



# HAITI

## Hurricane Matthew Category 4: Saffir-Simpson

Need for international assistance	Not required	Low	Moderate	Significant	Major
Expected impact	Very low	Low	Moderate	Significant	Major

### Crisis overview

#### Map of number of people in need in Haiti, 11/10/2016



Source: Government 11/10/2016

At least 20% of Haiti’s territory has been impacted by Hurricane Matthew (Handicap International 6/10/2016). Widespread landslides and flooding have been reported in all coastal areas, as well as in the interior of the affected departments (OSOCC 06/10/2016; UNITAR 11/10/2016; UNEP 11/10/2016). Sud, Grand’Anse and Nippes departments are the most

affected. In total, 2,128,700 people, or 12% of Haiti’s population, have been affected, including 894,100 children (OCHA 12/10/2016).

According to the latest government figures, 1,410,900 people, including 592,600 children, are in need of humanitarian aid, of which 750,000, including 315,000 children, are severely in need (OCHA 11/10/2016). At least 175,500 have been evacuated or displaced and housed in 224 temporary shelters (OCHA 12/10/2016). So far, at least 1,000 people have been reported dead but the death toll is still expecting to rise as access to worst-affected areas is improving (Al Jazeera 10/10/2016). 140,880 people were already affected by flooding before the hurricane, especially in Nord and Ouest departments (OCHA 15/09/2016).

So far the focus of the response has been on coastal areas, but reports suggests that the destruction and the needs are even greater further inland. There is a risk of people moving into evacuation centres if assistance does not reach people in mountainous areas, which would aggravate the shelter situation in city centres (UNEP 11/10/2016).

### Key findings

#### Anticipated scope and scale

Greater humanitarian assistance is needed further inland. Death toll and displacement figures are still expected to rise.

A greater humanitarian response will likely be necessary to prevent dire long-term consequences; especially given the cholera crisis, and crop and livestock destruction.

Existing political tensions may be aggravated in what is expected to be a volatile post-crisis environment, causing additional access and protection concerns

#### Priorities for humanitarian intervention

**WASH:** Enormous water infrastructure damage has been reported in the main affected cities in the south. Water sources have been contaminated, exacerbating the already high risk of waterborne diseases, particularly cholera.

**Food and NFI:** Preliminary assessment indicates food shortages in worst-affected areas of Sud and Grand’Anse. Extensive damages to plantations have been reported throughout affected areas.

**Shelter:** At least 175,500 people have been displaced. More than 200,000 houses are severely damaged or destroyed according to preliminary assessments.

**Health:** At least 356 new cholera cases have already been reported. There is a very high risk of a significant increase in cholera as a result of damage to weak WASH infrastructure. A lot of health infrastructure has been damaged or is still inaccessible.

### Humanitarian constraints

Road access is improving in coastal areas but interior mountainous areas have still not been reached. La Digue Bridge, Ouest department, has been destroyed again; vehicles are passing across the riverbed. Growing insecurity is of concern and likely to impact response. There are considerable issues with electricity supply. Telecommunications have been repaired to a great extent but network congestion still hampers communications in affected areas.

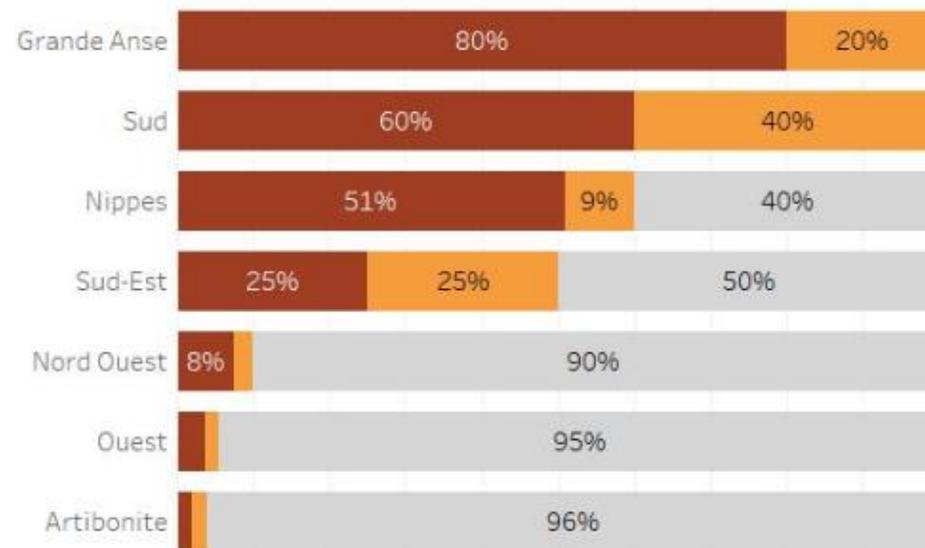
**Limitations:** There is a lack of information on the humanitarian access to interior mountainous affected areas of Sud and Grand'Anse, as well as on the extent of flooding in these areas. Information of their needs, in Sud and Grand'Anse notably, is also lacking. The figure of evacuees and displaced does not include displaced people living in host families or informal settlement. The overall scale of displacement is therefore underestimated.

### Crisis impact

Department	Projected population 2015	Population affected	% population affected	Population in need	% population in need
Grande'Anse	468,301	468,301	100%	374,641	80%
Sud	774,976	774,976	100%	464,986	60%
Nippes	342,525	205,515	60%	174,688	51%
Sud-Est	632,601	316,301	50%	158,150	25%
Ouest	4,029,705	221,634	5.5%	149,099	3.7%
Artibonite	1,727,524	69,101	4%	34,550	2%
Nord-Ouest	728,807	72,881	10%	54,661	7.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,704,439</b>	<b>2,128,708</b>	<b>19.5% of the country</b>	<b>1,410,774</b>	<b>12.9% of the country</b>

Source: Government 11/10/2016

### Percentage of population in need, 11 October 2016



### WASH

WASH assistance has been planned for an additional 1.2 million people; previously, 1.35 million people were already in need of WASH assistance due to drought (UNICEF 05/10/2016; OCHA 02/03/2016).

**Water supply:** 30,000 people in Jérémie, Grand'Anse and the city of Duchity, Sud, have reportedly no water at all (OCHA 10/10/2016; Humanity Road 07/10/2016). Drinking water is available for sale, but the most vulnerable families cannot afford to buy it (FACT 08/10/2016). Dozens of communal water systems have been disrupted in Jérémie (UNICEF 10/10/2016). Water distribution systems are reported to be 100% collapsed in the main affected cities of the southern area, particularly Jérémie and Les Cayes (ECHO 07/10/2016). Water sources are still available, but the contamination is an issue, especially for areas without a well or spring source, as people are drinking water from rivers that may have been contaminated by upstream activities and damage. Water treatment is most important (USAID 09/10/2016; UNEP 11/10/2016).

**Waste management and sanitation:** As of 10 October, hurricane induced floods filled the streets with the content of drainage channels, including garbage and human waste in Cité Soleil and Tabarre in Ouest department, severely affecting the population (Malteser 10/10/2016). In Jérémie, Grand’Anse, the drainage system is partially cleaned but the remaining debris are reducing capacity; the down town is full of waste water (Fact 08/10/2016). 279 latrines have been destroyed in Port-au-Prince IDP camps, exacerbating cholera risks (IOM 07/10/2016). Heavy flooding in the affected areas means digging latrines is impossible (UNICEF 10/10/2016).

## Food

750,000 people are estimated to need food, nutrition, and emergency agricultural assistance (OCHA 10/10/2016). People are eating food that has fallen on the ground, such as coconuts and mangos. Estimates are that the remaining food will last a maximum of one week, especially in the southern part of the country (UNEP 11/10/2016). In the most affected areas, more than 80% of the population rely on self-sufficiency farming. With their crops destroyed and livestock killed by the hurricane, negative longer-term impacts on the food security situation are expected (OXFAM 10/10/2016). The interim president has warned his country risks “real famine” within three to four months if longer-terms needs are not covered (BBC 11/10/2016). Where markets are still functional in Jérémie, Grand’Anse, they have very few commodities (UNDAC 10/10/2016). Food priced have increased by 20-25%, notably in Sud department (WFP 11/10/2016; local media 12/10/2016). The death of small livestock has diminished vital sources of animal protein and the availability of meat and fresh produce is increasingly limited (FAO 10/10/2016).

**Grand’Anse:** High food shortages have been reported across the department (Business Insider 09/10/2016). In Beaumont, 18 shelters lack food (PAHO 06/10/2106). Almost 100% of crops have been destroyed (OCHA 10/10/2016). According to partial assessments from the Ministry of Agriculture, more than 79,700 livestock is lost (local media 11/10/2016).

**Sud:** It is estimated that 35,000 people are living in shelters with limited food access (OCHA 08/10/2016). Between 90% and 100% crop loss is reported on the entire costal area around Les Cayes (OCHA 10/10/2016; OCHA 08/10/2016). Many fields are covered in seawater and debris (NY Times 06/10/2016). According to partial assessments from the Ministry of Agriculture, more than 106,000 livestock is missing, including 40,000 goats, 2,700 cattle, 900 sheep, 850 horses and 60,000 poultry (local media 11/10/2016).

**Nippes:** As of 10 October, between 60% and 80% of crops are reported to be lost (OCHA 10/10/2016). Partial assessments from the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that more than 54,100 livestock have been lost (local media 11/10/2016).

**Sud-Est:** There are reports of up to 80% losses for some crops (OCHA 10/10/2016). 5,000 metric tons of maize and thousands of poultry have been lost (OCHA 08/10/2016).

**Ouest:** In Arcahaie, the largest banana-growing area in Haiti, over 80% of crops have been destroyed by winds and sea water flooding, affecting 20,000 people (Mercy Corps 10/10/2016). Arcahaie supplies nearly 25% of domestic production and over 60% of the consumption in Port-au-Prince. Over 70% of the Arcahaie region is devoted to this crop (USAID 2012). Irrigation systems in Léogâne, Grand Goave, and Petit Goave have also suffered significant harm (Haiti Government 05/10/2016). Flooding, storm surge and landslides may have damaged the beans, rice, and sorghum harvest, which is due in October (FAO 04/10/2016).

**Nord-Ouest:** Preliminary data from the Emergency Food Security Assessment indicates between 60% and 90% of crops lost (WFP 10/10/2016).

## Shelter and NFIs

175,500 people have reportedly been evacuated to 224 temporary shelters (OCHA 10/10/2016). However, this figure does not include displaced people living in host families or informal settlement, underestimating the overall scale of displacement. 150 schools have been used as shelters (UNICEF 07/10/2016). Churches are also often being used for the same purpose (Haiti Government 05/10/2016).

More than 200,000 houses have been severely damaged or destroyed according to partial preliminary assessments (ECHO 09/10/2016). 11 municipalities suffered flooding in the coastal areas of Nippes, Sud, and Grand’Anse. Les Cayes, Torbek, and Acquin in Sud department were heavily flooded (UNICEF 05/10/2016). To accommodate the affected population, the government does not want to use tents for the response to the hurricane in order to avoid past errors made during the earthquake response (Government 10/10/2016). Reports from Les Cayes, Sud, indicate that people are starting to try to rehabilitate their houses, by using debris materials to make roofs.

**Grand’Anse:** Initial estimates indicate up to 95% of homes severely damaged or destroyed in Dame Marie (HERO 09/10/2016). Corail is severely flooded and 90% of houses are estimated to be damaged (USAID 09/10/2016). In Jérémie, Grand’Anse, 80% of buildings are reportedly destroyed (PDC 06/10/2016; BBC 06/2016; NY Times 06/10/2016). 40 shelters had to be closed due to outbreak of new cholera cases (PAHO/WHO 10/10/2016).

**Sud:** According to the Ministry of Social Affairs, 80,950 people are homeless (IOM 10/10/2016). 10,000 people are without shelter in Arniquet (Alter Presse 06/10/2016). Media report over 29,000 homes destroyed and there has been a 95% loss of shelter in coastal areas (WFP 08/10/2016). Other estimates have reported between 80%–95% of houses damaged (UNICEF 07/10/2016; WFP 08/10/2016). Unconfirmed reports from social media affirm that the town of Gérard has been completely destroyed (Humanity Road 07/10/2016). 52.8% of settlements were destroyed and 29.7% severely damaged in Coteaux. In

Chardonnières, around 79% of settlements have been destroyed, whereas in Les Anglais, around 73.7% settlements have been destroyed (EC 10/10/2016).

**Nippes:** Unconfirmed reports from social media affirm that the town of Petit-Rivière de Nippes has been completely destroyed (Humanity Road 07/10/2016). Some 13,500 houses have been damaged and 8,500 destroyed, the majority of which in Plaisance du Sud, Petit Trou de Nippes, and Baradères (DPC 08/10/2016).

**Sud-Est:** Considerable damage has been reported to makeshift tents housing returnees from the Dominican Republic in Anse-à-Pitres, Belle Anse (IOM 10/10/2016).

**Nord-Ouest:** 20,000 people are affected by flooding in Bombardopolis (ACF 05/10/2016).

## Affected population and shelter damage, 10 October 2016

Department	Commune	Population affected	Percentage of affected	No. residential settlements damaged
Sud	Coteaux	3,856	100%	1,017
Sud	Chardonnières	6,870	99.9%	1,161
Sud	Les Anglais	5,686	99%	1,723
Sud	Port-à-Piment	15,203	88.4%	1,722
Sud	Port-Salut	1,830	82.7%	784
Sud	Les Cayes	49,915	81.4%	10,519
Grand'Anse	Jérémie	31,103	72.3%	3,403

Source: European Commission 10/10/2016

## Health

As of 11 October, 356 suspected cholera cases have been reported since the hurricane (DPC 11/10/2016). PAHO reported that, at the national level, cholera cases increased by almost 50% between 8 and 9 October (PAHO 09/10/2016).

Cholera transmission usually peaks from November to January, during the rainy season (PAHO 11/10/2016). This seasonal spike, combined with damage to chronically weak WASH infrastructure and contamination of water sources, raise fears of an explosion of cases in the coming months (IMC 09/10/2016; Reuters 08/10/2016 OCHA 31/08/2016). Typically, cholera incidence is relatively low in southwestern Haiti, so health facilities lack the capacity to respond to a major increase in caseload. In addition numerous facilities have been

damaged (IMC 09/10/2016). 34 of 212 cholera treatment centres (CTCs) in the country have been affected, and six need urgent repairs (Government 10/10/2016; OCHA 10/10/2016).

Nine of Haiti's 16 main hospitals remain intact and functional (PDC 08/10/2016). However, 35 of 197 health facilities (including hospitals, clinics and cholera treatment centres) have been affected by the floods and heavy winds in Grand'Anse, Nippes, Nord-Ouest, Sud and Sud-Est (PAHO 11/10/2016). 11 of 33 local hospitals are damaged in Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes (OCHA 10/10/2016). Lack of medicines and health supplies is being reported across the country. Maternal mortality is expected to increase (Government 10/10/2016).

Needs for psycho-social support have been reported across the affected areas, and has been stated as a specific need in Les Cayes (PAHO 08/10/2016).

There are no update yet on the number of cases of Chikungunya, malaria, dengue, and Zika. There are likely to temporarily decrease as high winds and flooding have destroyed mosquito breeding sites. However, when the floodwaters will subside, transmission is likely to return to previous problematic levels (CDC 04/10/2016).

**Grand'Anse:** As of 11 October, 189 suspected cases of cholera have been reported since the hurricane; at least a dozen of the new patients in Jérémie were under 10 (DPC 11/10/2016). According to a health worker at a cholera treatment centre in Jérémie, there were not enough beds for the patients who were coming in (BBC 10/10/2016). The open-air CTC at Jérémie's main hospital had no running water on 10 October (ABC News 10/10/2016; Voice of America 11/10/2016). St Antoine Hospital in Jérémie has been severely damaged (HERO 09/10/2016). Also, it has reported a high number of wounded: up to 1,500 between 4 and 9 October (OCHA 10/10/2016). In the main hospital of Dame Marie, 300 patients with infected wounds are reportedly waiting for medicine (ABC News 10/10/2016). 13 health institutions assessed out of 58 have a functioning cold chain for the safe and appropriate storage of vaccines (OCHA 12/10/2016).

**Sud:** As of 11 October, 170 suspected cholera cases have been reported since the hurricane (DPC 11/10/2016). In Port-à-Piment, 11 cholera treatment facilities remain closed (PAHO/WHO 10/10/2016). Port Salut hospital has received 200 injured since the hurricane (Government 10/10/2016). Les Anglais hospital has been destroyed. Camp-Perrin hospital, Imaculée Hospital Conception des Cayes, and HCR Port-Salut have suffered partial damage (PDC 08/10/2016). Saint Louis health centre and Camp-Perrin hospital have been evacuated (Pacific Disaster Center 05/10/2016; PAHO 06/10/2016). St Boniface Hospital in Sud is functioning normally but low on supplies (PAHO 06/10/2016). The cold chain is only 25% operational in Les Cayes (PAHO/WHO 10/10/2016).

**Nord-Ouest:** As of 10 October, six new cholera cases have been reported (PAHO/WHO 10/10/2016). One health clinic is severely damaged and six acute diarrhoea treatment

centres are affected (PAHO/WHO 10/10/2016). Port de Paix hospital is functioning normally but low on supplies (PAHO 06/10/2016).

**Artibonite:** As of 10 October, 28 new cholera cases had been reported (PAHO/WHO 10/10/2016).

**Ouest:** Notre Dame Hospital is functioning normally but low on supplies (PAHO 06/10/2016).

## New cholera cases, 9-10 October 2016



Source: Pacific Disaster Center 12/10/2016

## Nutrition

Considering the negative impacts of the hurricane on food availability and access, a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups is anticipated in the short term, particularly for children under five, pregnant and lactating women (OCHA 10/10/2016).

As of 10 October, 112,500 children under five are at risk of acute malnutrition and increased morbidity and mortality (UNICEF 10/10/2016). As of 30 September, there were already 131,000 malnourished children being reported, including 56,500 children with immediate need for life-saving interventions (OCHA 30/09/2016).

## Livelihoods

As of 10 October, 350,000 affected people in rural areas need to recover their production capacity in the coming months (OCHA 10/10/2016). Fishing activity is paralysed as equipment and boats have been washed away (Pacific Disaster Center 06/10/2016; WFP 09/10/2016).

**Grand'Anse:** Livestock losses exceed 50% and trade is severely affected due to stock loss (OCHA 10/10/2016; WFP 09/10/2016). There is significant damage to mangroves and marine erosion on the northern coast. A lack of available staple foods and a significant increase in prices has been reported in Pestel (Haiti Libre 10/10/2016).

**Sud:** Fishing activity is paralysed as material and equipment have been washed away (OCHA 10/10/2016).

**Sud-Est:** Dead livestock have been reported (Pacific Disaster Center 06/10/2016; WFP 09/10/2016). There have been unconfirmed reports from social media of considerable crop, plantation and livestock damage in Chantal and Torbeck (Humanity Road 07/10/2016).

**Nippes:** The same social media reports considerable crop, plantation and livestock damage in L'Asile (Humanity Road 07/10/2016).

**Nord-Ouest:** As of 10 October, fishing activity is paralysed as material and equipment have been washed away (WFP 10/10/2016).

**Ouest:** Unconfirmed reports from social media assert that plantain plantations in Léogâne have been destroyed (Humanity Road 07/10/2016).

## Protection

Tensions and fights have been reported during aid distributions, especially in the southern peninsula and in Dame Marie, Grand'Anse (Voice of America 11/10/2016). In Les Cayes, there has been an increase in theft. The Police capacity is very limited. A lack of electricity increases the risk. People are afraid to go to sleep, thinking they will lose their belongings (UNEP 11/10/2016). Tensions are likely to increase in the coming days, and incidents to become more frequent and severe.

There are serious concerns of increase in an sexual and gender based violence, measures have been taken in anticipation (PAHO 08/10/2016).

The affected areas are among the most likely to experience family separation due to high rates of child placement out of home and therefore exposure of children to violence, exploitation and abuse (UNICEF 05/10/2016).

There are also reports of lost vital documentation, such as birth certificates, which are very hard to replace in Haiti (Al Jazeera 07/10/2016).

The delayed elections may be held on Sunday 30 October. This could cause more tensions (local media 10/10/2016).

## Education

As of 11 October, 106,300 children are estimated to require education support (OCHA 12/10/2016). Schools in Sud and Grand'Anse will remain closed for at least another week, until 18 October, but schools outside of the southern peninsula reopened on 10 October (AlterPress 09/10/2016, UNICEF 10/10/2016). At least 300 public schools have been affected and 195 have been damaged, including 118 in Sud, 56 in Sud-Est, and 21 in Nord-Ouest (OCHA 10/10/2016; OCHA 08/10/2016; Haiti Government 07/10/2016). Many children lost all their belongings, including books, uniforms, and school supplies (OCHA 10/10/2016).

**Grand'Anse:** The Ministry of Education stated that nearly 70% of the schools have been damaged (OCHA 10/10/2016).

**Nippes:** There are reports of severe damage to education infrastructure, including to three schools in Paillant and Miragoane (UNICEF 05/10/2016; Haiti Government 05/10/2016).

**Sud:** Among the schools damaged, 118 in 10 communes have significant infrastructure damage. Seven schools are being used as temporary shelters (OCHA 10/10/2016).

## Vulnerable groups affected

**Children:** At least 2,000 children who have been separated from their parents due to the storm or were living in orphanages have been evacuated (UNICEF 06/10/2016). 130 children were evacuated from Jérémie Wharf (Haiti Government 05/10/2016). The areas most affected are among some of the most vulnerable to family separation and exposure of children to violence, exploitation and abuse. Grand'Anse, in particular, is the department with the higher rate of child separation –for example, parents placing their children in informal foster care, including domestic work placement situation (OCHA 12/10/2016).

**Disabled:** 17 disabled people were evacuated from Jérémie Wharf and 21 from Les Cayes (Haiti Government 05/10/2016).

**Pregnant women:** At least 8,400 pregnant women are expected to give birth in the next three months and 1,200 will need caesarean interventions (Haiti Libre 10/10/2016). Maternal mortality is expecting to increase due to lack of access to services (Government 10/10/2016).

**Elderly:** There is no information on the needs of elderly but efforts is needed to address their specific needs.

**IDPs:** More than 55,100 IDPs were living in camps in Ouest department prior to Matthew, most of whom are within the Port-au-Prince arrondissement (IOM 27/09/2016). 82

transitional shelters and tents were destroyed and 270 damaged in 14 IDP camps throughout the Port-au-Prince arrondissement (IOM 09/10/2016). In the past, IDPs have faced protection issues when natural disasters have hit Haiti, especially after the 2010 earthquake (Protection Cluster 05/07/2010). These include crime in camps, including violent crime and rapes by escaped prisoners (Protection Cluster 05/07/2010).

**Haitian returnees from Dominican Republic:** As of 22 September 2016, 141,506 Haitians have returned from Dominican Republic, of which 87,000 were spontaneous returns and 30,000 were deported (OCHA 15/09/2016). Arrivals of people from Dominican Republic have been ongoing since June 2015, following regularisation process regarding foreigners with no legal status in Dominican Republic (VOA 12/2015; VOA 05/01/2013). 67% of arrivals do not possess any type of documentation and are at risk of statelessness as Haitian authorities refuse to accept non-national deportees on its territory (OCHA 30/06/2016). Arbitrary deportations and racial profiling have been reported by the Haitian government and this may hinder access to assistance (UNHRC, 28/07/2015; OCHA, 6/04/2016).

## Humanitarian and operational constraints

La Digue Bridge, Ouest department, has been destroyed again; vehicles are passing across the riverbed (Logistic Cluster 10/10/2016). Land access to the most affected areas remains extremely difficult, as large aid trucks have difficulties on roads that are littered with tree trunks and other debris (IOM 09/10/2016; CARE 10/10/2016). According to the Ministry of Interior, 60% of the roads in the southern peninsula have been damaged (AFP 10/10/2016). The southern coastal areas are only accessible from the sea or by helicopter (USAID 09/10/2016).

Many humanitarian convoys have been blocked by barricades on the national road going through the southern peninsula (AFP 10/10/2016; BBC 10/10/2016). Insecurity is expected to increase as more aid distributions start.

Digicel have been able to repair their network considerably, over 70% of the population is covered in Grand'Anse, and 95% in Sud and Sud-Est (Digicel 9/10/2016). However, network congestion hampers communications in affected areas (Internews 06/10/2016). 80% of the electricity network has been destroyed in Les Cayes, Sud, Jérémie, Grand'Anse and Jacmel, Sud-Est (local media 06/10/2016).

**Port-au-Prince:** The bridge in Croix des Missions has been cut both to vehicles and pedestrians. Electricity cuts have been reported (Haiti Libre 04/10/2016). Violent crime is endemic in Cité Soleil and may impact humanitarian actors (OSAC 05/10/2016). The spike in crime that followed the 2010 earthquake was reportedly particularly high in Port-au-Prince (Protection Cluster 05/07/2010).

**Grand'Anse:** Fuel shortage is reported in Jérémie (Logistics Cluster 10/10/2016). All intercommunal roads have been damaged in the department (Haiti Government 7/10/2016). The Road from Jérémie to Dame Marie and Anse d'Hainault has been cleared for smaller vehicles (CDC 11/10/2016). An airstrip is available for use at Cape Dam Marie, but only for small planes. Access from Dame Marie to Anse D'hainault may only be accessed by boat. Communication were completely cut throughout the department on 5 October but it has since been repaired as now 70% of the population is covered (Digicel 9/10/2016). One of the main relays providing radio and TV coverage for Grand Anse has fallen. A stoning and attempt pilferage at the airport in Jérémie was recoded (MINUSTAH 11/10/2016). Security issues are compromising the response, including the delivery of food and medical supplies (PAHO 11/10/2016). There have been reports of small riots and residents were demonstrating in front of the Jérémie airport (UNDAC 10/10/2016).

**Sud:** La Digue Bridge, connecting Ouest and Sud departments, is destroyed again; vehicles are passing crossing the riverbed (Logistic Cluster 10/10/2016). Traffic between Les Anglais and Tiburon has been interrupted due to landslides (Haiti Government 05/10/2016). Land access to Torbeck is impossible and the road between Tiburon and Manicheh remains inaccessible (Haiti Government 07/10/2016). The road from Port Salut to Les Anglais had been cut off at multiple locations due to fallen trees, landslides, debris, and damage (USAID 09/10/2016; MINUSTAH 09/10/2016). As of 12 October, it has been re-established between Les Cayes to Chardonnières (MINUSTAH 12/10/2016). Electricity has largely been cut to the department (Haiti Libre 08/10/2016). Radio from the RadioTeleGinen network is functional in Les Cayes but the Radio Television Caraibe is not able to do so (Internews 06/10/2016). Six security incidents were reported by relief actors, mostly blocking of roads in order to rob aid convoys (MINUSTAH 11/10/2016).

**Nippes:** A key bridge in Miragoane has collapsed, but a temporary bridge has been erected to replace the collapsed bridge at Petite Goave (MINUSTAH 10/10/2016; USAID 09/10/2016). The cities of Baradères, Grand Boucan, Miragoane, and Petit-Trou de Nippes have been flooded, with considerable road damage reported (Haiti Government 05/10/2016). The road between Miragoane and Petite Riverie de Nippes has been greatly impacted (Haiti Government 07/10/2016).

**Sud-Est:** The road to Jacmel has been damaged. Power outages have been reported and has hampered communications (OCHA 05/10/2016). In Petit Goave, it was reported that bandits put barricades to attempt to rob road users (MINUSTAH 11/10/2016).

**Ouest:** La Digue Bridge, connecting Ouest and Sud departments, is destroyed again; vehicles are passing crossing the riverbed (Logistic Cluster 10/10/2016). Kensoff road in Fermathe has been completely obstructed. A bridge has collapsed in Petit Goave (Haiti Government 05/10/2016). Gonave island appears to still be completely inaccessible (Handicap International 10/10/2016).

**Artibonite:** Part of the road from Gonaives to Anse-Rouge has been inaccessible and mudslides have been experienced throughout Gonaives (Humanity Road 07/10/2016; Haiti Government 07/10/2016). Gonaives port has been destroyed (Logistics Cluster 06/10/2016).

**Nord-Est:** Road between Bois Lorince and Mombin Crochu has been cut as well as the main road between L'Acul Samedi and Vallieres (Haiti Government 7/10/2016).

## Access constraints map – 11 October 2016



Source: Logistics Cluster 11/10/2016

## Response capacity

### Local and national response capacity

The President announced on 7 October that the priority should be reconstruction, once the immediate food and water needs of the affected population are taken care of (local media 7/10/2016). The National Emergency Operations Centre (COUN) has been activated, as well as departmental centres (COUD). The national ambulance centre is completely functional with 44 ambulances and 500 staff (ECHO 06/10/2016). Communal and local

disaster management committees have been mobilised (Government 05/10/2016). A contingency plan for the 2016 hurricane season is in place, anticipating up to 500,000 people affected and 88,000 staying in temporary shelters (Government 20/07/2016).

The Ministry of Interior started distributing medicine and food products in the Sud and Grand'Anse departments on 7 October (Government 7/10/2016).

### Population coping mechanisms in Grand'Anse following Hurricane Sandy, 2013

Commune	Coping strategies
Bonbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borrow money</li> <li>Use of scarce reserves</li> <li>Share with others</li> </ul>
Chambellan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of scarce reserves</li> <li>Purchase on credit</li> </ul>
Anse d'Hainault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borrow money</li> <li>Use of scarce reserves</li> <li>Purchase on credit</li> <li>Aid received from neighbors</li> </ul>
Dame Marie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associate in order to help one and another</li> <li>Design of small development projects</li> </ul>
Beaumont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in livelihood (charcoal production)<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Sell livestock</li> <li>Continue limited agriculture activities</li> <li>Prayer</li> </ul>
Roseaux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Associate in order to help one and another</li> </ul>
Jérémie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase on credit</li> <li>Continue limited agriculture activities</li> <li>Associate in order to help one and another</li> </ul>

Source: CARE 02/2013

The five most vulnerable communes are respectively: Bonbon, Corail, Dame-Marie, Jérémie and Roseaux (CARE 02/2013).

### International response capacity

Emergency aid has begun to reach people in need (Business Insider 9/10/2016).

On 10 October, a USD 120 million Flash Appeal was launched to provide life-saving relief to 750,000 people severely affected by the hurricane (OCHA 10/10/2016).

The government issued a Red Alert on 3 October and officially requested UN assistance (OCHA 4/10/2016). UNDAC and OCHA have deployed two coordination hubs in Jérémie and Les Cayes (GDAC 6/10/2016). CERF has released an initial grant of USD 5 million to begin life-saving response operations in the most affected areas (CERF 7/10/2016).

The Haitian Red Cross has begun road clearing. 300 US marines were sent to support emergency reconstruction on 8 October (Haiti Libre 8/10/2016). France is sending emergency

relief supplies and water treatment stations (French government 10/10/2016). The European Union is supporting civil protection efforts (EU 07/10/2016).

WFP had pre-positioned 3,410 metric tons of food in preparation for hurricane season, enough to feed 300,000 people for three months. 25 tons of food are already in Jérémie, Grand'Anse, for immediate distribution (WFP 4/10/2016; OCHA 08/10/2016).

WHO is sending one million doses of the oral cholera vaccine. Discussions will take place between the Haitian government, WHO and their partners on the feasibility of a vaccination campaign (WHO 11/10/2016).

The number of humanitarian actors has decreased considerably since the 2010 earthquake from 512 at the peak of the response to 84 in 2016. Most humanitarian actors are facing financial constraints, limiting their ability to deliver (OCHA 10/10/2016).

In October, the UN Security Council is due to extend the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), whose mandate expires on 15 October. The council is to vote on 13 October on extending the mission until April next year. Council members however plans for a drawdown of the force, which currently stands at 6,000 (France 24 11/10/2016). MINUSTAH was set up on 1 June 2004 following the 2004 coup d'état. In 2014 and 2015, protests from the population and political parties were held during MINUSTAH mandate renewals (AlterPresse 31/03/2014/AlterPresse 16/10/2015).

### Information gaps and needs

- Updates on humanitarian access to interior mountainous affected areas of Sud and Grand'Anse and the extent of flooding in these areas.
- Updates on the needs of people affected inland, in Sud and Grand'Anse notably.
- Consolidated information on the number of people that do not currently have shelter.
- IDPs as a result of Matthew. Updates on displacement, including informal settlements and people hosted by families and their respective needs.
- Information on the needs of those staying in temporary shelters.
- Information on protection issues and security incidents.
- Confirmed and updated figures on houses partially and totally destroyed.
- Number of people in need of mental health support.
- Updates on new cases of Dengue, Chikungunya, malaria and Zika.
- More information on the extent of the damages on the WASH infrastructures.