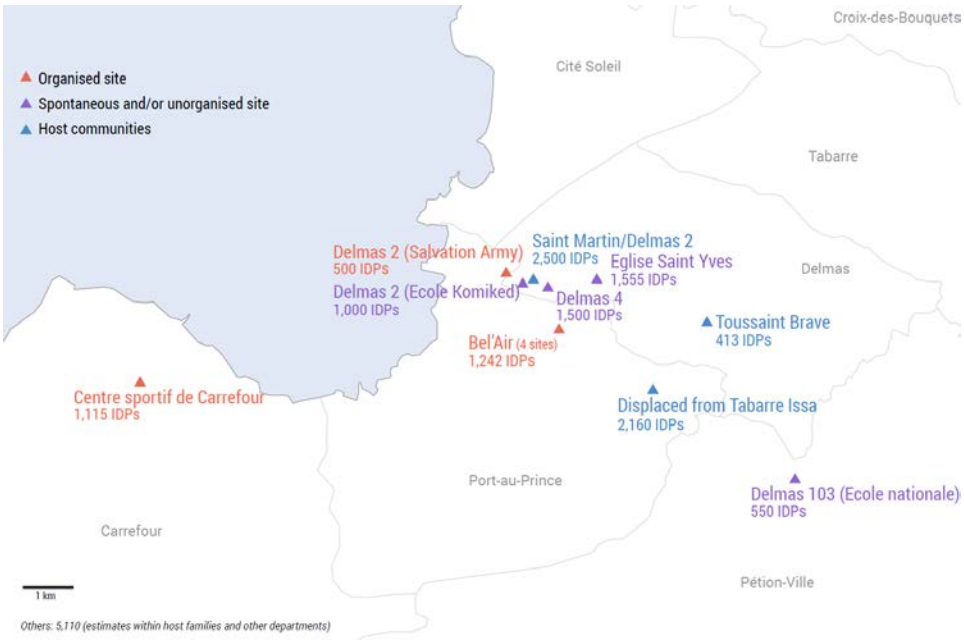
HAITI: Displacements due to gang violence in Port-au-Prince

Situation Report No. 4 - as of 1 July 2021

This report is produced by OCHA Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 23 June to 1 July 2021 and is based on the information and data available to date. The next report will be issued around 9 July.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The development of a relocation strategy is urgently needed, as the majority of displaced people want to be resettled outside of their neighbourhood of origin.
- Meeting the basic needs of IDPs at sites remains a priority, especially for the most vulnerable.
- MSF emergency centre in Martissant temporarily closed after targeted attack.
- Tropical Storm Elsa threatens Haiti in the coming days, potentially exposing already displaced and vulnerable people to a storm impact.



KEY FIGURES

1.5M
people affected

1.1M
Martissant, Bas-Delmas, Saint-Martin, Bel'Air, Cité Soleil

400K
in southern departments

1.1M
people in need of assistance

14K
IDPs in organised and spontaneous sites since June 2021

1.1M
people without access to essential services in Martissant, Bas-Delmas, Saint Martin, Bel'Air, Cité Soleil

214K
targeted for emergency assistance

4.5K
IDPs in organized sites

2.5K
IDPs in spontaneous sites

207K
people without access to essential services in Martissant, Bas-Delmas, Saint Martin, Bel'Air, Cité Soleil areas

18.1K
internally displaced

Bel'Air: 1,242 (IOM, Aug 2020)
from Tabarre Issa: 2,160 (IOM, Mar 2021)
Since June 2021:
Toussaint Brave: 413 (IOM)
Carrefour (Sports Centre): 855 (IOM)
Eglise St. Yves: 1,110 (IOM)
Delmas 103: 315 (IOM)
Delmas 2 (Salvation Army): 500 (tbc)
Delmas 2 (Ecole Komiked): 1,000 (tbc)
Delmas 4: 1,500 (tbc)
Saint Martin/Delmas 2: 2,500 (tbc)[1]
Miragoâne: 32 (tbc)
People separated from families: 940 (IOM)[2]
Others: 5,110 (estimates within host families and other departments)
Cité Soleil: 450 (tbc)

[1] The around 1,500 IDPs identified in a spontaneous site in Delmas 4 on 29 June (tbc) have been deducted from the 4,000 IDPs in host communities in Delmas 2.
[2] This represents the total number of people that have been separated from their families, who are staying in one of the displacement sites without them. These people are not currently staying at one of the sites.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between 22 and 29 June, confrontations between rival gangs in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area continued unabated. According to accounts from local populations and preliminary reports from human rights organizations, an unprecedented situation is currently unfolding in the metropolitan neighbourhoods of Martissant, Bas-Delmas, Cité Soleil and Croix-des-Bouquets, especially considering the rapid movement of thousands of displaced people. Escalating violence continues on an almost daily basis and is expected to last for some time, potentially triggering greater displacement and humanitarian needs.

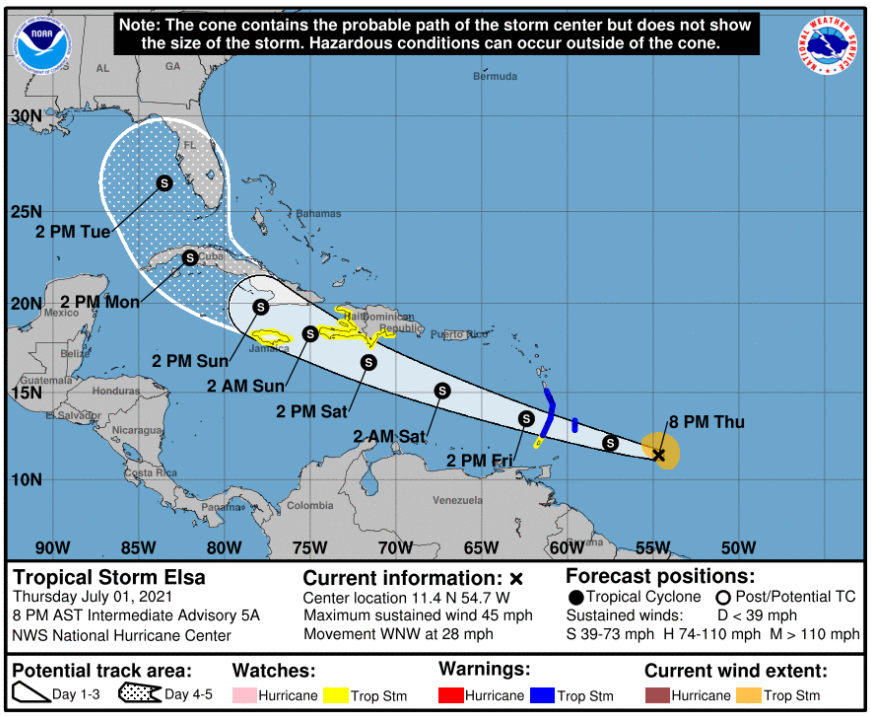
On 21 June, with violence escalating in Martissant, gang members killed four people, injured two more and attacked drivers and pedestrians heading towards the communes of Port-au-Prince and Carrefour. On 25 June, clashes flared up in Cité Soleil. Several injuries and the death of a two year-old girl and 10 gang members were reported. As a result, an unknown number of additional people became internally displaced, forced to flee the area in search of safety elsewhere. The injured were evacuated to the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) France hospital in Drouillard at great risk to the personal safety of response personnel. Around a dozen families were forced to flee to Canaan.

The following day, on 26 June, gang members burned 12 vehicles and killed one man during clashes in Croix-des-Bouquets. Gangs purposely targeted community members in retaliation for casualties suffered among their ranks.

That same afternoon, the MSF Belgium emergency centre in Martissant was the target of an armed attack. No injuries were reported, but MSF decided to evacuate its staff and patients. On 27 June, MSF announced the temporary one-week closure of the centre and the suspension of its ambulance services, as the safety of staff and patients cannot be guaranteed. Even before the attack, MSF emergency centre staff experienced challenges in reaching their workplace. Since clashes began, only MSF ambulances have been permitted to circulate, with caution, in order to transfer patients in the southern part of the city. Neither the National Ambulance Centre (CAN) nor the Haitian Red Cross dared to venture into these neighbourhoods.

The Government has set up a Task Force to manage the ongoing population displacement situation. To ensure coherence and coordination among all the actors involved, the Humanitarian Coordinator, OCHA and IOM held a meeting with the Task Force on 29 June, where coordination mechanisms, the response to urgent needs and the relocation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) were discussed. It was agreed that the Task Force and key players will continue to meet regularly to coordinate activities and discuss the evolving situation. One of the priorities of the Task Force is to find resources as soon as possible to relocate IDPs from different sites.

In addition to the already complex situation of ongoing violence and insecurity, a spike in COVID-19 cases and deaths and protracted political instability, forecasts from the US National Hurricane Center show that Tropical Storm Elsa could potentially hit Haiti between 3 and 4 July.



HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND CHALLENGES

Displacements

Over the span of four weeks, 14,700 people have been displaced amid the current surge in violence, more than 80 per cent of the 18,100 total displacements triggered by the ongoing crisis, an indication that violence and insecurity are worsening. While some 5,300 IDPs found refuge in seven different sites (five organized and two spontaneous), approximately 9,000 more sought shelter with host families.

According to data gathered through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) at three sites (Carrefour Sports Centre, St. Yves church and Delmas 103), 6 out of 10 IDPs are women or girls, with particularly high numbers of women and girls registered at the Sports Centre of Carrefour and in the St. Yves church.

More than 15 per cent of IDPs are elderly people (over 60 years old) and people with disabilities. At Delmas 103, more than half of IDPs (52 per cent) experience some form of disability. In addition to the very poor living conditions, this displacement site faces particular challenges in addressing the specific needs of people with disabilities.

A large number of children under 5 are sheltered at the Carrefour Sport Centre and Delmas 103. Overall, 1 out of 5 IDPs is a child under the age of 5. As such, the displaced population at the Carrefour site is vulnerable due to the high representation of women and children affected, while Delmas 103 has a very high percentage (23 per cent) of children under 5. (For more details, please refer to the results of the DTM at this link).

Since the last situation report was published on 22 June, there have not been any major changes with regard to population displacements. As of 1 July, 1.5 million people from the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the Sud Department have been affected by the ongoing crisis. The number of people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance and protection stands at 1.1 million, of which 214,000 are being targeted for assistance by humanitarian partners.

Challenges

The ongoing violence continues to hinder humanitarian access to the most vulnerable groups, leaving thousands of affected people with little to no assistance. A surge in requests for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights has been observed, with a 47 per cent increase in the number of takeoffs by UNHAS flights registered between May and June, which remains one of the few ways to effectively deliver aid to the southern part of the country.

The tireless efforts of local actors, including the faith-based organization World Renew and the Organization of Hearts for Change for Haiti's Impoverished Children (OCCED'H), have made it possible to provide a minimum level of assistance (food, hygiene kits) to the many displaced families living in the Bas-Delmas area, the Komiked school and Delmas 4 sites. On 29 June, the Haitian Red Cross also managed to carry out an assessment mission at the Salvation Army site. However, these initiatives are being carried out with great caution as the area is still plagued by insecurity.

As clashes continue, more displacements are expected. Due to limited access, it is difficult to monitor the displacement of people and their humanitarian and protection needs. While efforts have been made to set up camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) mechanisms, limited human resource capacity continues to hinder efforts aimed at strengthening coordination at all sites and effectively tracking population movements. As confirmed by the Mayor of Carrefour during a site visit on 1 July, robust on-site coordination mechanisms are absolutely essential to provide the assistance needed.

The potential impacts of Tropical Storm Elsa could further strain already stretched response capacities on the ground. It is expected that heavy rains could reach the southern part of the country over the weekend of 3-4 July, potentially causing localized flooding, landslides and damage to infrastructure. As such, humanitarian partners need to ensure that their contingency stocks, partially used to provide support to IDPs, are replenished in case a natural hazard-induced disaster occurs in the coming weeks or months.

Impact on other humanitarian activities

The current situation has had a significant impact on the effective implementation of development and humanitarian activities across the country, creating delays in the delivery of much needed assistance. Cash distributions in the Ouest, Nippes and Grand'Anse departments have been delayed or cancelled, affecting 30,570 beneficiaries. In addition, the blockage of national road number 2 continues to affect food transportation to the Grand'Anse, Sud, Nippes and Sud-Est departments.

Humanitarian partners report issues, including roadblocks or limited maritime transport, which are hindering their capacity to operate normally. Access difficulties continue to cause delays in the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to the

southern departments and the implementation of humanitarian and protection programs in conflict zones, such as education activities in Bas-Delmas. In an effort to overcome these barriers, partners are developing alternative solutions, such as a mobile application for psychosocial support, to reach people in need.

Impact on basic services and the economy

Heightened insecurity is causing major delays in the supply of fuel to the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince and other parts of the country, producing multifaceted consequences that continue to affect different aspects of economic and social life. For instance, this limits the availability of electricity and the operation of generators in hospitals.

The widespread looting and supply chain bottlenecks caused by fuel shortages, and the halting of activities by many commercial trucks as a preventive measure, have led to a rise in basic food prices. The latest estimates show that by May the cost of the food basket had risen by 13 per cent compared to February.

In addition, the rise in violence is likely to worsen Haiti's standing in international rankings of competitiveness and further perpetuate the protracted fall in foreign direct investment, which declined by more than 70 per cent between 2018 and 2020, dropping from US$105 million to $30 million in just two years. This would negatively affect job creation and poverty reduction, further diminishing the possibility of alleviating the already dire humanitarian and socioeconomic situation faced by the Haitian people.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Despite ongoing efforts by partners, displacement sites, such as the St. Yves church or Delmas 103, which host families with people living with disabilities, do not have the appropriate accommodations and services to assist affected people. The hygiene and protection conditions in these shelters are appalling, creating significant concerns amid a rise in COVID-19 cases and growing protection risks faced by vulnerable groups, including women and girls.

Priority needs in displacement sites include cleaning and organization of spaces as well as the distribution of clothes, hygiene kits and safe drinking water. Some shelters are in desperate need of repairs, including to their roofs, especially since heavy rainfall and strong winds are expected on the weekend of 2-4 July. Some sites report issues of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), as well as tensions within sites related to a lack of security and violence in the surrounding area. Such incidents have been reported at the Carrefour Sport Centre, St. Yves church and Delmas 103.

To date, an alternative solution to temporarily accommodate displaced people at other collective sites has yet to be found. A few families have left these sites on a voluntary basis to head to Cabaret. According to the Haitian Federation of Associations and Institutions for People with Disabilities (FHAIPH), other families are afraid to move there because of previous incidents of violence against people with disabilities.[1] Based on the DTM data gathered by IOM, less than five per cent of IDPs intend to return to their original residence. The majority (about 60 per cent) expressed the desire to be relocated to the Ouest Department as soon as possible.

To initiate the relocation of IDPs as soon as possible, the Government's Task Force has launched the elaboration of a plan with the support of a dedicated working group composed of national authorities and international partners. In order to move forward with the plan, however, an updated census needs to be conducted, financial and logistical assistance coordinated, and solid communication established with displaced people to better understand their situations.

For more information on specific needs, please refer to the section below on humanitarian needs and response activities per sector.

FUNDING

Despite several donors providing financial assistance to fund response activities, limited resources remain a significant constraint on response efforts, as needs continue to grow with the sustained deterioration of the situation on the ground. Immediate humanitarian funding needs are estimated at US$10 million; however, to date, only US$2.7 million has been mobilized, leaving a more than 70 per cent gap in funding. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has submitted a Rapid Response request to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for US$1 million to help immediately scale-up the provision of life-saving assistance and protection to displaced people.

[1] http://news.anmwe.com/haiti-indignation-contre-lassassinat-de-trois-3-femmes-handicapees-prises-pour-sorcieres/ and https://www.constanthaiti.info/2019/02/13/s-o-s-haiti-les-personnes-handicapees-en-difficulte-demandent-de-lassistance-aupres-des-autorites-concernees/

The financial requirements for the emergency are being reviewed following a meeting with the Government Task Force. It is expected that the situation and thus response operations will continue for three months, including emergency support for IDP sites and relocation activities, creating a significant need for additional funding to address the growing needs and protection risks of people displaced by the unfolding crisis.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The humanitarian response is being carried out in close coordination with various national institutions, such as the Civil Protection (DGPC), the Ministry of Health (MSPP), the National Office for Migration (ONM) and the Housing and Public Buildings Construction Unit (UCLBP), to ensure that a common operational picture of the evolving situation is established, including the identification of humanitarian and protection needs, response gaps and priority actions. In doing so, the humanitarian community's activities will continue to effectively compliment national response efforts to promote the efficient and well-targeted delivery of assistance to those most in need.

National and local authorities and humanitarian partners, including international and national NGOs and UN agencies, are providing lifesaving assistance in IDP sites that are currently accessible (Carrefour Sport Centre, St Yves Church, Delmas 103). Assistance includes the provision of safe water, food, NFIs, health services and supplies, psychosocial support and protection against SEA. The following response activities are being implemented by the respective sectoral partners.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

There is a need to increase the level of security in communities surrounding shelters and to improve the provision of medical and protection assistance and services to affected people, including the relocation of displaced people to safe and dignified spaces. Follow-up is required with families ready to be relocated to host families or relative's homes in other areas. Within communities and displacement sites, better monitoring of IDPs movements is needed.

Response:

IOM is registering IDPs in different locations through the DTM and will continue to register IDPs at other accessible sites over the coming days. IOM focal points are present at all sites and provide support to DGPC coordination efforts.

The survey on the rental market in the Ouest Department is ongoing and the relocation/return strategy for displaced people is under discussion with the Government.

The CCCM working group, co-led by the Government and IOM, held national level coordination meetings on 28 June. Meetings are convened twice a week in an effort to better coordinate the overall response. On average, 25 organisations actively participate in these meetings.

Gaps & Constraints:

The different CCCM approaches being used by partners, who are not contacting the local coordination committees before entering sites, are causing problems in camp management. Onsite coordination meetings must be strengthened in order to improve the coordination of activities.

Several organizations are conducting their own registrations despite the availability of IOM's existing data and information, placing IDPs in stressful situations and triggering movements between sites and within communities.

Increasing levels of violence and disorder have been observed overnight at the Carrefour Sports Centre and Delmas 103. People with weapons are forcefully entering sites and threatening IDPs, reinforcing the need for heightened security at displacement sites.

Cash/Vouchers

Needs:

Discussions are ongoing with the Government Task Force on the best approach to support the relocation of IDPs. Providing return or relocation assistance and income generating activities are being considered.

Response:

The Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), with the support of UNICEF/GPE, is providing conditional cash transfers to more than 2,000 households with school aged children in the Ouest department, including IDP children.

IOM, backed by ECHO, could possibly provide support to up to 300 vulnerable families with cash assistance for rent and relocation.

Gaps & Constraints:

Resources to adequately fund the relocation program will be critical to support the rapid and effective relocation of displaced people.

Education / Child protection / Communication with Communities

Needs:

Many children from conflict areas have been traumatized. Both those in sites and those temporarily hosted by relatives are in urgent need of psychosocial and mental health support. Child-friendly spaces need to be established to facilitate recreation activities and awareness-raising to promote behavior change must be implemented, including on hygiene, health and protection issues. Moreover, an immediate education response plan needs to be developed (through cash, catch-up classes, inclusion in host neighborhood schools, back to school programs, etc.) for tens of thousands of children in affected areas.

Response:

UNICEF/GPE is supporting the University Quisqueya in the organization of catch-up classes for children and adolescents in grade 9 and final year of secondary school in preparation for official exams in July. More than 5,000 vulnerable children in Martissant, Fontamara, Village de Dieu and Cite Soleil are being targeted.

UNICEF is also providing psychosocial support and organizing catch-up classes for more than 300 children from Tabarre Issa through CSO Kids Club. In Bel-Air, catch-up classes continue to be provided to 120 adolescents and youth 12-19 years old, and 240 children 12 years old or younger are benefiting from alternative education delivered in collaboration with local partner IDEJEN.

Gaps & Constraints:

There is an urgent need to conduct a needs assessment focusing on children of school age to better understand the different situations and bottlenecks that exist in order to provide them a safe environment and prepare them for the start of the school year in September. Some sites do not have enough appropriate spaces for the establishment of temporary learning spaces.

Due to the limited access to sites, it has been challenging to identify organizations who are already familiar with them and can conduct assessments in collaboration with DGPC. While concrete data is unavailable, it is estimated that more than 5,000 children are in need of assistance and there is a financial gap that must be covered in order to reach all of them.

Food Security

Needs:

Nearly 5,300 people sheltered in IDP sites depend on food assistance from partners such as WFP and the Fund for Economic and Social Assistance (FAES) to receive at least two meals a day.

Providing support to the Komiked school, Salvation Army and Delmas 4 sites has proven to be complicated to organize due to limited access which restricts the delivery of food.

Response:

WFP provided close to 5mt of food to OCCED'H to prepare and distribute two hot meals per day over the course of a week to 1,500 displaced people at the Komiked school in Delmas 2.

DGPC and local authorities, in close collaboration with WFP, continue to deliver two hot meals per day to 1,500 people at the main displacement site in Carrefour. FAES is distributing food to people sheltered at displacement sites in Carrefour, Delmas 103 and the St. Yves church.

World Renew distributed a one-month supply of food items and clean water to host families in Bas-Delmas.

Health

Needs:

The first assessments carried out in the various IDP sites have identified the following health needs: care for vulnerable people with specific health needs (pregnant and breastfeeding women, the elderly, young adolescents and children under five), the implementation of measures to combat COVID-19, the strengthening of local health institutions to provide free care for the sick and support for the transfer of pregnant women and serious health emergencies to the local hospital.

At the St. Yves church, poor hygiene conditions and overcrowding could cause various health problems, according to MSF Holland. Several cases of diarrhea have already been reported. In addition, preventive measures for COVID-19 cannot be applied/respected (distance/masks), increasing thus the risk of transmission of COVID-19 and other diseases.

A mobile clinic might be needed to provide primary health care and possible referrals, define vaccination coverage and identify cases of malnutrition in children under five.

Response:

World Renew distributed a one-month supply of sanitary pads for women and adolescent girls as well as COVID-19 prevention kits to 750 individuals affected in Bas-Delmas.

As of 5 July, PAHO/WHO will provide support to the Ouest Health Directorate (DSO), the technical arm of the MSPP in the Ouest Department, to establish a COVID-19 centre to carry out mass screening, contact tracing and sensitization of displaced people on preventative measures against the virus at the Carrefour site.

Through a mobile clinic, UNFPA together with Movement of Visionary Women in Haiti (MOFAVIDA), organized follow-ups for pregnant women, clinical and psychosocial care for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and family planning activities twice a week in Carrefour. In Delmas, UNFPA partnered with the Centres for Development and Health (CDS) to set up a mobile clinic on 25 June which reached 23 pregnant women. Other mobile clinics are planned for the upcoming days as well as referrals to the Petite Place Cazeau hospital.

In addition, birth unit kits and personal protective equipment were distributed to affected people and other inputs are being prepared to support the hospital in Arcachon 32. The DSO remains committed to facilitating the free care of patients at the local hospital in Arcachon.

MSF had initially made its emergency line available to the Carrefour site and the Martissant hospital, providing its fleet of ambulances for the referral of severe medical cases and incidents of GBV. However, this activity has been suspended for a week following the attack on the MSF emergency centre.

Ambulance transfers from the sites to the local hospital could be provided by CAN. For displaced people from Carrefour, the DSO will request the provision of a dedicated CAN ambulance for COVID-19 cases and is looking into solutions for the transfer of patients to the Arcachon Community Referral Hospital (HCR).

Gaps & Constraints:

The ongoing COVID-19 emergency and preparations for the hurricane season are delaying the mobilization of staff to respond to the needs of displaced people. There are difficulties in accessing affected areas due to violence and insecurity, making it difficult to have ambulances available to transfer patients. There is a lack of financial resources available to meet the medical needs of community health institutions, with PAHO/WHO redirecting funds from other programs for this purpose.

Nutrition

Needs:

All IDP sites are in urgent need of reinforced nutrition services for displaced children. Malnutrition screening and referencing for children under 5 is required. In addition, education for mothers on infant and young child feeding, proper hygiene and preventative COVID-19 measures and supplementary feeding for children 6-23 months is needed.

Response:

At the Carrefour Sports Centre, a mobile clinic has been in operation since 10 June, providing nutrition and health care services through the support of UNICEF's local partner, Network of Capable Women of Haiti (REFKAD). Screening and treatment of malnourished children is now being carried out twice a week. UNICEF has also provided nutrition supplies to bolster response efforts.

WFP delivered close to 0.65mt of USAID-funded Super Cereal (CSB) for children under 5 and pregnant women to help prevent malnutrition. Implementing partners have been trained to prepare CSB, which is currently being distributed at displacement sites in Carrefour and Delmas.

Gaps & Constraints:

Road access difficulties due to the presence of armed gangs prevents the delivery of nutrition supplies to health centres. In addition, insufficient funding is delaying the implementation of nutrition interventions at the IDP sites of Bas Delmas and Delmas 103.

Protection

Needs:

IOM conducted registrations at all displacement sites, enabling the identification of specific needs and vulnerabilities among the displaced population. The registration process identified several vulnerable groups, including children (1,340), lactating or pregnant women (103), the elderly (156), people with disabilities (274) and people with chronic illnesses (328).

The most pressing protection issues concern people with disabilities who fled Camp Lapiste and have since sought shelter in a school in Delmas 103 and the St Yves church. These two sites are overcrowded and face severe limitations in access to water and sanitation, creating additional health risks amid the pandemic. In addition, there are serious concerns of GBV as the separation of sheltered people by household, gender or age has not been feasible.

Response:

To mitigate the effects of the growing insecurity and violence on access to critical services, UNFPA continues to work with implementing partners, including Fondation Toya, to ensure access to their psychosocial services via a hotline and a Google Play application named Alo Toya.

After receiving allegations of sexual violence, and the reluctance of survivors to lodge formal complaints, UNFPA has launched a survey on GBV and sexual and reproductive health to be carried out by community-based workers using KoBo Toolbox, which will enable real-time data collection and analysis. Worryingly, SEA allegations have also been made against humanitarian workers. Partners are conducting SEA training and sensitization sessions, providing informative flyers, posters and audio materials for the visually impaired, especially at the Delmas 103 and St. Yves church sites.

Due to the critical situation at the Delmas 103 site, and the difficulties faced in ensuring appropriate conditions and the delivery of services, IOM has identified the relocation of sheltered people as a priority action. Six families have reportedly left the site for the Carbaret area. IOM will carry out sensitization sessions on relocation procedures and provide appropriate documentation to displaced people. In addition, IOM will conduct a mission to assess the conditions and needs at the site.

Moreover, IDPs at other sites, displaced both by recent and past episodes of violence, have started to leave or expressed interest in relocating. As such, IOM is currently conducting sensitization sessions with displaced people from Bel-Air at three sites (Lakou Mouzen, Fort National and Poste Marchand). A total of 65 families confirmed they have found a new place to stay.

IOM is delivering PSEA training to all the actors working/volunteering in the site management of the Carrefour Sports Centre.

Gaps & Constraints:

Ongoing access constraints, due to escalating violence and insecurity at sites or along the roads, continue to be the most pressing issue faced by humanitarian personnel. On June 26, gangs escalated their senseless violence on civilians and public infrastructure when they deliberately unleashed gunfire on a humanitarian hospital in Martissant.

Shelter/NFI

Needs:

St. Yves church is overcrowded and lacks basic services such as water, toilets and adequate sleeping spaces. Many people are sleeping in the church's court without access to any facilities. The Delmas 103 site, on the other hand, is not fit to host vulnerable people, especially people with disabilities. Despite the efforts of partners to improve conditions at the site, the space remains unsuitable to shelter displaced people.

Response:

Several hygiene kits, blankets, jerrycans and mattresses have been delivered to almost all the organized sites. The situation is highly unstable and newly displaced people seek refuge in shelters every day. An IN/OUT mechanism is being established by IOM.

Repairs are planned to temporarily fix the roof at Delmas 103. However, this solution would still leave the roof unable to withstand the heavy rains and high wind speeds associated with tropical storm activity.

IOM has planned distributions in Bas Delmas in collaboration with the Salvation Army and the Haitian Red Cross.

Gaps & Constraints:

Several partners have already used their prepositioned NFIs for the hurricane season. This will leave a significant gap in response capacities if they are not immediately replenished, with the formation of Tropical Storm Elsa creating an added degree of urgency.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

The WASH situation in the relocation site for disabled people and their families in Delmas 103 is disastrous, with no safe drinking water and intermittent provision of water through the National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) grid. The site currently has four heavily degraded latrines, totally full and unhygienic, with no possibility for mechanic emptying due to the limited space. In addition, there are no hand washing stations or waste management systems in place, endangering the health of displaced people.

At the Carrefour site, significant WASH needs remain despite all the support provided by partners. The provision of water for domestic use has been disrupted due to the breakdown of the DGPC's truck, resulting in the overuse of already limited safe drinking water for other purposes.

Response:

UNICEF partnered with Solidarites to install two 1,000-gallon tanks filled with safe drinking water for the displaced people of Delmas 103, completed with the distribution of buckets and jerrycans. At the same site, the required authorization was received for the manual emptying and rehabilitation of the four latrines during the nightly curfew period. However, this process was postponed on several occasions by the company contracted by Solidarites and was expected to have been completed by 30 June.

With UNICEF's support, Solidarites is preparing to build two showers and install a 600-gallon tank to strengthen the water storage capacities of the site. In addition, waste management materials and garbage cans will be provided and a handwashing device with soap will be installed.

UNICEF supported DINEPA to continue with the regular provision of safe drinking water in Carrefour and to refill the reservoir with water for domestic uses. At the St. Yves site, MSF Holland has installed bladders and is providing safe drinking water.

Gaps & Constraints:

The deteriorating security situation and related restrictions continue to limit the access of humanitarian organizations to displacement sites and affected people who have sought shelter outside these sites. The inadequate conditions at Delmas 103 remain a major challenge for WASH construction and rehabilitation works as well as regular sanitation and hygiene promotion. The prompt relocation of the displaced population hosted at this site remains a priority.

Logistics

Needs:

Unconditional access to affected neighborhoods is needed for effective aid delivery as well as the identification and monitoring of needs. When possible, alternative routes need to be identified to deliver aid to the affected population.

Response:

Following a request from humanitarian partners, including IOM and UNICEF, WFP has been providing land transport of NFIs to displacement sites around Port-au-Prince. To date, 67m3 of humanitarian aid has been delivered.

UNHAS airlifts transporting vital assistance and equipment to affected areas are being carried out from Port-au-Prince and other locations in the country, providing critical support to the humanitarian community in responding to the unfolding emergency. Aid deliveries are also being carried out by road whenever the security situation and roadblocks allow for it.

UNHAS has included Gressier – a commune located to the west of the main displacement sites – as a listed destination. This enables registered clients to book passengers and cargo to Gressier through the usual booking platform. For more information, please contact the Logistics Sector coordinator.

Gaps & Constraints:

The capacities of UNHAS and private carriers have been saturated due to the increasing demand for special flights by organizations operating in the southern part of the country. Fuel shortages continue to hinder operations that require vehicles, generators to operate necessary equipment, cold chain for pharmacies and oxygen plants, among others. The security situation continues to affect port operations, reducing the access and release of incoming relief supplies, including both food and non-food items.

Logistics constraints are being experienced in the provision of road transport for personnel and cargo from Port-au-Prince to the Carrefour displacement site and from the Gressier helicopter landing zone to Carrefour.

Access to the seaport terminals of Thor, Varreux and Lafito – located in Port-au-Prince's metropolitan area – is still limited, impeding the distribution of fuel and other commodities at national level.