

HIGHLIGHTS

- Commemoration of the first anniversary of Hurricane Matthew. Despite the current response, humanitarian needs persist.
- Hurricane Season: Hurricanes Irma and Maria caused 5 deaths in Haiti in September.
- The humanitarian community has revised the budget of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan with 34% decrease.

KEY FIGURES

Number of IDPs still living in 27 camps set up in response to the 2010 earthquake (Sept. 2017)	37,667
Source: DTM	
Cumulative suspected cases of cholera (Jan-Sep. 2017)	10 814
Source: MSPP/DELR	
Number of deaths due to cholera (Jan-Sep. 2017)	107
Source: MSPP/DELR	
Population moderately food insecure (IPC Phase 2):	3M
Population in crisis phase (IPC Phase 3&4)	1.32M
Number of children suffering from malnutrition	143 110
Source : UNICEF	
Numbers of Haitian returned from Dom. Rep. (17 Sep. 2017)	229,885
Source: OIM	

FUNDING

291.5 million
Required (US\$)

23.8% financed
Till date



Repair work on a house damaged by Hurricane Matthew in the department of Grand'Anse.
Photo: JPHRO

In this issue

- One year after Hurricane Matthew ... P.1
- 2017 Hurricane season, so far ... P.3
- 2017 HRP Budget revised... P.3
- From IDP to craftswoman... P.6

One year after Hurricane Matthew, humanitarian needs persist

From 3 to 13 October 2017, the authorities of the departments of Sud and Grand'Anse, commemorated the first anniversary of Hurricane Matthew, a Category 4 storm that violently struck the country on October 4, 2016. The departmental delegates of Sud and Grand'Anse, the most affected region by the hurricane, seized the opportunity to thank humanitarian actors who intervened in the aftermath of the disaster. They also went further to highlight the fact that further efforts are needed to propel the recovery process of affected communities.

To support the 1.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance as a result of hurricane Matthew, the humanitarian community in Haiti intervened in various phases. Humanitarian actors provided emergency response to meet the immediate basic needs of the affected population following the passage of the hurricane in accordance with the humanitarian principles. Subsequently, they coordinated early recovery actions while implementing the transition process to community development. However, there are still significant challenges faced by different sectors in restoring the resilience of the population who were already living in a context of preexisting vulnerability due to the effects of different phenomena and frequent exposure to climatic and seismic hazards.



A young school boy presenting recommendations to address child protection issues to the authorities during the activities commemorating the first anniversary of Hurricane Matthew 2017 Photo: OCHA Haiti

Achievements and challenges

To provide immediate support to the populations in need of humanitarian assistance in the six most affected departments, about one million people received emergency non-food items kits. Humanitarian actors activated chlorination points and distributed home water treatment products as well as kits for safe storage of drinking water in order to prevent cholera and other water-related diseases. Drinking water and sanitation services were provided to 139 out of 352 targeted schools and as well as to health facilities. In the food security and nutrition sectors, 517,205 people received food assistance while 44,429 pregnant and lactating women and 42,062 children aged 6-59 months received specialized nutritional products. In addition, 10,628 children with severe acute

¹ Rapport de situation #2 Pluies du 15 au 17 mai 2017

² https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ocha_rapport_de_situation_2_inondations_dans_le_sud_01_mai_2017.pdf

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

malnutrition and 6,258 children with moderate acute malnutrition were treated. In the same vein, 32,960 children aged 6 to 24 months received micronutrient powders to improve the nutritional quality of their diet. In terms of health, 11,223 women of childbearing age received specific health assistance and 251 reproductive health kits were distributed to 41 health centers.

The sustainable actions implemented by humanitarian actors to facilitate transition and recovery from the disaster included provision of basic community services to 1,781 displaced households in their neighborhoods of origin in order to enable their return. Water rehabilitation activities are still ongoing in the affected areas. Furthermore, 14,041 houses in Grand'Anse and Sud were repaired or rehabilitated and metal sheets were distributed to 6,831 households for rehabilitation of their homes. At the same time, 87,000 children benefited from interventions in the education sector either through the rehabilitation of schools or supply of equipment to their schools and the provision of learning materials. In the health sector, 16 affected health structures were rehabilitated while rehabilitation of emergency rooms in departmental hospitals are still ongoing in the departments of Sud and Grand'Anse. To promote recovery of livelihood activities, 270,170 households received agricultural inputs and tools, 1,500 fishing households received fishing materials while 15,022 other vulnerable people participated in agroforestry restoration activities and income-generating activities. In addition, 196,606 households were directly involved in temporary employment activities while 529,228 emergency jobs were created in the most affected areas. 1,654 micro and small businesses also received support and benefited from management and entrepreneurship training to enable them bounce back.



View of the Remy Zamor National School of Laval, in the city of Les Cayes, Southern Department of Haiti, before and after the rehabilitation. This intervention is part of the Rehabilitation Program for Schools affected by Hurricane Matthew in 2016, implemented by UNICEF in partnership with the Catholic Education Episcopal Commission with funding from USAID. Photo: UNICEF

Resilience threatened

Despite the efforts made by the humanitarian community, the needs of some of the people affected by hurricane Matthew have still not been met due to insufficient funding. In fact, only 10% of damaged houses have been repaired and only about 1% of destroyed homes have benefited from reconstruction programs. This situation further increases the vulnerability and reduces the resilience capacity of over 80,000 households in the face of potential new disasters. In the education sector, only 46 per cent of the 1,132 affected schools were rehabilitated or reconstructed, which may deprive 50,000 children of their rights to education. There is also a risk of increasing the incidence of water-borne infectious diseases (cholera, acute diarrhea) in areas affected if sanitation facilities are not rehabilitated⁴.

⁴ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/haiti/document/haiti-periodic-monitoring-report-sept-2017-fr>

The joint efforts of the Haitian authorities and the humanitarian community to respond to the needs generated by Hurricane Matthew are considerable. However, the recovery needs of the most affected population persist and require significant measures to reduce their vulnerability and strengthen their resilience to natural hazards.

2017 hurricane season: Haiti remains on alert

Five months after the official start of the 2017 hurricane season that runs from June 1 to November 30, no less than 14 hydro-meteorological events have occurred in the Caribbean region. The torrential rains, strong winds and rising tides that accompanied these phenomena have caused considerable damages in various countries of the region, affecting several million people and leaving hundreds of thousands homeless and displaced.

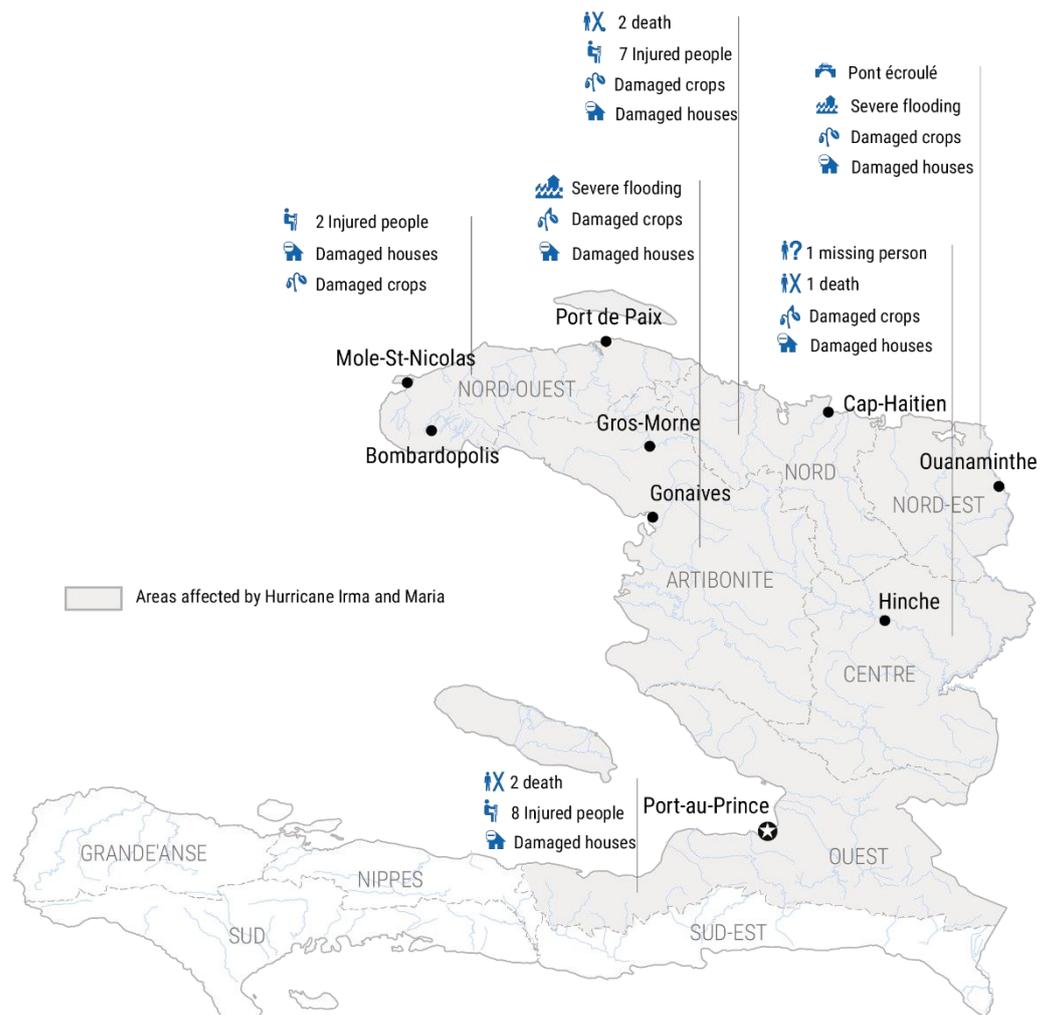
So far, Haiti has been threatened by two major cyclones - Irma and Maria. Hurricane Irma, category 5 on the Saffir-Simpson scale, deflected the northern coast of Haiti on Thursday, 7 September. Two weeks later, Hurricane Maria, category 3, also deflected the northern coast of the country on the night of Thursday, 21 September. The corollary effects of the two phenomena, including heavy rains and winds caused damages, albeit less than expected, but nevertheless with negative effects in the departments of Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Nord, Artibonite and Centre.

Effects of hurricanes Irma and Maria in Haiti

The two hurricanes led to five deaths, 17 injured and one disappearance. Partial floods were recorded in 22 communes in six departments of the country following the passage of Irma and three communes in the Nord Department, following Maria. Heavy floods were experienced in the communes of Ouanaminthe and St Raphael due to Hurricane Irma and Maria respectively. 8,763 and 2,113 people were affected by floods in the Nord-Est and Nord departments respectively, Hurricane Irma destroyed 522 homes, damaged

Because of its geographical position, Haiti is highly exposed to natural disasters. The island is one of the high-risk countries of the El Niño climate phenomenon.

Fig 1. Damages caused by hurricanes Irma and Maria



Source : DPC (Direction de la protection civile), OCHA

3,044 others and caused flooding in 4,933 houses, particularly in the Ouest and Nord-Est⁵. Both hurricanes also affected agriculture, the main source of income in rural communities⁶.

According to Post-Irma Rapid Assessment Commission, the impact of Irma on the agricultural sector varies between 25% and 35% in Nord-Est, Nord, Nord-Ouest, Artibonite and Centre. Across the departments, significant losses were recorded in banana, bean, rice and vegetable crops at different stages of development according to the agro-ecological region. Loss of fishing tools in some coastal municipalities was also recorded. Floods in Nord-Est caused by the overflow of River Jassa affected about 450 hectares of agricultural perimeters causing considerable losses in rice plantations, okra, sweet potatoes, bananas, peppers, peas. In general, 50% of plantations in the Nord-Est were affected by hurricane Irma. According to the preliminary results of the IPC analysis, this effect in addition to the residual impact of droughts in 2015/2016 contributed to the department being one of the 2 most affected by food insecurity in the country with the Nord-Est department is presently classified in crisis phase.

The humanitarian community mobilized

Through the activation of the National Emergency Operations Center (COUN) and the various Departmental Emergency Operations Centers (COUD), the Government of Haiti coordinated humanitarian activities during the passage of hurricanes Irma and Maria. 75 temporary shelters were opened to shelter 12,400 people from hurricane Irma while 34 temporary shelters were opened in preparedness for hurricane Maria. The humanitarian community provided support at various levels to strengthen the response and response capacities of the government. Humanitarian agencies mobilized their staff in COUN and COUD and pre-positioned stocks for response. Humanitarian actors in the Nord-Ouest, Nord and Nord-Est established mobile clinics, medical and family planning services in temporary shelters and more affected areas to target vulnerable women while hygiene and birth kits were distributed after the hurricane. Hot meals were provided to 3,422 people while 5.5 tons of energy biscuits were distributed to 3,400 people in open temporary shelters.

To prevent the resurgence of cholera, surveillance was strengthened in the northern region. In support of the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA), the activities of actors involved in the alert-response system for cholera control focused on access to drinking water and sanitation in the most affected areas. In Lower Artibonite, the presence of actors was strengthened to prevent the spread of existing outbreaks in Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite and Verrettes by doubling the Mobile Rapid Intervention Teams (EMIRA). For the education sector, school kits were distributed to approximately 25,000 children in the Nord and the Nord-Est departments to facilitate the resumption of school activities. Humanitarian partners also participated in disaster assessments to assess the extent of damages and estimate humanitarian needs in the areas affected.

Maintain the mobilization

Since the beginning of the current hurricane season, the humanitarian community has shown firm commitment in supporting the Haitian government, particularly in the development of the 2017 Hydro-meteorological Contingency Plan. This same partnership facilitated the implementation of 2017 Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) at 3 different administrative levels on 9 and 10 August - National Emergency Operation Center, the Sud-Est Departmental Emergency Operation Center in Jacmel and the Municipal Emergency Operation Center of Marigot. This year's SIMEX was inspired by the scenario in the contingency plan for the hurricane season.

In consideration that the cyclone season is ongoing and the vulnerability of populations in the at-risk areas, humanitarian actors remain on alert to mitigate and respond to any disaster that might occur during this period. Thus, consultations are continuing to consolidate the contingency plan; update the contingency stocks, physical and operational presence maps of actors as well as the maps of the zones at risk. The

⁵ Post-Irma Rapid Assessment Report - Report prepared by the Post-Irma Rapid Assessment Commission - September 2017

⁶ Hurricane Irma Situation Report - Hurricane Maria situation Report

humanitarian community and governmental bodies are also working to adapt standard tools for disaster assessment to the context of Haiti. More information is available on the website: haiti.humanitarianresponse.info.

Low level of funding – Financial requirements for HRP 2017 revised

In September 2017, the humanitarian community launched the Periodic Monitoring Report (PMR) to assess the evolution of the humanitarian context in Haiti, the achievements in relation to the objectives set out in the 2017-2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the challenges faced in the context of the current response. According to the PMR, funding is the main hindrance preventing most sectors from achieving their goals of meeting the needs generated by Hurricane Matthew as well other parallel humanitarian issues including cholera, the binational situation, the IDPs of the 2010 earthquake. In fact, as of September 2017, humanitarian actors were able to mobilize only 66 million dollars (22.6%) out of the 291.5 million requested.

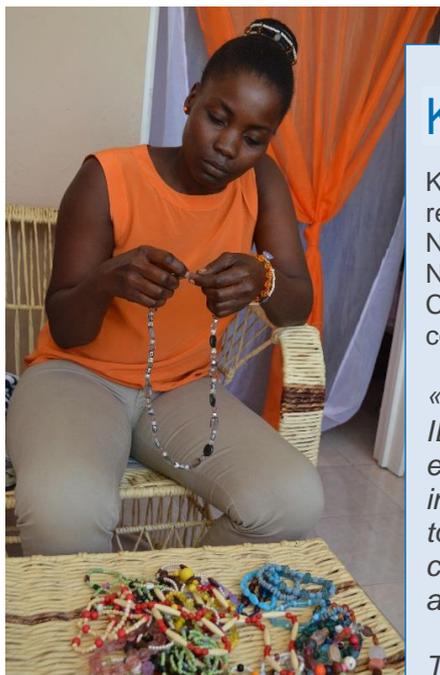
Humanitarian actors had to review some of their objectives in order to deal with this situation. Thus, the humanitarian community readjusted some projects for the year 2017 in the Humanitarian Response Plan particularly unfunded projects and projects with objectives that no longer fit within the evolution of the current humanitarian context. At the end of this process, the total amount required in 2017 for HRP 2017-2018 dropped to \$191.5 million, a 34% decrease from the original proposal. More information is available in the monitoring report: haiti.humanitarianresponse.info.

Fig 2. Revised budget and number of people targeted in HRP 2017 according to the PMR

	INITIAL				REVISED			
	People in need	People targeted	Funded	Budget	People in need	People targeted	Funded*	Budget
1. Non-food items 2. Camp Coordination & Camp Mgt. 3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene								
Food Security	1,5M	1,3M	39,4M	92,9M	1,5M	1,3M	39,4M	60,1M
Shelter/BNA	806K	525K	5,5M	41,3M	806K	299K	5,5M	26,8M
Cholera	2,2M	2,2M	4,8M	34,7M	2,2M	2,2M	4,8M	34,5M
Health	2,1M	1,8M	0,8M	25,7M	2,1M	1,8M	0,8M	25M
Recovery	1M	370K	-	25,7M	1M	68K	-	4,6M
Education	300K	150K	2,8M	16,8M	300K	150K	2,8M	6,1M
CCCM ²	230K	213K	-	14,9M	230K	41K	-	5,5M
WASH	1,4M	1M	2,5M	14,7M	1,4M	1M	2,5M	13,4M
Protection	854K	427K	0,8M	13,6M	854K	134K	0,8M	6,2M
Nutrition	205K	149K	-	6,7M	205K	111K	33K	5,0M
Coordination	-	-	0,5M	2,2M	-	-	0,5M	2,2M
Logistic	-	-	1,4M	2,1M	-	-	1,4M	2,1M
Non specified	-	-	7,4M	-	-	-	7,4M	-
TOTAL	2,7M**	2,4M**	\$65,9M	\$291,5M	2,7M**	2,4M**	\$66M	\$191,5M

*Humanitarian Funding enregistered by FTS

**The total is not the total of the column, since the same persons may appear more than once



Ketia Antoine, in her workshop finalizing a piece to be sold. Photo: OCHA Haiti

Ketia Antoine, from IDP to craftswoman

Ketia Antoine, 36 years old, single mother of a 5-year-old boy. In 2016, she was recruited among the 700 beneficiaries of the 5th phase of the initiative - Return to Neighborhood (RTN) - funded by ECHO and implemented by Concern Worldwide Non-Governmental Organization. This relocation program under the Camp Coordination and Camp Management sector included a vocational training component to facilitate the economic recovery of beneficiaries.

« After the 2010 earthquake, my house was destroyed and I took refuge in an IDP camp. This is where I met the Concern team in February 2016. After explaining to me the purpose of their visit to the camp, I immediately integrated in the craft-making training program. For six months, I learnt how to make jewelries with pearls, marbles and recycled materials. I also took courses on techniques of buying and selling, micro-business management and nutrition. I also attended sessions on hygiene and stress management.

This craft-making training has made a significant difference in my life. Today, it is my only source of income for caring for myself and my son, who I raise on my own. From an emotional point of view, I feel more fulfilled because I have a job, I make a living and I can make my own decisions. I try my best to gain more knowledge in the field because I dream of being able to train other people and open my own workshop to earn much more money soon. »

As part of this program, Concern and other partners supported the relocation process of 7,520 people living in IDP camps following the 2010 earthquake. In addition to the funds allocated for rent to enable them to leave the camps, there included also vocational training and small business management programs as well as cash donations to create or strengthen income-generating activities.

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