

2016

FLASH APPEAL

OCTOBER



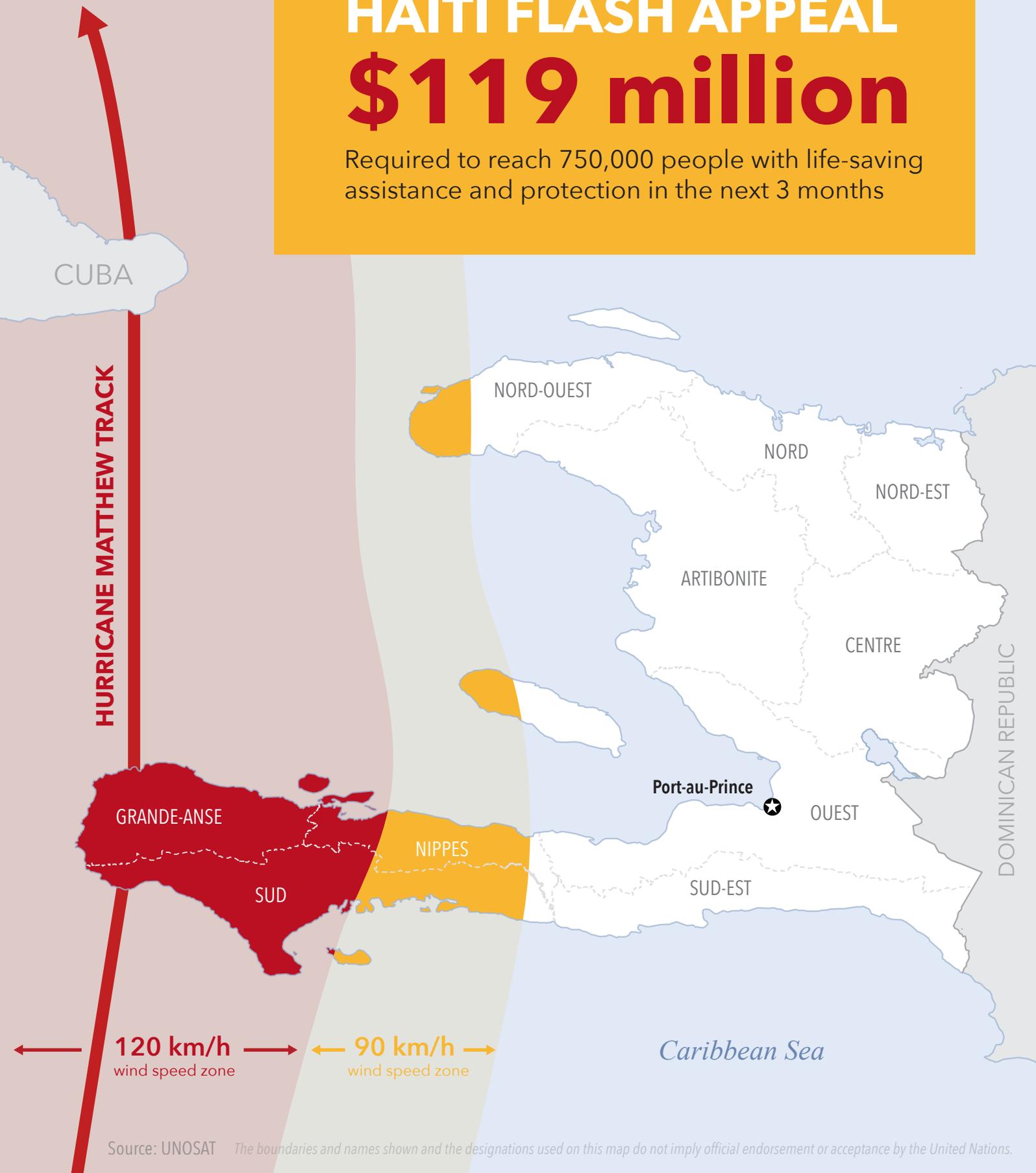
HAITI

Photo: Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH

HAITI FLASH APPEAL

\$119 million

Required to reach 750,000 people with life-saving assistance and protection in the next 3 months



Source: UNOSAT *The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners in support of the national government. It covers the period from October - December and is issued on 10 October 2016.

HAITI

OVERVIEW OF CRISIS

After cutting a deadly swath across the Caribbean region, Hurricane Matthew, a Category 4 storm with sustained winds of 235 km/h, violently struck south-western Haiti on 4 October causing widespread damage, flooding and displacement. The poverty level of the population in this area reaches 70 per cent. Hurricane Matthew has resulted in the largest humanitarian crisis in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake at a time when the country is already facing an increase in the number of cholera cases, and severe food insecurity and malnutrition.

Presidential elections planned on 9 October have been postponed. The country's authorities are mounting the response operation and have appealed for international assistance. The impact of the hurricane has to be seen against the background of underlying and chronic risks and vulnerabilities throughout the country, which is highly prone to natural hazards. This appeal focuses on those immediate humanitarian needs arising from Hurricane Matthew.

Scope and magnitude of the hurricane

According to initial estimates by UNOSAT based on the track of the hurricane, more than 1.2 million people in Haiti have been exposed to winds in excess of 120 km/h in the Departments Grand'Anse, Sud and western tip of Nippes. Winds caused significant damage to well-built framed homes removing roofs, snapping and uprooting trees. More makeshift housing were completely destroyed. The town of Jérémie (population 42,000) was very severely damaged and telecommunications were entirely disrupted across the western tip of Haiti.

Extreme rainfall, more than 200mm in less than 24 hours, occurred more to the east in and around the Golf of Gonaïve. Almost 2 million people have been exposed to extreme precipitation. The worst-hit Departments in terms of rainfall are Grand'Anse, Nippes, the western part of Sud, including the area around Les Cayes, as well as parts of Ouest and Artibonite (see map on page 4).

Particularly vulnerable to flooding are the plains around Les Cayes and those south of Gonaïve, where the risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases is increasing.

In this area, the main livelihoods are small-scale farming and gardening, fishery and charcoal production. Initial areal footage indicates that agricultural and fishery assets have suffered massive damage. WFP estimates that up to 80 per cent of the harvest was lost. The situation further inland remains unclear at the time of publishing this appeal and may result in further humanitarian needs.

POPULATION PROJECTION 2015

Dept. Grand'Anse	472,788	Dept. Sud	772,601
Town of Jérémie	42,000	Les Cayes	86,780

Vulnerable population

Only 24 per cent of the population in Grand'Anse and Sud live in urban centres (Jérémie, Les Cayes). The majority are in more inaccessible rural areas. Some 1.4 million people are in need of assistance, of which 750,000 are targeted with urgent and immediate assistance in this appeal. So far, more than 300 deaths have been reported and more than 61,000 people remain displaced. According to UNICEF, 2,000 children were reportedly evacuated from residential centers. Over 300 schools have been damaged, mostly in the Grand South departments (Grand'Anse, Nippes, and South), representing over 100,000 children affected as indicated by the Ministry of Education. Accessing safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities are major challenges. Where cholera was already active, the heavy rains throughout most of the country created a very high risk of its propagation, in addition to many other waterborne diseases that could affect thousands of families and children already at risk across all of the country.

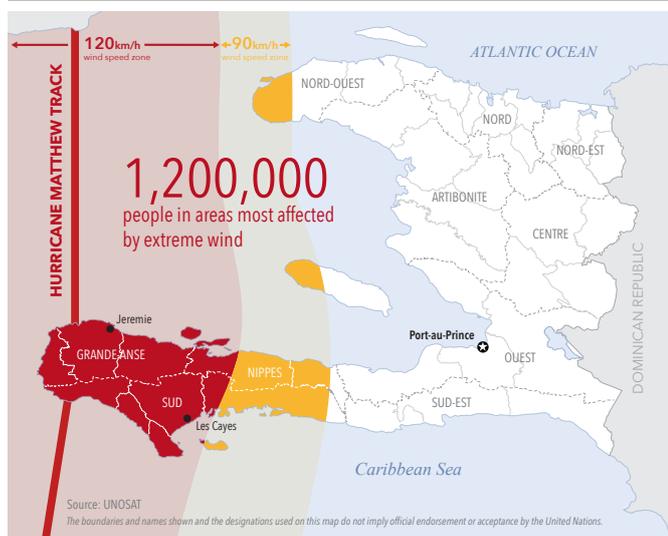
Response Considerations

Logistics constraints: Efforts to access the worst-affected areas of Haiti, including the Grand'Anse and Sud departments, have been severely hampered by flooding, the collapse of communications networks and the destruction of vital infrastructure. Crucial roads in affected areas are slowly being restored.

Cholera: The Hurricane poses a risk of a renewed spike in the number of cholera cases due to the impact on the water infrastructure and the severe flooding. At the time of the disaster, cholera incidence rates had already surpassed those of previous years.

Gender: Forty-four per cent of Haitian families are female-headed households, and women represent a majority of people living in acute poverty. As such, it is critical to ensure that needs of the most vulnerable, including women and girls, are identified and prioritized. Health centers should ensure to have the capacity to provide emergency response to Sexual and Gender-based Violence as part of a multi-sectoral approach. Furthermore, women's groups and leaders, especially in the Grand'Anse area, have mobilized as first responders. The response efforts will thus recognize and engage them in the coordination of the response, identifying

WIND SPEED EXPOSURE



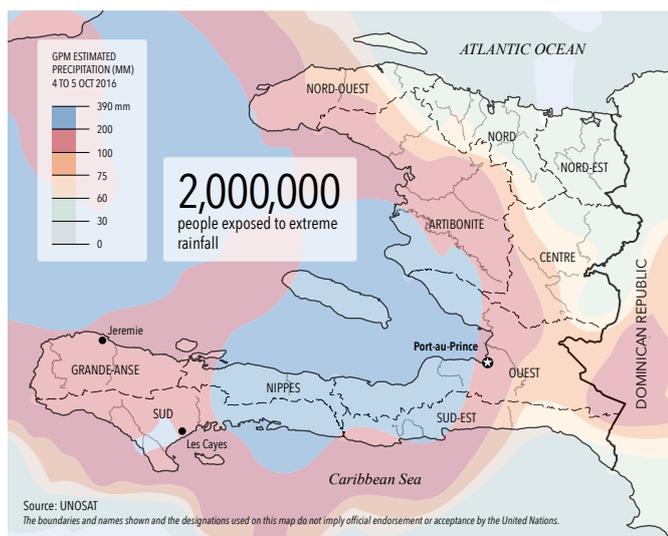
specific needs and reaching out to affected women and girls. According to UNFPA, more than 8,400 pregnant women are expected to give birth in the next three months and 1,200 women will need Caesarean sections. In addition, among the 1.2 million people affected by the hurricane, more than 280,000 are women of childbearing age who will need appropriate health services.

Recovery planning: The Government of Haiti has underscored the importance for response activities to include responsible recovery and disaster risk reduction, especially considering the land planning issues in the affected areas.

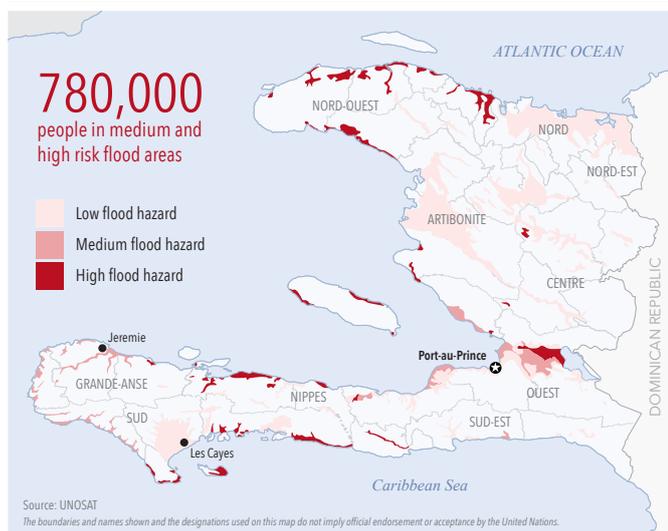
Limited response capacity: The number of humanitarian actors has decreased considerably since the 2010 earthquake from 512 at the peak of the response to 84 in 2016. At the time of writing this appeal, most humanitarian actors are facing financial constraints, limiting their ability to deliver.

Coordination: The Government of Haiti is leading the humanitarian response and as such remains accountable to the Haitian population with regard to the provision of life-saving and basic services and the respect of human rights. While the scope of the crisis will demand a significant scale-up in humanitarian response capacity, this Flash Appeal will be coordinated through the established sector-based humanitarian groups in Haiti, led by the respective Government Ministries and supported by specialized UN Agencies and INGOs, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

PRECIPITATION EXPOSURE



FLOOD RISK



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

This Flash Appeal calls for US \$119,850,000 to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs of 750,000 people seriously affected by Hurricane Matthew for the next three months. This request is in addition to the 2016 Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) launched early this year.

The appeal targets vulnerable groups in identified priority sectors and takes into account the capacities at national level and those of humanitarian partners on the ground.

HAITI

MAIN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

EXISTING INFORMATION AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE

The timing of the hurricane, which struck during the second main harvest season, has compromised food security levels. Large areas of crops have been destroyed, which may lead affected communities to resort to negative coping strategies in the medium-term. Heavy rainfall and landslides have also damaged infrastructure – particularly in the south-west, south, and south-east but also in the north-west – making roads impassable, destroying bridges on critical supply lines and disrupting private-sector food supply chains. Food prices are expected to rise due to high demand, depletion of local supplies, and access constraints. WFP/FAO, national authorities and other humanitarian partners have begun immediate emergency assessments of food security needs (EFSA 72h), as well as a food market availability. Considering the negative impact of the hurricane on food availability and access, and the resulting reliance of the affected population on food relief, a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups is anticipated in the short term, particularly for children under five, pregnant and lactating women. Some parts of the departments hit by the hurricane were just recovering from a drought-induced nutrition crisis. Capacity of the health system for management of malnutrition is inadequate in this part of the country to absorb caseloads increases. To address acute malnutrition and associated morbidity and mortality, a combined approach aiming at treating severe cases and preventing deterioration is required.

WASH

Water distribution systems have reportedly collapsed in the main affected cities of the southern area, particularly in Jérémie and Les Cayes. The impact of the hurricane has increased the already high risk of waterborne diseases, particularly cholera. Natural water sources, particularly in the southern departments, have been contaminated by storm water and sewage overflow. While the delivery of drinking water supplies are immediately needed, the focus will also include emergency support to the restoration of water systems and prevention of the spread of water-borne diseases.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND ESSENTIAL NON-FOOD ITEMS

Initial assessments suggest that up to 90 per cent of houses are destroyed in the worst affected areas. Businesses, schools, public buildings and essential services have been destroyed as well. In view of the large scale of destruction in some affected areas, the rehabilitation of damaged houses and emergency shelter structures is a priority, as is the distribution of essential Non-Food Items.

HEALTH

Departmental medical items stocks have been reported as damaged or lost and need to be quickly replaced to ensure that emergency care is delivered at hospital, health centers and mobile clinics level. Cholera treatment centers are reported to be damaged or destroyed in the two most affected departments, while an increase in cholera cases is already reported in the same area. At the same time surveillance systems have been affected. This reduces the capacity to identify the provenance of cholera cases, making cholera outbreaks difficult to control.

PROTECTION

The areas most affected by Hurricane Matthew are among some of the most vulnerable to Gender-based Violence, family separation and exposure of children to violence, exploitation and abuse. While further assessments are needed, social services in those areas will need support to ensure swift identification of women and children in need of assistance and protection as a result of the hurricane. Grande'Anse is the department in Haiti with the highest rate of child placement in informal foster care (in particular due to child domestic work) or in institutions. Due to the destruction of productive assets and the human, material and economic impact of the hurricane, there is a high risk of family separation harmful to the safety, health and development of children. In Les Cayes, South department, 1112 children (423 girls) are in need of urgent assistance and protection due to destruction of the infrastructures and limited access to basic services. A similar situation is likely to emerge in other parts of the country.

LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The main road connecting the southern part of Haiti to the rest of the country has been compromised; it would be the principal route to deliver assistance. Transport by air and by boat are an immediate necessity, both to assess needs, evaluate damages to position human resources, and to transport urgently needed WASH, shelter and food supplies. Phone lines and internet communication have not been re-established for the moment, with national authorities relying on a small number of satellite phones. Equipment and supplies have starting arriving in country, necessitating coordination among the humanitarian actors and a rapid scale-up of warehousing, transportation, and asset tracking capacities both in Port-au-Prince and in the affected departments.

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

The Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) reports up to 90 percent destruction of housing in some areas and heavy damage to harvests and roads in the Southern Departments. Debris, including from collapsed houses, roofs, fallen trees, flooded cemeteries, dead cattle, latrines, constitute a serious threat to lives and public health, and hamper humanitarian access to populations in need, notably in remote areas. Hurricane Matthew has also affected critical socio-economic infrastructure and lifelines, such as farming, fishing and small scale commercial activities.

EDUCATION

Heavy damages to school infrastructure in the Southern Departments (Grand'Anse, Nippes and South) and North West have been reported. According to the Ministry of Education (MoE) preliminary figures, more than 300 schools are severely affected. In the Grand'Anse department, the Ministry stated that nearly 70 per cent of the schools are currently damaged and it will be difficult to resume education on or soon after the 10th of October as per MoE requirements without a rapid response, thus leaving more than 100,000 children without education. Moreover, many children have lost all their belongings, including books, uniforms, and school supplies. Some schools are also being used as shelters and this situation could be prolonged as many poor families have lost their homes as well as their livelihoods.

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

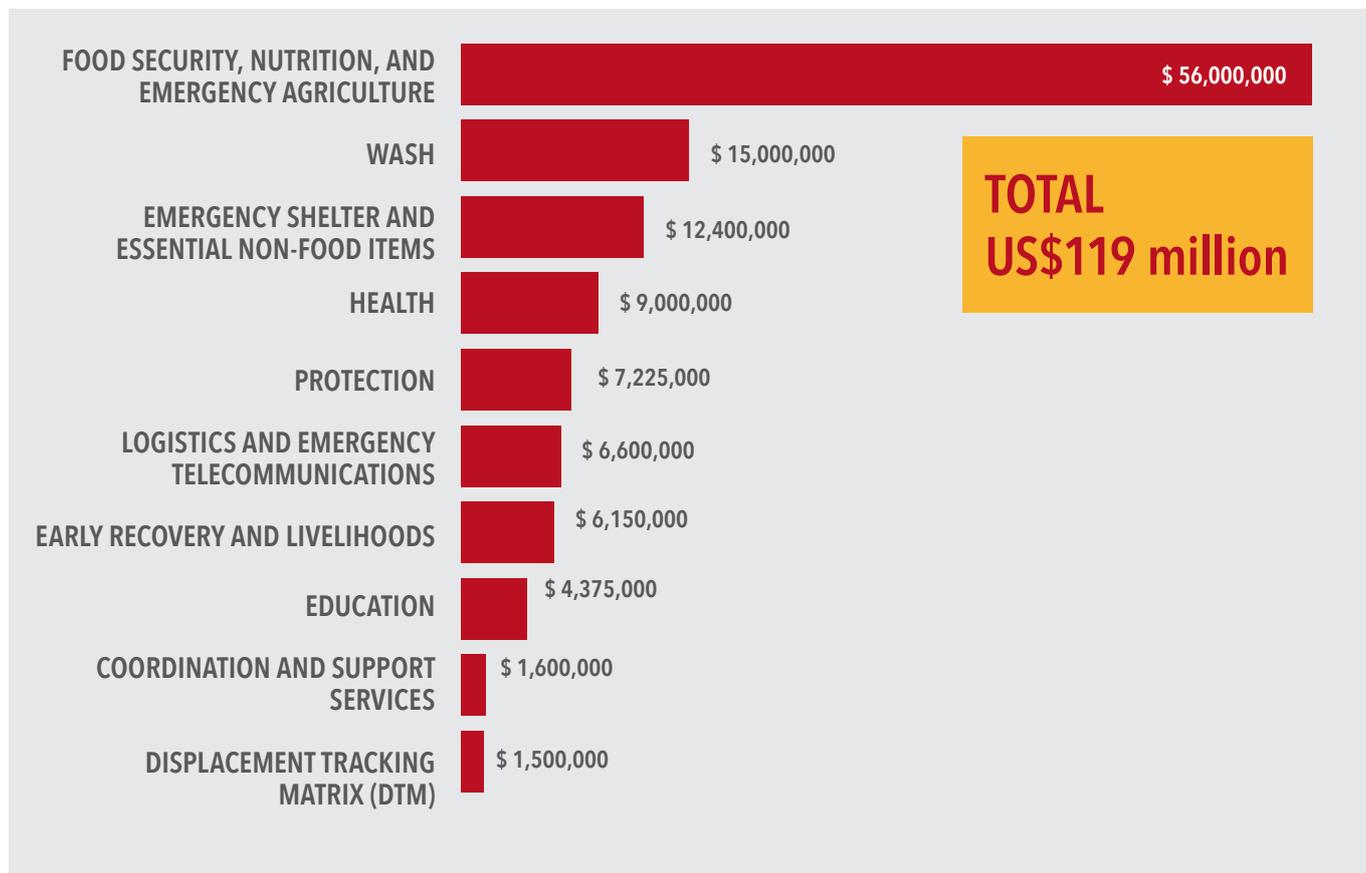
The Ministry of Interior and Local collectivities of Haiti through the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) and the National Emergency Operations Center (COUN) is coordinating the overall response. At the departmental level, the Departmental Emergency Operations Centers (COUDs) are the lead coordination entities. To fulfil their role at the fullest extent, the COUN and COUDs will be strengthened with additional capacity.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

As the Government of Haiti, and numerous humanitarian actors, NGOs, UN agencies and other civil society actors are rushing to provide aid to the affected populations, it is imperative to identify, register and establish the needs of the beneficiaries/buildings affected by the disaster and track movements of populations. Disaster Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities and coordination will be established in order to identify, register and monitor displacement as well as the population movements following the hurricane, in particular in the most affected communes in the South Peninsula and the Artibonite and North-West Departments. Based on the DTM database, common priorities will be defined, interventions coordinated amongst all partners, and a common monitoring system of their impacts will be implemented.

PREPAREDNESS

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER (in millions of US dollars)



HAITI

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

EXISTING INFORMATION AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS SUGGEST THAT THE MOST IMMEDIATE THREATS TO LIFE ARE:

PROVIDE TIMELY LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HURRICANE MATTHEW

- Provide immediate life-saving and life-sustaining safe drinking water, food assistance, nutrition support and health care to the people most affected by Hurricane Matthew.
- Provide emergency shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) for people whose houses have been partially or fully damaged or destroyed.
- Overcome logistics impediments to ensure an effective and timely distribution of relief items.
- Provide adequate protection measures for people in need, especially children separated from their families and restore education services.

SUPPORT RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC SERVICES IN AFFECTED AREAS

- Reinstall and replace affected water infrastructure for domestic consumption and provide water supplies and storage facilities for temporary shelters.
- Deliver essential health care for the affected population at temporary and permanent health facilities.
- Restore access to education through the restoration or replacement of school buildings, facilities, resources and learning materials.
- Provide short-term sources of income for at least 200,000 women and men towards the removal and safe disposal of debris

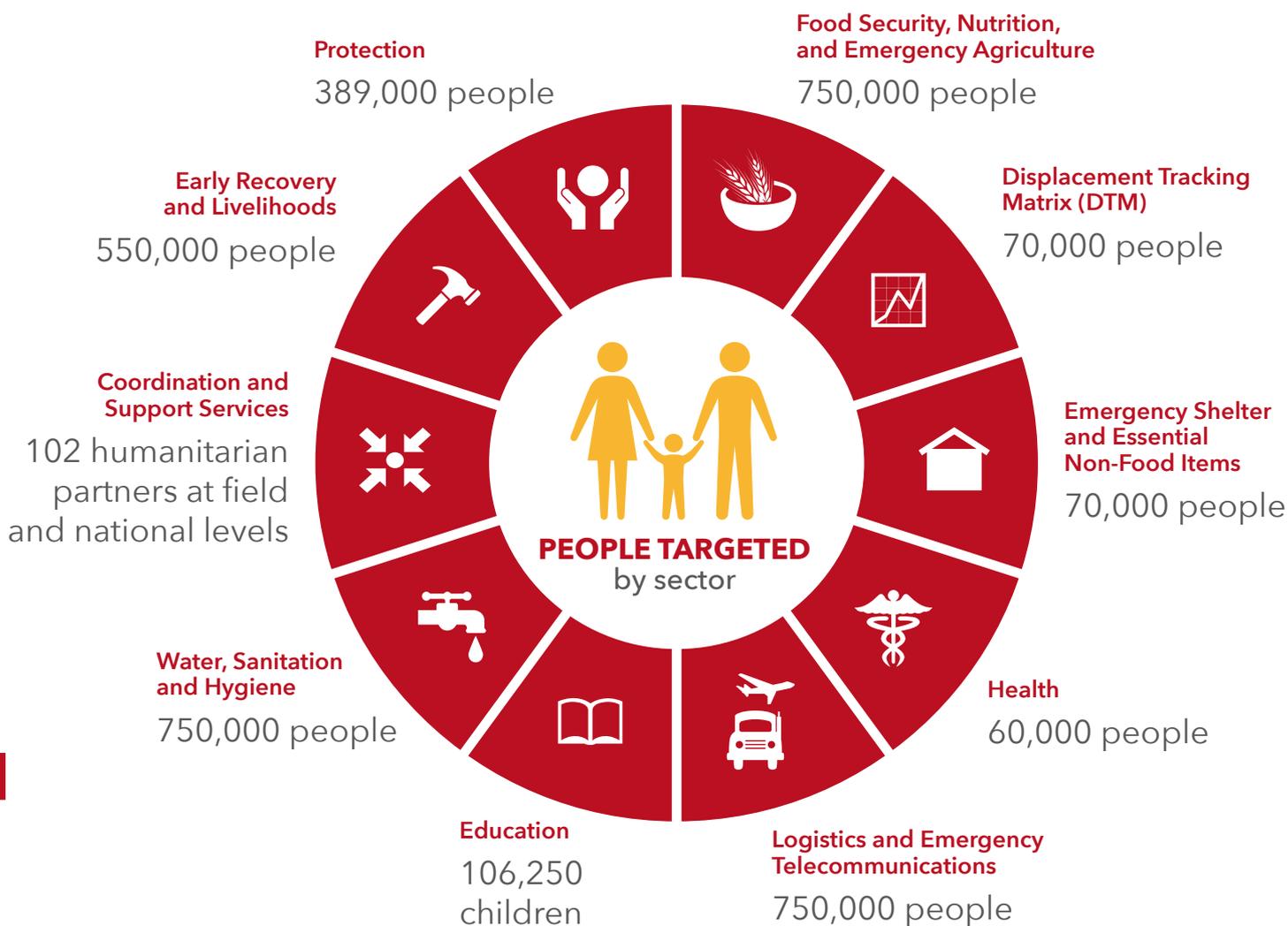
REDUCE THE RISK OF CHOLERA AND OTHER WATERBORNE DISEASES IN FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS

- Deliver preventive interventions for cholera and other waterborne diseases in flood-affected areas.
- Strengthen the epidemiological surveillance in affected areas and increase the rapid response capacities of WASH and health actors.
- Protect and repair water distribution systems at cholera high-risk areas.

ENSURE EQUAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING, PROTECTION AND DIGNIFIED ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

- A targeted focus on women-headed households, separated families, child-headed households, women and girls at risk of Gender-based violence (GBV) in the shelters – including the provision of safe spaces and access to basic necessities and supplies.
- Engaging women as first responders and ensuring their access to decision making spaces and informing the response including outreach to their women's networks in the hard to reach areas.
- Ensuring urgent primary health care and reproductive health services for pregnant and lactating women and women of child-bearing age, including urgent rehabilitation to maternity clinics and support maternity centres, one stop centres and mobile clinics for rape and violence survivors.
- Ensure women-focused income-generating activities through the “Cash for Work” approach are initiated and existing ones expanded to meet the urgent needs of displaced women.

PEOPLE TARGETED



FUNDS NEEDED

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Food Security, Nutrition, and Emergency Agriculture	\$ 56,000,000
WASH	\$ 15,000,000
Emergency Shelter and Essential Non-Food Items	\$ 12,400,000
Health	\$ 9,000,000
Protection	\$ 7,225,000
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	\$ 6,600,000
Early Recovery and Livelihoods	\$ 6,150,000
Education	\$ 4,375,000
Coordination and Support Services	\$ 1,600,000
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)	\$ 1,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 119,850,000

HAITI

PRIORITY ACTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER SECTOR (US\$ million)

**\$56
MILLION**

Required
to reach
750,000
people

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE



Contact Information:

Carlos Veloso (carlos.veloso@wfp.org, +509 3701 2360)

Priority Actions

1. Distribute relief food to 750,000 beneficiaries in the first 30 days to meet food needs and enhance food consumption of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations in the most affected areas.
2. Distribute cash to 750,000 beneficiaries in the following 60 days to meet food needs, enhance food consumption and nutritional diversity of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations in the most affected areas.
3. Restore and expand capacity for life-saving nutrition interventions for children under five suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) living in hurricane-affected districts.
4. Provide support to promote and sustain recommended IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) practices in emergency context for children under two living in hurricane-affected districts.
5. Recover agricultural production through the distribution of seeds and planting material, restoration of small livestock and rehabilitation of rural assets and small irrigation infrastructures.



**\$15
MILLION**

Required
to reach
750,000
people

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Contact Information:

Ing. Raoul Toussaint (raoul.toussaint@dinepa.gouv.ht; +509-4891 5951)
UNICEF: Gregory Bult (gbult@unicef.org; +509 4893 7064); Alban Nouvellon
(anouvellon@unicef.org)

Priority Actions

1. Ensure access to safe water (7.5l-15 l/day/pers).
2. Sensitize affected people on public health risks and cholera protection.
3. Ensure adequate excreta management and elimination in affected areas (20 persons per toilet).



**\$12.4
MILLION**

Required
to reach
70,000
households

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND ESSENTIAL NON-FOOD ITEMS

Contact Information:

Gregoire Goodstein (ggoodstein@iom.int +509 3702 5860)

Priority Actions

1. Provide continued support to the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) on Non-Food Items (NFI) distribution and management.
2. Manage the common Non-Food Items (NFI) pipeline and in-kind donations.
3. Coordinate with other partners regarding the distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs), taking into consideration priority needs and community approaches to avoid duplication of assistance.
4. Replenish and pre-position essential Non-Food Items (NFI) in Port-au-Prince, Gonaive, Jacmel, Les Cayes and Jérémie to provide immediate assistance to 70,000 families.
5. Provide materials (such as tarpaulins, basic tools and fixings) to rehabilitate damaged houses and damaged emergency shelter structures.
6. Provide capacity-building activities in order to assist the affected population rebuild their homes.



**\$9
MILLION**

Required
to reach
60,000
people

HEALTH

Contact Information:

Jean Luc Poncelet (poncelej@paho.org; +509 3656-7447)

Priority Actions

1. Restore health care delivery capacity and access to health services in the most affected areas, including access to cholera treatment and emergency care.
2. Increase epidemiological surveillance to support early detection and timely management of disease outbreaks.
3. Intensify vector-control and protective environmental health measures in impacted areas.
4. Ensure a rapid and effective response to cholera outbreaks in affected communities.
5. Support efficient coordination of assistance in the area of health and information management to effectively address the most urgent humanitarian needs.
6. Enhance the ongoing health response through household water treatment in high risk regions.



**\$7.2
MILLION**

Required
to reach
389,000
people

PROTECTION

Contact information:

Jean Metenier (jmetenier@unicef.org) ;
IBESR - Pierre Diem ibesr01@gmail.com

Priority Actions

1. Ensure that vulnerable persons affected by the emergency are identified and have equal and safe access to humanitarian assistance.
2. Assess and respond to the psycho-social needs of affected populations.
3. Provide child protection as well as services to prevent and respond to Gender-based Violence.



**\$6.6
MILLION**

Required
to reach
750,000
people

LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Contact Information:

Carlos Veloso (Carlos.Veloso@wfp.org, +509 3701 2360)

Priority Actions

1. Support the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected populations by augmenting the logistics capacity.
2. Make available reliable and independent data and voice communications services which are recognized as a priority for a successful humanitarian response.
3. Enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency logistics response through the Logistics Working Group.



**\$6.1
MILLION**

Required
to reach
550,000
people

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

Contact Information:

Yvonne Helle (yvonne.helle@undp.org), Martine Th  rer (martine.therer@undp.org)

Priority Actions

1. Work closely with the Government authorities to remove debris and waste to clear access roads to communities.
2. Demolish severely damaged houses.
3. Support the authorities and communities to provide immediate income generating activities and restore livelihoods.

**\$4.3
MILLION**

Required
to reach
106,250
children

EDUCATION



Contact Information:

Ministry of Education eliccel@gmail.com
UNICEF Jean Metenier jmetenier@unicef.org; Mirko Forni mgforni@unicef.org;
UNESCO Paul Gomis p.gomis@unicef.org;

Priority Actions

1. Rehabilitate schools to ensure reopening as soon as possible in view of the start of the Haitian school year on 10 October.
2. Provide affected boys and girls as well as teachers with adequate school and didactical materials.
3. Ensure psychosocial support and promote the normalization of children's routines involving child-friendly approaches to learning during emergencies.
4. Implement school feeding programs in the affected schools. School feeding will act as a booster for school attendance while ensuring adequate nutrients for affected children.

**\$1.6
MILLION**

Required to
support 102
humanitarian
partners at
field and
national
levels

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES



Contact Information:

Enzo di Taranto (ditaranto@un.org; +50937028746) or
Vedaste Kalima (vedaste@un.org ,+50937021759)

Priority Actions

1. Strengthen humanitarian coordination mechanisms and strategies required at national and local level to respond to hurricane-related emergency needs.
2. Strengthen support to the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) and the National Emergency Operations Center (COUN).

**\$1.5
MILLION**

Required
to reach
70,000
people

DISPLACEMENT

TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)



Contact Information:

Gregoire Goodstein (ggoodstein@iom.int +509 3702 5860)

Priority Actions

1. Identify and register displaced people in order to access/evaluate needs and avoid duplication in the provision of humanitarian assistance.
2. Track population movements
3. Develop profiles of affected people (including protection indicators), service providers (Who Does What Where (3w)), host communities and the local authorities
4. Conduct assessments and monitor the needs and the response gaps.
5. Analyze data to determine the protection and assistance needs and share with humanitarian partners.



Photo: Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH

HAITI

ANNEX I. DETAILED SECTOR PLANS

**\$56
MILLION**

Required
to reach
750,000
people

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE



Immediate food assistance is needed for at least 750,000 persons for three months to prevent affected people to resort to negative coping strategies. Communities' assets were gravely damaged in affected areas. Assessments of the recovery of local markets, the impact of the disaster on food prices, as well as damages in the physical, communication and financial infrastructure will determine the modality of assistance used (preferably in-kind the first month and then cash assistance from month two).

Importantly, to allow 350,000 affected people in rural areas to recover their production capacity in the coming months, they will be provided with seeds and planting material ahead of the next winter season, starting in November. Fishermen, who lost their equipment during the hurricane, will be provided with small fishing equipment. Damaged irrigation structures will be rehabilitated to allow for planting of winter crops, the main staples for the South Department.

The risk of acute malnutrition, specifically in children under five, is expected to increase in the coming weeks as a result of decreased dietary intakes and increased infectious diseases. There is currently little information on the level of functional nutrition services in the affected districts and physical state of nutrition supplies pre-positioned before the hurricane. The nutrition working group is gathering information on the level of nutrition services available in the affected areas while preparing for field assessments as soon as conditions allow.

Interventions are geared towards preventing an increase of acute malnutrition and providing treatment to existing cases.

Priority Actions

- 1: Distribute relief food to 750,000 beneficiaries in the first 30 days to meet food needs and enhance food consumption of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations in the most affected areas.
- 2: Distribute cash to 750,000 beneficiaries in the following 60 days to meet food needs, enhance food consumption and nutritional diversity of the most vulnerable and food insecure populations in the most affected areas.
- 3: Restore and expand capacity for life-saving nutrition interventions for children under five suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) living in hurricane-affected districts.
 - Conduct active case finding to identify children with SAM at community level and refer them for treatment.
 - Strengthen treatment capacity of existing stabilization centers for SAM cases with complications.
 - Increase the number of outpatient sites for SAM cases without complications.
 - Procure and distribute therapeutic nutrition commodities and systematic treatment medicines.

4: Provide support to promote and sustain recommended IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) practices in emergency context for children under two living in hurricane-affected districts.

- Promote optimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices at various points of contact at facility and community level.
- Ensure incorporation of key nutrition messages in other sectoral messages particularly WASH and Health.
- Procure and distribute micronutrient powders.

5: Recover agricultural production through the distribution of seeds and planting material, restoration of small livestock and rehabilitation of rural assets and small irrigation infrastructures.

- Provide agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, planting material) to address soaring food prices and to improve food security of rural and urban vulnerable population.
- Restore livestock production capacity through provision of small livestock or cash transfer schemes.
- Rehabilitate rural assets and infrastructure, with a particular focus on irrigation facilities, flooded agricultural fields and roads.
- Provide fishing assets to fisherman who lost their equipment in the hurricane.

9: Establish functional coordination mechanisms at central level and in affected departments



Photo: Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH



**\$15
MILLION**

Required
to reach
750,000
people

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Reports indicate that 30,000 people in Jérémie have no access to potable water. Water distribution systems have almost entirely collapsed in the main affected cities of the southern area, particularly in Jérémie and Les Cayes. The impact of the hurricane has increased the already high risk of waterborne diseases, particularly cholera, which was already present in several of the most affected areas before Hurricane Matthew hit. Natural water sources, particularly in the southern departments, have been contaminated by storm water and sewage overflow.

Priority Actions

1: Ensure access to safe water (7.5l-15 l/day/pers) through:

- Mass distribution of water bottles when no other solution is possible;
- Identifying water systems to be quickly repaired to serve as water point production;
- Installing and operating water treatment units where water distribution systems are out of order;
- Installing water storage capacity near gathering sites/collective shelters;
- Ensuring safe water storage at home/shelters;
- Providing means of water transport from sources/distribution points;
- Providing filter solutions for people living in isolated areas with brackish water not treatable with chlorine or in areas where water treatment units and water systems cannot be utilized;

- Ensuring access to drinking water in health structures: re-establishing a permanent access to drinking water in health facilities particularly in cholera prone areas.

2: Sensitize affected people on public health risks and cholera protection through

- Ensuring that affected people are aware of and take action against the potential health risks due to water and food contamination, lack of resources for individual hygiene, unhealthy and overcrowded living conditions;
- Providing low income families with hygiene kits;
- Providing additional ORS (5 sachets) and Aquatabs (200 pills) particularly in areas of high cholera risk;
- Providing menstrual hygiene kits for women to displaced persons.

3: Ensure adequate excreta management and elimination in affected areas (20 persons per toilet) through

- Ensuring safe management of excreta providing materials to build temporary latrines or installing mobile toilets rapidly;
- Ensuring safe disposal and elimination of human excreta

4: Support people while they are returning and rebuilding their homes through

- Repairing water systems;
- Ensuring adequate household sanitation;
- Ensuring functioning WASH facilities for schools and health structures.



**\$12.4
MILLION**

Required
to reach
70,000
households

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND ESSENTIAL NON-FOOD ITEMS

The Emergency Shelter and NFI Sector is assisting the Government of Haiti and the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) to respond to the most pressing needs. Preliminary information indicates the need to life-saving support in shelter and essential Non-Food Items to 70,000 extremely vulnerable families affected by the disaster.

Priority Actions

1. Provide continued support to the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) on Non-Food Items (NFI) distribution and management.
2. Manage the common Non-Food Items (NFI) pipeline and in-kind donations.
3. Coordinate with other partners regarding the distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs), taking into consideration priority needs and community approaches to avoid duplication of assistance,
4. Replenish and pre-position essential Non-Food Items (NFI) in Port-au-Prince, Gonaive, Jacmel, Les Cayes and Jérémie to provide immediate assistance to 70,000 families.
5. Provide materials (such as tarpaulins, basic tools and fixings) to rehabilitate damaged houses and damaged emergency shelter structures.
6. Provide capacity-building activities in order to assist the affected population rebuild their homes.



Photo: Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH



**\$9
MILLION**

Required
to reach
60,000
people

HEALTH

As a result of massive flooding and damages to the water and sanitation infrastructure, cholera cases are expected to surge in the areas most affected by Hurricane Matthew and an increase in cases is already reported. Acute Diarrhea Treatment Centers are also reportedly damaged. Loss of medical items and damages to the health infrastructure has significantly impacted on emergency care and primary health care delivery capacity. The Haitian context remains characterized by several factors that increase the risks of cholera and other infectious diseases among extremely vulnerable populations affected by Hurricane Matthew.

Priority Actions

1. Restore health care delivery capacity and access to health services in the most affected areas, including access to cholera treatment and emergency care.
 - Restore the cold chain in the affected areas to support immunization coverage and other essential health services.
 - Support the procurement, temporary storage and distribution of essential medical and health supplies to ensure continuity of healthcare delivery in affected health areas.
 - Deploy mobile health units to provide life-saving health services at community level, including monitoring of nutritional status in most vulnerable groups, maternal, newborn and child health care and assistance to survivors of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGVB).
 - Facilitate minor repairs and small rehabilitation works in damaged health structures and Acute Diarrhea Treatment Centers (CTDA) to re-establish full functionality of essential services.
 - Restore and provide support to local health facilities to manage acute malnutrition cases, and ensure adequate protection, promotion and support of appropriate infant and young child feeding in emergencies (IYCF).
2. Increase epidemiological surveillance to support early detection and timely management of disease outbreaks
 - Deploy epidemiologists to reinforce detection, notification and investigation of suspected cholera cases at departmental and local levels.
 - Support the rapid establishment of sentinel epidemiological surveillance systems for early detection of infectious diseases and potential outbreaks in affected areas.
 - Provide rapid on-site training to field investigations teams on standardizing data collection and prompt reporting, on strengthening the continuous risk assessment and the Situation Rooms; and on implementing an adequate response through mitigation and control measures.
 - Provide logistical and technical support for case investigation and mass spectroscopy confirmation.
3. Intensify vector-control and protective environmental health measures in impacted areas
 - Conduct rapid training of personnel responsible for water treatment and chlorine residual control in the use of the surveillance system of residual chlorine (SISKLOR).
 - Procure water quality control kits and water treatment supplies.
 - Ensure water quality monitoring at three levels: a/ emergency water distributions points in shelters (support to NGOs); b/ public water systems (support to Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA)); c/ health centers (support to the Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP)).
 - Support and intensify vector/rodent control activities to prevent increases in vector/rodent-borne diseases
 - Provide individuals with key supplies and time critical information for the prevention of Zika and other mosquito-spread diseases such as, Dengue and Chikungunya, focusing primarily on the most vulnerable affected population.
 - Ensure proper hygiene in shelters and affected communities through distribution of hygiene kits and dissemination of good

- hygiene practices, including food and water safety promotion.
4. Ensure a rapid and effective response to cholera outbreaks in affected communities
 - Support rapid evaluation of cholera treatment facilities in affected areas.
 - Deploy field response teams to affected communities to support investigation and rapid response to alerts in under 24 hours.
 - Disseminate standardized tools for rapid response and monitoring and evaluation of the alert system.
 - Procure essential cholera response items and equipment to support immediate treatment of identified cases.
 - Provide logistical support and technical cooperation to rapid response mobile teams (EMIRA teams) and local partners to manage cholera outbreaks.
 5. Support efficient coordination of assistance in the area of health and information management to effectively address the most urgent humanitarian needs
 - Deploy members of the Regional Response Team to assist the Ministry of Health with damage and needs assessment in affected health facilities and coordination of health response and recovery operations.
 - Support institutional capacity to collect and analyze information to support evidence-based decision-making.
 - Provide logistical support to receive external assistance, including coordination of international emergency medical teams and to manage supplies and equipment.
 - Assist authorities in the development and implementation of a short-term emergency response plan as well as medium- and long-term recovery plans for the health sector.
 - Support the management of national and local health coordination mechanisms.
 - Increase the rapid response capacities of health actors to reduce the mortality rates associated with cholera in the affected areas.
 6. Enhance the ongoing health response through household water treatment in high risk regions.



Photo: Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH



**\$7.2
MILLION**

Required
to reach
389,000
people

PROTECTION

While the impact of the hurricane is still being assessed, needs in the field of family tracing and reunification, prevention of secondary family separation for children in residential care centers, and ensuring assistance reaches all vulnerable groups, including children, women, the elderly and detained people will be critical. The heightened vulnerability of women, girls and boys to Gender-based Violence (GBV) needs to be taken into account through GBV prevention and response interventions. Interventions aiming at addressing the psycho-social impact of the hurricane will also need to be prioritized.

In a context where one Haitian child out of four does live with his/ her parents, the vulnerability of children in residential care centers to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect is likely to increase, both due to the direct impact of the hurricane on destroyed or partially damaged centers or due to the indirect impact on socio-economic conditions which is likely to further deteriorate conditions of care and treatment. The Minister of Social Affairs, Minister de la Condition Feminine, Social Welfare Institute (IBESR) and Brigade for the protection of Minors and municipalities as well Red Cross volunteers will be key partners in ensuring that the protection response is coordinated across sectors, under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs' Agency in charge of protection of vulnerable groups, IBESR (Social Welfare Institute).

With 44 per cent of Haitian families are female-headed households, and women represent a majority of people living in acute poverty, it is critical to ensure that needs of the most vulnerable, including women and girls, are identified and prioritized. Monitoring cross border movements as well as ensuring that the hurricane does not generate an upsurge in families placing their children in families away from the areas impacted is critical, as are support services to local authorities and communities to limit the exposure of the most vulnerable to exploitation, including aid-related exploitation and trafficking. Responders must ensure that health centers catering to the needs of people in affected areas have the capacities to provide emergency response to Sexual and Gender-based Violence as part of a multi-sectoral approach.

Priority Actions

1. Ensure that vulnerable persons affected by the emergency are identified and have equal and safe access to humanitarian assistance
 - Ensure access to small-scale material assistance and protection adapted to the specific needs of the most vulnerable among affected populations.
 - Ensure the specific needs of vulnerable groups including women, children, children without parental protection, the disabled and detainees (with a focus on women and children) are integrated in targeting processes to ensure access to assistance.
 - Set-up protection monitoring systems to identify vulnerable affected persons with specific attention to the needs of women, children, the elderly and disabled.
 - Monitor population movements (including cross-border movements in the region) in a view to prevent, trafficking, smuggling and exploitation.
 - Set-up complaint and feedback mechanisms to prevent aid-related exploitation and abuses of power.
2. Assess and respond to the psycho-social needs of affected populations.
 - Establish community-based identification, monitoring and referral systems in order to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)
 - Support community-based child protection services with a view to prevent institutionalization of children and risks of economic exploitation.
 - Support community and state actors capacity to identify, document, refer and protect affected persons, including Gender-based Violence (GBV) cases, to other service providers; set-up emergency shelters addressing the specific needs of survivors of violence including of GBV.
 - Provide culturally appropriate and age/ gender-sensitive emergency psychosocial support to affected people.

- Provide information and sensitize affected people on available services and protection risks.
- 3. Provide child protection as well as services to prevent and respond to Gender-based Violence
 - Provide girls, boys, parents and community members in high-priority, affected areas with life-saving information on available services, and prevention of secondary family separation for children who were living in residential care centers.
 - Establish rapid identification and assistance mechanisms for unaccompanied and separated children including alternative care options (transitory care centers, formal foster families).
 - Ensure psychosocial support and promote the normalization children's routines through child/ youth-friendly spaces.
 - Provide emergency shelter, medical and psychosocial services for survivors of SGBV
 - Provide gender-based violence protection services through social spaces in temporary shelters.



Photo: Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH



**\$6.6
MILLION**

Required
to reach
750,000
people

LOGISTICS AND EMERGENCY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Due to significant damage to connecting roads and access to affected areas, logistics coordination and efficiency will be key to timely reach those populations most affected. The main road connecting the southern part of Haiti to the rest of the country has been compromised and access by road to rural areas will be challenging. Transportation by air and by boat are an immediate necessary, both to assess needs, to evaluate damages as well as to provide much needed response.

Transporting and storing food and NFIs for a humanitarian response is the core stone of ensuring assistance reaches people at the right time. Establishing communications channels (radio, satellite phone) to be used during the humanitarian response, especially to national authorities at central/regional/local level will support assistance to be delivered at the right time and location, to the right people.

Maintenance and operation of air, road and boat transportation of goods and passengers in support to the humanitarian response is a pre-condition for reaching the most affected population and communities, in a context of already fragile infrastructure.

As a direct impact of the hurricane, the affected rural population is facing a reduced access to food and less agricultural input to revive the agricultural production during the next seasons. Many irrigation and storage infrastructures and most of the houses of vulnerable households were also destroyed. So, they lost the little food

stocks that they had managed to keep. There is a high probability that households in areas affected by the hurricane are not meeting their basic calorific requirements.

Priority Actions

1. Enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency logistics response through the Logistics Working Group.
2. Support the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected population by augmenting the logistics capacity by:
 - Deployment of logistics staff;
 - Coordinating strategic airlifts and other air cargo services for initial one month;
 - Provision of coastal shipping services for initial two months of the response;
 - Setting up temporary forwarding hubs in Haiti consisting of storage facilities and office space;
 - Provision of surface transportation for the humanitarian community;
 - Carrying out assessments for emergency road and bridge repairs.
3. Make available reliable and independent data and voice communications services which are recognized as a priority for a successful humanitarian response.



**\$6.1
MILLION**

Required
to reach
550,000
people

EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS

Immediate waste management and debris clearing activities will be undertaken to reduce threats to lives and health risks due to prolonged exposure to unsanitary environmental conditions, and make critical assistance and access to services available to 550,000 beneficiaries in three departments directly affected by Hurricane Matthew, including remote areas. The sectorial working group will provide support to local authorities and immediate, short-term sources of income for at least 200,000 women and men towards the removal and safe disposal of debris. Approximately 40 per cent of the beneficiaries will be women or people who work in vulnerable sectors.

Moreover, Hurricane Matthew has driven large numbers of people from their homes and affected critical socio-economic infrastructure and lifelines, such as farming, fishing and small scale commercial activities, both formal and informal. Left unaddressed, these losses will result in starvation in the coming six months, as in some areas 80 per cent of the harvest has been destroyed. In this context, livelihoods rehabilitation is a time critical part of crisis response and recovery to ensure immediate

access to income for the most vulnerable community members affected by the hurricane, with special focus on women, and to help the quick recovery of the local economy. Activities will include emergency employment, support to micro enterprises and local markets, and other income generation activities (again could be linked to innovation and cash) as well as the distribution of input for the productive sectors. Activities will target 350,000 people in the four departments most affected by Hurricane Matthew and will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government both at national and local level, and with affected communities.

Priority Actions

1. Work closely with the Government authorities to remove debris and waste to clear access roads to communities.
2. Demolish severely damaged houses.
3. Support the authorities and communities to provide immediate income generating activities and restore livelihoods.



**\$4.3
MILLION**

Required
to reach
106,250
children

EDUCATION

Damages have started being assessed by the Ministry of Education (MoE). Heavy damages to school infrastructure in the Southern Departments (Grand'Anse, Nippes and South) have been reported. Preliminary figures of the Ministry of Health indicate that more than 300 schools are severely affected. In the Grand'Anse department, the Ministry stated that nearly 70 per cent of the schools are currently damaged and it will be difficult to resume education the 10th of October as per MoE requirements without a rapid response, thus leaving more than 100,000 children without education. Moreover, many children have lost all their belongings, including books, uniforms, and school supplies. Some schools are also being used as shelters and this situation could be prolonged because many poor families have lost their homes as well as their livelihoods.

In order to resume education immediately after the emergency, the Ministry of Education has already called upon partners to support affected children and schools. The overall objective of the education component of the flash appeal is to respond to the immediate needs of the education sector in the most affected areas and can be summarized as follows:

- Ensuring back to school with temporary learning spaces and/or providing quick repairing materials for schools that have endured slight damages in all the three affected departments and collaborate with other sectors to relocate families occupying schools as shelters.
- Replacing learning and teaching materials to ensure children and teachers have the essential materials to resume the education activities, including school in a box and recreation kits.

Priority Actions

1. Rehabilitate schools: schools need to be reopened by 10th October as per Ministry of Education requirements, however many schools have been badly affected. Schools need to undergo quick repairing and the sector needs to set up temporary learning spaces where needed, to ensure children can resume their education in a safe environment. Classrooms also need to be refurbished with benches and blackboards destroyed by the hurricane to ensure an adequate learning environment (including WASH facilities).
2. Provide boys and girls, and teachers with adequate school and didactical materials. Essential materials such as pens, pencils, chalk, notebooks and textbooks are needed to ensure learning and teaching can take place in classrooms. A basic school kit will be distributed according to MoE standards to ensure children have the minimum material to go back to school. Teachers will receive as well some materials to facilitate their work.
3. Ensure psychosocial support and promote the normalization of children's routines involving child-friendly approaches to learning during emergencies.
4. Implement school feeding programs in the affected schools. School feeding will act as a booster for school attendance while ensuring adequate nutrients for affected children.
5. Support the Ministry of Education (engineering department) in carrying out comprehensive infrastructural assessments of affected schools and coordinating partners.

\$1.6 MILLION

Required to support 102 humanitarian partners at field and national levels

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The current national and local coordination mechanisms will be strengthened to support strategic and operational coordination. Support will be provided to the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) and the National Emergency Operations Center (COUN) to increase its capacity to lead the coordination of the response. Sector-based coordination mechanisms - focused on the main humanitarian priorities identified in the Flash Appeal - led by the respective Government Ministries and supported by specialized UN Agencies and INGOs - will also be strengthened. Coordination hubs will be established in the affected areas to support the Centres d'Operations d'Urgence Departementale (COUD). Emphasis will be also be put on fostering synergies between the humanitarian response and recovery activities.

Priority Actions

1. Strengthen humanitarian coordination mechanisms and strategies required at national and local level to respond to hurricane-related emergency needs.
 - Coordination with the national authorities and humanitarian partners in Port-au-Prince and in the affected departments.
 - Facilitation of joint assessments and response planning.
2. Strengthen support to the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC) and the National Emergency Operations Center (COUN).



**\$1.5
MILLION**

Required
to reach
70,000
people

DISPLACEMENT

TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)



Displacement tracking activities (DTM) and coordination will be established in order to identify, register and monitor displacement following Hurricane Matthew, track movements of people and identify potential protection gaps (including counter-trafficking, SGBV, domesticity, etc.) in particular in the most affected communes in the South Peninsula and the Artibonite and North-West Departments. Based on the DTM database, common priorities will be defined, interventions coordinated and common monitoring of projects implemented.

The centralized database will assist in identifying, profiling and recording data of affected people to ensure reliable statistics on urgent needs and gaps in assistance are available.

Furthermore, natural disasters heighten the risk of human trafficking, as shown in the past in Haiti. Thus, the DTM- related activities will assist protection actors in collaboration with national stakeholders to establish the mechanisms to prevent trafficking in person (adults and children), to identify potential victims of trafficking and to refer them to suitable protection mechanisms.

By establishing a centralized DTM database, the beneficiaries will be identified and registered and thus humanitarian assistance can be delivered efficiently and transparently, while also reaching the most vulnerable and ensuring that aid efforts are coordinated and duplication avoided.

Priority Actions

1. Identify and register displaced people in order to access/evaluate needs and avoid duplication in the provision of humanitarian assistance.
2. Track population movements.
3. Develop profiles of affected people (including protection indicators), service providers (Who Does What Where (3w)), host communities and the local authorities.
4. Conduct assessments and monitor the needs and the response gaps.
5. Analyze data to determine the protection and assistance needs and share with humanitarian partners.

GUIDE TO GIVING

There are multiple ways to give to this flash appeal including the modalities listed below.

DONATING THROUGH THE HURRICANE MATTHEW FLASH APPEAL



Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms identified in this Haiti Flash Appeal. For a full list of contacts and information on humanitarian activities included in this plan, as well as information on humanitarian activities throughout the country, please visit: www.humanitarianresponse.info/haiti or contact the cluster focal points identified in this appeal.

www.humanitarianresponse.info/haiti

CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND



The Central Emergency Response Fund is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round.

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



We thank you in advance for your generosity in responding to this urgent appeal.

Please report contributions to fts@un.org, or complete the online form at fts.unocha.org.

Real-time updates on humanitarian funding are available on

fts.unocha.org



ALL UPDATES ON OCHA'S RESPONSE ARE AVAILABLE AT:

WWW.UNOCHA.ORG/HURRICANE-MATTHEW