

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian community mobilized to support the Government in the event of an emergency.
- 5.82 million people face acute food insecurity, of whom 2.35 million are in severe situation (IPC February - May 2017).
- Eight months after Hurricane Matthew, affected people still live in precarious conditions, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

### KEY FIGURES

Number of IDPs still living in 31 camps since the 2010 earthquake (March 2017) Source : DTM	46,691
Cumulative suspected cases of cholera Source:MSPP/DELR	5,282
Number of deaths due to cholera Source : MSPP	69
Population in moderate and acute food insecurity (IPC phase 2):	3.5 M
Population in crisis phase (IPC 3)	1.7M
Population in emergency phase (IPC 4)	>650,000
Number of children suffering from malnutrition Source : UNICEF	143,110
Number of returnees from Dominic. Rep. (Interviewed only) Source : IOM	195,967

### FUNDING

**291.5 million**  
required (US\$)

**19.2%** funded  
to date



The President of Haiti, Jovenel Moïse, during the launch of the hurricane season at the National Emergency Operations Centre (COUN). Photo: OCHA

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## Official launch of the 2017 hurricane season

### Haitian government relies on alert

June 1<sup>st</sup> marked the official start of the 2017 hurricane season in Haiti. The President of the Republic, Jovenel Moïse, and his Government, as well as members of the Parliament and the humanitarian community participated in the hurricane season launch.

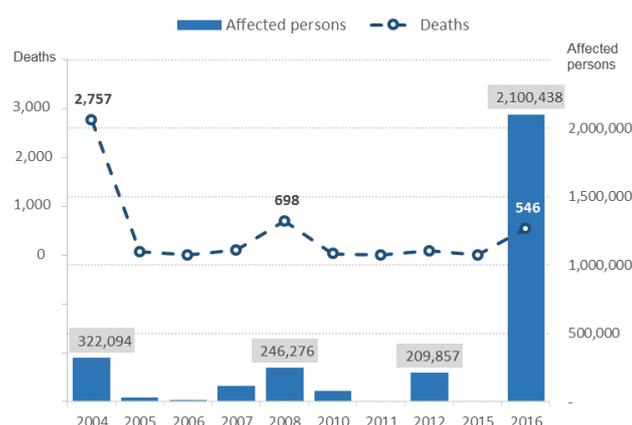
During the event, the President called on the National System for Risk and Disaster Management (SNGRD) to continue to mobilize their knowledge, resources and strategies so that the country could minimize losses and damages in the event of any catastrophe. In his speech, the Head of State called for joint efforts and the mobilization of all sectors in order to address the multiple vulnerabilities faced by the Haitian population and the accelerated degradation of the environment.

### Involvement of humanitarian actors

This year, the rainy season that began in April has already resulted in at least seven deaths in the departments of Grand'Anse and Nord-Ouest<sup>1</sup> and 15,000 households in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. From June onwards, this rainy season will coincide with the average hurricane season in the region for a period of five months, which will last until 30 November 2017. Usually, hydro-meteorological phenomena are most severe during this season.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), there is a 70% probability of 11 to 17 named storms, out of which 5 to 9 could become hurricanes, including 2 to 4 major hurricanes (category 3, 4 or 5)<sup>3</sup>. Over the past 15 years, the country has faced hurricanes that have caused major loss of lives, made many people vulnerable and led to loss of properties and infrastructures. In 2016, Hurricane Matthew killed more than 540 people and affected about 2.4 million people.

Fig1. Overview of the effects of hurricanes in Haiti in recent years. (2004 – 2016)



Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database

<sup>1</sup> HAÏTI : Inondations dans le Sud-Rapport de situation No.2 (01 mai 2017)

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ocha\\_rapport\\_de\\_situation\\_2\\_inondations\\_dans\\_le\\_sud\\_01\\_mai\\_2017.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ocha_rapport_de_situation_2_inondations_dans_le_sud_01_mai_2017.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.noaa.gov/media-release/above-normal-atlantic-hurricane-season-is-most-likely-year>

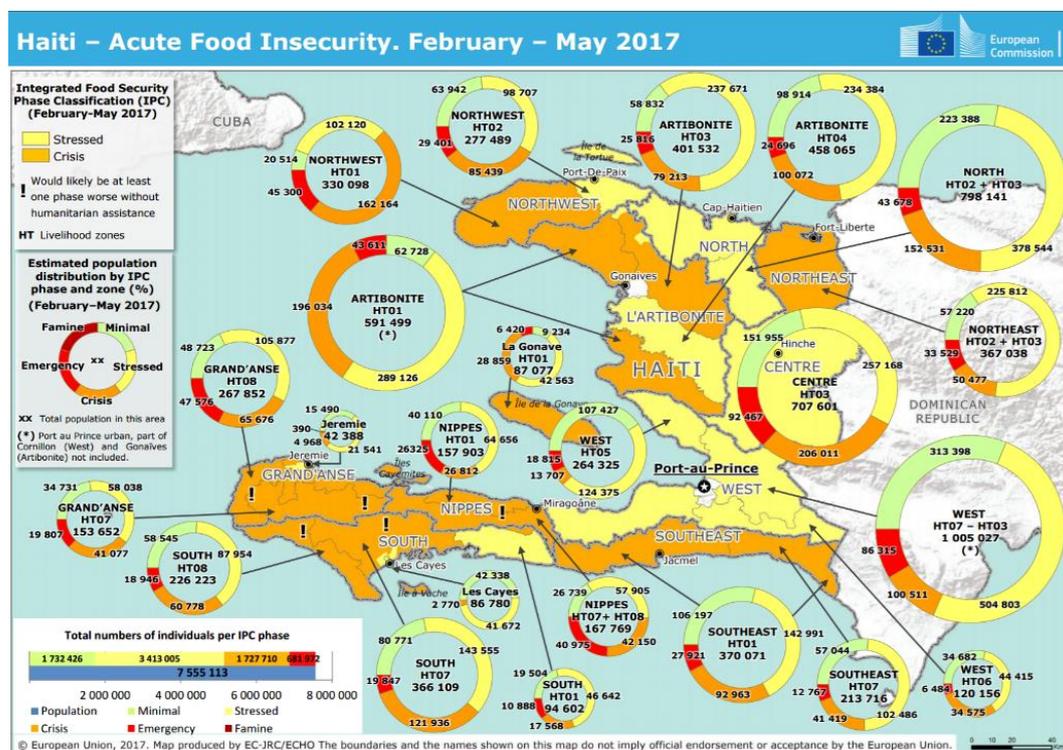
*"I will be with you, along with the entire Government, to support you during this worrying period. I strongly hope that at the end of the hurricane season, we will be able to congratulate ourselves for having limited the damages to the maximum, in case of any major hydro meteorological event"*  
 President of Haiti

Humanitarian agencies support the Government and local authorities through a decentralized coordination structure. In preparation for the cyclone season, they mobilize and pre-position contingency stocks. When the threat is imminent, the Haitian Government activates the National (COUN) and Departmental (COUD) Emergency Operations Centres to centralize information and coordinate needs assessments and responses with the humanitarian community.

At the event, the Humanitarian Coordinator ad interim renewed the commitment of the humanitarian community to support the Government within its capacities and available resources in the event of a crisis. He reiterated the readiness of the humanitarian community to assist coordination mechanisms at both national and local levels in order to avoid duplication and better serve the affected and most-at-risk populations. In addition, during the first ever-visit of the Director of the Haitian Civil Protection (DPC) to the Dominican Republic's National Emergency Commission (NEC), the two entities committed to develop a joint response plan in the event of a disaster on the island, with the support of OCHA and other international partners.

## Food security: 2.35 million people face severe acute food insecurity

The IPC (Integrated Food Security Classification) analysis of February to May 2017 revealed that approximately 5.82 million people are facing food insecurity. Of these, 2.35 million people are facing severe acute food insecurity<sup>4</sup>, of which 1.7 million people were classified in the crisis phase (IPC 3) and more than 650,000 were classified in the emergency phase (IPC 4). According to the IPC analytical framework, this emergency phase corresponds to an extreme loss of livelihood assets which leads to short-term deficits in food consumption with a very high risk of acute malnutrition or excessive mortality<sup>5</sup>.



<sup>4</sup> Haïti : Rapport IPC valable pour la période de Février-Mai 2017

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.cnsa509.org/>: Bulletin # 16: Panier alimentaire et conditions de sécurité alimentaire

The departments most affected by hurricane Matthew - Nippes, Grand'Anse and Sud - are classified in Phase 3 (crisis): with 42%, 39% and 32% of the population affected respectively. The departments of Sud-Est and Upper Artibonite, which have faced two consecutive years of drought, are also classified in Phase 3. Despite the emergency aid already provided, a deterioration of the humanitarian situation was observed at the beginning of the second quarter of 2017, which resulted in a very large decapitalization of households and limited access to food, as well as the inability of households to produce and generate income predominantly in remote areas.

To mitigate the situation, households adopt negative coping strategies, such as: increasing the production of charcoal which is harmful to an environment already degraded; placing children with foster families; sale of essential non-food items; migration to cities; non-enrolment / dropout of children from school and decrease in number of meals eaten per day.

### **The Food Security Sector remains underfunded**

As part of the response to the multi-sectorial needs generated by Hurricane Matthew, the food security sector has provided food assistance to more than 950,000 people in the departments of Grand'Anse, Sud, Sud-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest and Nippes since October 2016. The emergency response was implemented in the form of food distribution and cash transfers to households most affected by the hurricane. It also included recovery interventions focused on supporting the agricultural sector, such as distributions of seeds and agricultural tools, and cash-for-work activities. The sector prioritized the departments most affected by hurricane (Grand'Anse and Sud mainly). Other departments, like the Nord-Ouest, have not been sufficiently covered. Lack of funding limited geographical coverage and reduced the impact of recovery actions in relation to the scale of needs<sup>6</sup>.

Furthermore, heavy rains that struck the country in May 2017 caused widespread damage, mainly affecting Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud, Sud-Est, Nord-Ouest and Ouest departments. In Sud and Grand'Anse, bean crops, which represent one third of the cultivated land, were severely damaged, with expected yields reduced by half in some parts of the South and most of Grand'Anse, due to excessive humidity and localized flooding. The effects of the rainfall of April and May were not taken into account as unfavourable factors in the forecasting exercise that led to the projected scenario (with valid results from June to September 2017) of the last Acute Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) round conducted in February 2017; however, the probability of lower than average rainfall at critical periods for normal crops' development between July and September 2017 was considered.

Ongoing humanitarian aid and possible harvests expected as from June could help improve local food availability in various departments. However, this possible improvement will not be sufficient to induce a change in the situation in certain areas - particularly in the lower Nord-Ouest, La Gonâve, Artibonite, and Grand'Anse - due to the large decapitalization of households. Without food assistance, the most vulnerable populations of these departments would probably be in a more critical situation. At present, the food security sector remains underfunded as humanitarian needs are likely to increase with the ongoing hurricane season. Additional funding must be mobilized to ensure that the food needs of the 2.35 million people affected are effectively met.

*"If, for the period of June - September 2017, these zones remain in phase 3, it will be thanks to the effects of the emergency humanitarian aid" stated the National Coordination of the Food Security (CNSA)*

<sup>6</sup> Haiti : Bilan de sept mois de réponse à l'ouragan Matthew (Octobre-Avril 2017)

## 8 months after Hurricane Matthew,...

Hurricane Matthew, which violently struck Haiti on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2016, generated the greatest humanitarian crisis in the country since the 2010 earthquake. According to the post-disaster needs assessment, the hurricane caused US\$2.778 billion in damages, in addition to the 546 casualties recorded. Out of the 2.1 million people affected by the hurricane, 1.4 million were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance<sup>7</sup>.

The hurricane caused considerable damages, particularly in the housing and food security sectors. A total of 236,882 houses were affected, of which 44% were destroyed and 42% severely damaged. Approximately 428,000 farmers were decapitalised and basic production infrastructure was severely affected.

### The response to the humanitarian situation

Following Hurricane Matthew and the call for emergency humanitarian assistance, the humanitarian community put in place emergency response in close coordination with the Government of Haiti. The actors intervened in the areas of emergency shelter and essential non-food items, food security, nutrition and emergency agriculture, health, protection, including child protection and protection against gender-



The distribution of food aid by sea to hard-to-reach areas in the Tiburon Commune in the Sud Department in response to Hurricane Matthew  
Photo:WFP

-based violence, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, rapid rehabilitation, logistics and emergency telecommunications. Humanitarian actors targeted 750,000 people, which eventually increased to 806,000 people as regards emergency food aid. A review of the assistance provided during the seven months following the hurricane is available [here](#)<sup>8</sup>.

### Persistence of humanitarian needs

Despite the humanitarian assistance already provided in all sectors, affected people continue to live in precarious conditions, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. This is due to the fact that they were extremely vulnerable before the hurricane and with very low resilience to deal with the consequences of such a disaster. Out of the 56,127 houses that were assessed in the Sud and Grand'Anse departments, 19,914 were estimated to be in critical condition. The projected IPC analysis for the period of June to September 2017 reveals that households' access to food will remain a major limiting factor in improving the situation in departments affected by Hurricane Matthew. In the area of nutrition, about 3,500 malnourished children are still awaiting assistance. In Sud and Grand'Anse departments, more than twenty sanitary institutions that were moderately or severely affected by the hurricane have not yet been rehabilitated. Without recovery assistance, populations that were affected but not assisted risk falling into a graver humanitarian situation than the present post-Matthew context.

<sup>7</sup> Évaluation des besoins post catastrophe pour le cyclone Matthew (PDNA), Janvier 2017

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/haiti/document/haiti-ouragan-matthew-bilan-de-sept-mois-de-r%C3%A9ponse-%C3%A0-l%E2%80%99ouragan-matthew-0>

## Humanitarian funding

The 2017-2018 Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which was launched in February 2017 reflects a coherent and coordinated response to the several humanitarian challenges that continue to weaken the country. These challenges include the consequences of Hurricane Matthew, persistence of cholera, the worsening food insecurity situation and binational migration issue. In addition to these challenges is the increased vulnerability of the country to natural disasters, as well as the continued presence of about 46,691 people in 31 IDP camps since the 2010 earthquake.

The HRP requires US\$291.5 million to assist 2.4 million people with critical needs in the various departments of the country, including the 1.4 million people affected by Hurricane Matthew. To date, contributions received amount to US \$56 million (19.2%). In addition to these contributions is a sum of US\$33.9 million for activities outside the HRP. The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) of Haiti and related projects can be viewed online by following the links: [HRP Haiti \(2017-2018\)](#) and [Projects on OPS and FTS](#).

Despite the efforts of donors to support the Government and humanitarian actors in assisting the affected population, enormous humanitarian needs remain uncovered in all sectors. In order to continue providing humanitarian assistance and recovery assistance to the populations most in need, humanitarian agencies require additional financial or in-kind support from donors.

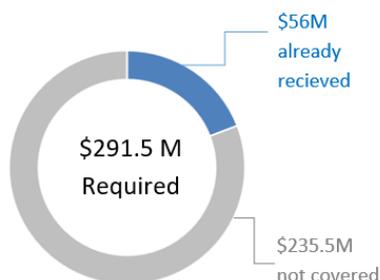


Fig. 2: Total Contribution by Donors and Sectors inside HRP 2017-2018 (in USD)

Donor	Contribution	Sector	Required	Financed
United States of America	21.2 M	Food Security	92.9 M	33.7 M
ECHO	12.0 M	Shelter/NFI**	41.3 M	5.5 M
Canada	4.3 M	Cholera	34.7 M	1.7 M
United Kingdom	2.9 M	ERL***	25.7 M	0.0 M
Japan	2.6 M	Health	25.7 M	0.8 M
World Food Programme	2.5 M	Education	16.8 M	2.8 M
Switzerland	2.0 M	DTM/CCCM	14.9 M	0.0 M
UNICEF NC/Spain	1.7 M	WASH	14.7 M	5.7 M
Argentina	1.2 M	Protection	13.6 M	0.8 M
ACF - Spain	0.9 M	Nutrition	6.7 M	0.03 M
Friends of UNFPA	0.7 M	Logistique	2.1 M	0.2 M
IOM	0.7 M	Coordination	2.2 M	0.3 M
Others*	3.2 M	Not Specified	-	4.5 M

\*UNICEF National Committee/Germany, World Vision Australia, World Vision Taiwan, Private (individual & organizations), Germany, Spain, US Fund for UNICEF, Sweden, UNICEF National Committee/France, Finland, UNICEF National Committee/Korea (Republic), UNICEF National Committee/Canada, UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom, UNICEF National Committee/Norway, Peru, Not specified

\*\*Shelter and Non Food Items

\*\*\*Early Recovery and Livelihoods

Source: FTS

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