between 8 and 10 per cent. The total estimated number of children in those 20 communes is 210,557, indicating approximately 17,686 children likely already affected by a form of malnutrition.

³ International Organization for Migration, June 2015.

⁴ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the International Organization for Migration, November 2015.

⁵ United Nations Development Programme, 'Human Development Index', 2015.

⁶ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2015 Inform Index.

⁷ Funding restrictions did not allow for the implementation of this activity in 2015.

⁸ Due to a late decision related to the global cholera vaccine stockpile and the late arrival of the vaccines in Haiti, the campaign is now planned for early 2016.

⁹ This includes US\$600,000 for the Ministry of Health cholera emergency response teams.

¹⁰ This includes US\$800,000 for the WASH emergency response in drought-affected areas.

¹¹ This includes US\$500,000 to US\$1 million for reproductive health services for teenage pregnancy, child rights and protection education along the border, as well as support for government institutions (IBESR, Child Protection Brigade) for birth registration/documentation and protection mechanism strengthening for migrant children; and for national NGOs to ensure adequate care services for at least 800 unaccompanied children.

¹² Child rights and protection sensitization programmes in schools.

¹³ Includes activities in schools for disaster risk sensitization and simulation exercises.

¹⁴ The Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti is under discussion between the United Nations, donors and non-governmental organizations and the initial proposed budgets may evolve over the next few of weeks.

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