

This report was produced by OCHA Haiti with contributions from United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, nongovernmental organizations and humanitarian partners.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Conclusive reports from the recently completed search-and-rescue operations highlight the devastating impact of the earthquake.
- As of 3 September, nearly 46 per cent of affected families have received humanitarian assistance.
- Against a backdrop of urgent needs, response efforts continue to be challenged by access constraints along the main supply route (RN #2), which provides access for the delivery of aid to quake-affected areas in the south.
- Despite challenges, robust response efforts are underway across the priority sectors of food, WASH, health and emergency shelter.
- On 30-31 August, Prime Minister Dr Ariel Henry officially launched the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process with support from the UN system, the European Union, World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.
- UNICEF warns of a potential resurgence in water-borne diseases in south-western Haiti, where more than half a million children lack access to shelter, safe drinking water and hygiene facilities.



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Creation date: 15 Aug 2021 Sources: CNIGS Feedback: ocha.haiti.im@gmail.com | www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int | www.reliefweb.int

### 800K

affected people

(Source: UN System in Haiti)

### 650K

in need of emergency humanitarian assistance

(Source: UN System in Haiti)

### \$187.3M

in humanitarian financing required to reach 500,000 affected people

(Source: Haiti Earthquake Flash Appeal – August 2021)

### 2.2K+

people dead, with more expected

(Source: DGPC)

### 329

people still missing

(Source: DGPC)

### 137.5K+

damaged and destroyed homes

(Source: DGPC)

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

More than three weeks after a devastating earthquake hit south-western Haiti, search-and-rescue efforts in the hardest-hit areas have been concluded as of 2 September, with efforts now shifting toward recovery operations as the country looks to pull itself out of yet another crisis. As of 4 September, search-and-rescue crews had extracted dozens of missing people from the rubble, including 16 trapped in a building in Les Cayes and 24 evacuated from Pic Macaya. [The conclusive report](#) from the Haitian Civil Protection General Directorate (DGPC) indicates that 329 people are still missing, while 2,248 were killed - including in the Nord-Ouest Department where 2 people died in Bassin Bleu - and 12,763 injured following the powerful 7.2-magnitude quake on 14 August.



Photo credit: Matteo Minasi/OCHA Haiti

Since the initial quake, the DGPC estimates that there have been more than 900 aftershocks, including approximately 400 at magnitude 3 or stronger on the Richter scale. Preliminary estimates of damages and economic losses are at least US\$1.5 billion, about 10 per cent of the country's gross domestic product. More than 60 health facilities have been damaged across the most affected departments (Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud), while more than 1,060 school buildings have been damaged, including 171 completely destroyed, which represents roughly 16 per cent of all schools in these areas. The situation presents additional challenges for students and teachers as schools are scheduled to reopen on 21 September nationwide, and 4 October in areas affected by the earthquake.

Homes, infrastructure and livelihoods in rural areas, where up to 80 per cent of the affected population lives, have been much harder hit than in urban centres. DGPC estimates that on average five to seven times more homes were destroyed in rural areas compared to urban ones. Across the three most affected departments, 83,770 homes have suffered varying degrees of damage while 53,815 have been completely destroyed. As of 3 September, DGPC and IOM have identified at least 26,245 displaced people in 65 displacement sites in the three most affected departments, with the majority - more than 70 per cent - located in 40 sites across the Sud Department.

Health and shelter remain the most urgent priorities of the humanitarian response. National authorities and humanitarian partners continue to scale up response efforts to get relief assistance to hard-to-reach areas all but completely cut off from outside access, ensuring that the most vulnerable are not left behind. However, ongoing access and security constraints continue to pose significant logistics and transportation challenges that hinder the efficiency of relief operations. As of 3 September, nearly 46 per cent - about 70,000 families - of those in need of assistance have received humanitarian aid.

Clashes between armed gangs are beginning to flare up again in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, forcing some humanitarian convoys to be suspended as the security situation along national road #2, a major arterial road connecting the capital to the hardest-hit areas in the southern peninsula, continues to deteriorate. There have also been instances of relief supplies being looted by armed gangs, leading to the disruption of distributions to those most in need. At the same time, the rise in kidnappings remains a concern, particularly in Port-au-Prince. On 7 September, the Government warned about a spike in kidnappings and other crimes as it pledged to fight gangs, drawing retorts from two crime bosses that any crackdown will bring greater violence aimed at police in an already unstable context.

Amid the peak of the hurricane season, the risk of heavy rains and associated flooding and landslides, as already witnessed two days after the quake with the passage of Tropical Depression Grace, could further complicate response efforts and expose an already vulnerable population to additional hazard risks. While COVID-19 cases have been tailoring

off for more than a month, the conditions on the ground are ripe for an outbreak as thousands of people have been displaced with limited or no access to safe water and sanitation and lack appropriate personal protective equipment.

UNICEF warns of a potential resurgence in water-borne diseases in south-western Haiti, where more than half a million children who lack access to shelter, drinking water and hygiene facilities are exposed to the growing risk of acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, malaria and cholera. The latter has not been detected in Haiti since February 2019 after a nine-year cholera outbreak, which began after the 2010 quake, killed nearly 10,000 people across the country. With almost 60 per cent of the affected population in the three hardest-hit departments left without access to safe water after the quake, health risks are on the rise as the health system struggles to cope with the fallout of the earthquake.

According to [UNICEF's U-Report](#), 72 per cent of people in the three most affected departments reported that health facilities near their homes were damaged by the earthquake, with at least 60 per cent responding that health services were interrupted due to a lack of health personnel, medical equipment and supplies and collapsed or damaged health facilities. UNICEF and the departmental health Directorates deployed 24 mobile health teams over the past week to ensure access to basic health care, while 28 tents have been installed to maintain access to health services at facilities that have been damaged or destroyed.

In the aftermath of the quake, health and protection interventions must ensure access to critical services for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) as well as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Preliminary rapid gender assessments have highlighted a rise in incidents and risks of SGBV, as assembly points sheltering displaced people lack electricity, showers and toilets as well as adequate health infrastructure, while health centres and hospitals providing services for GBV survivors in affected areas have been severely damaged. Streamlining gender considerations is pivotal to ensuring an accountable, well-targeted, transparent and gender-sensitive response effort that addresses the differentiated needs of the most vulnerable groups.

Coordinated efforts continue on the establishment of system-wide collective community feedback and gender-sensitive complaint mechanisms that properly handle potential cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. A Zero Tolerance UN telephone line (3702-6516) and email address ([Report-UN-Haiti@un.org](mailto:Report-UN-Haiti@un.org)) have already been activated but further effort is required to harmonize them other initiatives and channels, assuring all actors are using similar standard operating procedures, following up appropriately and systematically closing the feedback loop together with affected communities.

At the global, regional and country level, coordinated efforts are underway for the re-activation of the interagency Communication with Communities/Accountability to Affected People (CwC/AAP) Working Group in order to strategically position it as a key element of the humanitarian response architecture. This set of minimum actions not only demonstrates in practice our commitments and responsibility to principled and accountable humanitarian action, but also indicates respect for the dignity of affected people. Additionally, there remain major gaps in ensuring that additional measures are incorporated in response protocols to address the needs of 3,500 people with disabilities affected by the crisis.

As national response efforts gradually transition to recovery operations, there is a recognition that response efforts must continue to complement and strengthen the response led by national authorities and longstanding actors on the ground, especially local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and women's organizations. A response that values localization and accountability requires meaningful local engagement and trust-building through transparent ongoing dialogue with affected communities, including women, youth and the elderly, as well as religious leaders and a diverse range of local actors. Open conversations must be maintained on humanitarian interventions, delivering through clear and plain language important information on projects - such as objectives, start and end dates, operational limitations and selection criteria - accompanied by active listening on recommendations and swift responses to the concerns of affected people.

## GENERAL COORDINATION

The Government continues to show strong leadership in response efforts, particularly through the DGPC and the ministries and institutions involved. Authorities at both the national and departmental level continue to receive coordination support from the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and the CARICOM Operational Support Team (COST). At the regional level, regular meetings of the Caribbean Development Partner Group (CDGP) and the Regional Group on Risks, Emergencies and Disasters for Latin America and the Caribbean (REDLAC) are being



convened to share information on assessments, identify and respond to operational gaps and raise awareness among donors.

National authorities are also demonstrating strong leadership in relation to the almost immediate initiation of the post-earthquake recovery process. On 30-31 August, during a two-day workshop organized by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation together with UNDP, Prime Minister Dr Ariel Henry officially launched the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process with support from the UN system, the European Union, World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Technical teams were formed to undertake a detailed sector assessment in 11 major sectors: housing; health; education; WASH; electricity; transport; agriculture; tourism; culture; and commerce. Critical cross-cutting issues have been identified, namely gender; CwC/AAP; governance; employment and livelihoods; environment and disaster risk reduction.



Photo credit: Christian Cricboom/OCHA Haiti

Additionally, a human impact assessment will be conducted as part of the broader assessment and, with a focus on living conditions, gender equality, social protection and inclusion, food security and livelihoods, will examine how the earthquake exacerbated the already challenging socio-economic situation facing Haitian families. This work will serve as a basis for the ensuing recovery plan, which will capitalize on lessons learned from past disasters, most notably the 2010 earthquake and Hurricane Matthew in 2016, capitalizing on national expertise and leadership.

The UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator, OCHA Haiti Head of Office and the heads of UN agencies are currently carrying out a field mission to affected areas to identify sites for the establishment and reinforcement of the UN's presence in order to continue to provide DGPC with coordination support to effectively manage the growing number of international and national partners participating in reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. [According to OCHA's Who does What, Where \(3W\) online platform](#), in the 3 most affected departments there are 141 actors carrying out response activities across 12 sectors in 46 communes, including 76 organizations in Grand'Anse, 45 in Nippes, and 92 in the Sud Department. Of these organizations, 47 are national NGOs and CSOs.

As some sectors have identified shortages in response personnel, the UN Volunteer Programme (UNV) is coordinating the deployment of more than 100 national UN Volunteers to support UN humanitarian response efforts in Haiti. All volunteer profiles are available through UNV's national and international talent pools, ranging from Information Managers, Communication Officers and Vulnerability Assessors to Field Assistants, Midwives and Nutrition Specialists, among others. UNV supports UN agencies in every stage of recruitment and can deploy volunteers within 7 to 20 days. Direct recruitments of candidates that are pre-identified by UN agencies is possible. For more information, contact UNV at [unvrolac@unv.org](mailto:unvrolac@unv.org) or visit: <https://www.unv.org/publications/un-volunteers-haitian-humanitarian-response>.

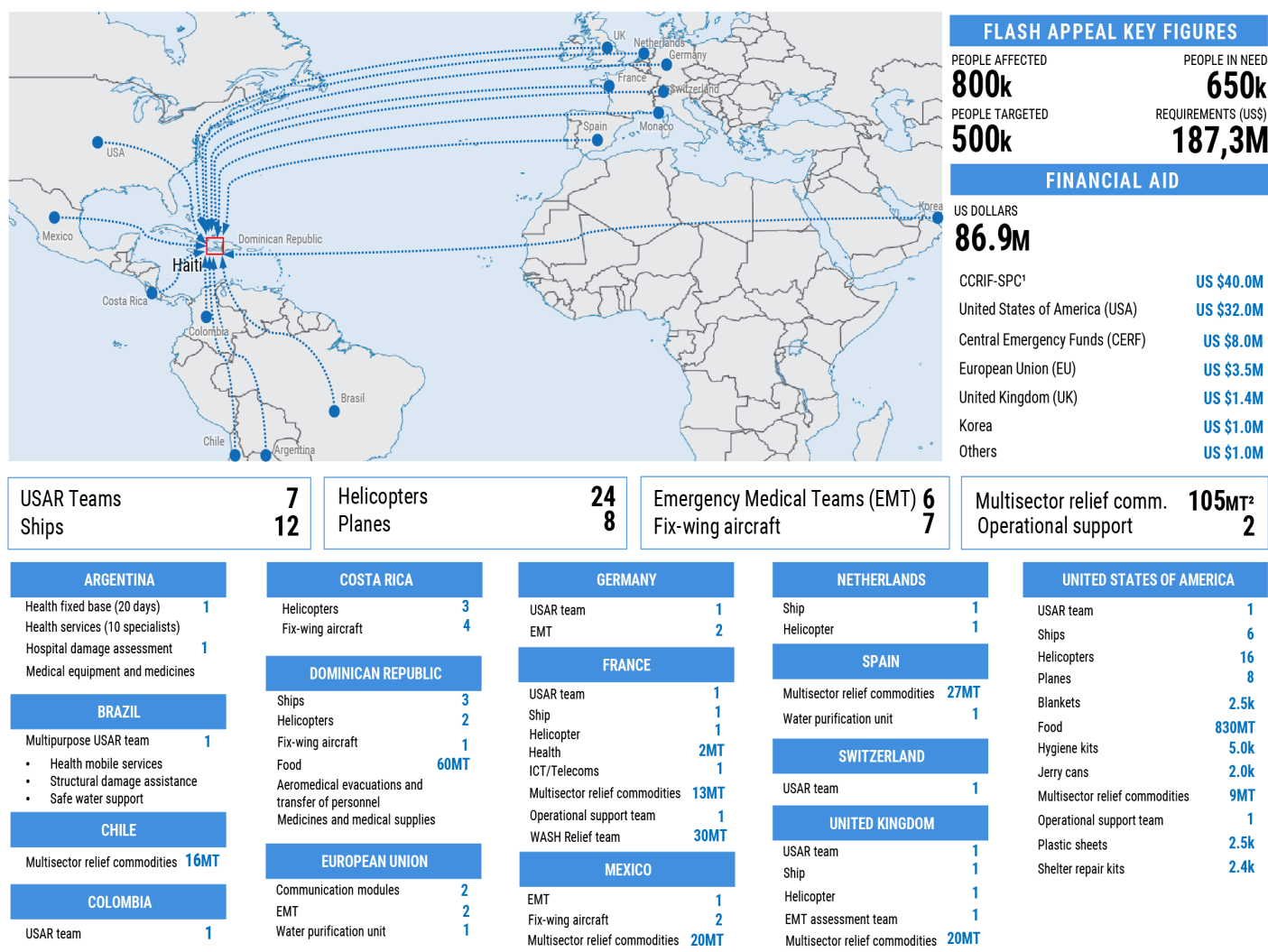
## FUNDING

On 25 August, UN agencies and humanitarian partners launched a \$187.3 million Flash Appeal to reach 500,000 of the most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake from August 2021 to February 2022. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has already contributed \$8 million to provide life-saving assistance in health, WASH, shelter, protection, logistics and food security. Additionally, several UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) have redirected internal funds originally earmarked for other crises, launching their own financing appeals to secure additional funding for the earthquake response.

As assessments continue to progress, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the scale of displacement and needs, on top of pre-existing vulnerabilities, exceeds the current financial capacities of humanitarian partners on the ground. As such, significant additional financing is needed to fill critical response gaps through targeted interventions based on needs

assessments, strengthened partnerships with local NGOs and CSOs, and to bolster logistics and security capacities with the aim of improving humanitarian access and ensuring that assistance reaches those who need it faster. Humanitarian partners continue to raise awareness among donors on the severity of the situation in Haiti and the consequences of failing to respond to new and existing needs, appealing to donors to step up their support.

## Bilateral Aid (as of 31 August)



The data presented here shows all the resources that have been provided to date. However, some USAR Teams, EMT and Military assets were already demobilized. <sup>1</sup>CCRIF SPC: Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company <sup>2</sup>MT: Met ric Tones

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Creation date: 31 August 2021 Sources: USAID Sitrep #8, ReliefWeb, OCHA/UNDAC team Feedback: [hti\\_eq\\_2021@humanitarianresponse.info](mailto:hti_eq_2021@humanitarianresponse.info) | [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) | [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

The departure of US military assets from Haiti means that logistics and transport efforts being carried out by the Government and humanitarian partners must be scaled up to ensure that aid continues to reach those most in need. Despite the deteriorating security situation, WFP continues to provide the humanitarian community with critical land, air and sea transportation support and stands ready to scale up these efforts. However, WFP, which was already facing funding gaps before the quake to keep UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations running till the end of 2021, now urgently needs \$2.5 million in financing to continue providing humanitarian partners with critical logistics and transportation support, particularly as the delivery of humanitarian assistance is increasingly reliant on the use of air transport given the needs and access challenges in some hard-to-reach areas.

In addition to the identified gaps in the earthquake response, escalating gang violence has triggered the internal displacement of 19,000 people in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, with 15,500 displaced since June 2021 alone. The Government and the UN system in Haiti have put in place a relocation plan to guarantee a multi-sectoral response to the ongoing displacement crisis. To continue exclusively targeting the earthquake-affected population will not only potentially increase social tensions and security risks, but also hinder the effectiveness of longer-term recovery and stability efforts in Haiti. However, even after agencies have repurposed funds for the relocation effort, the plan is faced with a \$2.2 million funding gap preventing the relocation of approximately 1,166 families with severe unmet humanitarian needs, many of whom are people with disabilities originally displaced by the 2010 earthquake. Coordinate efforts are underway to submit additional requests for CERF funding to address the needs of these IDPs.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Education

#### Needs:

- Rehabilitation of schools, including for WASH, provision of school kits, school desks and furniture, hygiene kits, catch up classes, adapted psychosocial support for girls and boys at school and safe temporary learning spaces.
- Provision of COVID-19 prevention and hygiene kits to protect the health of children and their families.
- Improve gathering of sex, age and vulnerability-disaggregated data to facilitate adapted response.

# 100K

children and teachers  
affected by damaged and  
destroyed school  
infrastructure

#### Response:

- UNICEF, WFP, UNOPS and the World Bank are working together to carry out assessments to estimate the needs for the reconstruction of schools damaged by the earthquake.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant lack of funding for education partners to support response activities and limited prioritization of the Education Sector in resource mobilization efforts.

### Food Security

#### Needs:

- 300,000 people are in need of food assistance in the affected areas. WFP was already assisting 146,500 food-insecure people through its ongoing response effort prior to the earthquake, including in-kind and cash-based assistance, and now aims to cover an additional 148,000 people affected by the earthquake.

# 98.6K+

people have received in-kind food assistance  
from WFP and its  
partners

#### Response:

- To date, WFP and its partners have assisted 98,655 people through in-kind food assistance in the three affected departments, including 54,934 hot meals delivered to affected people in hospitals and temporary shelters. WFP is now partnering with World Central Kitchen to scale up its hot meal deliveries.
- This week, WFP, together with Food Security partners ACTED, Remodel, Allianz and Caritas, plans to assist an additional 35,000 people in 6 communes in the Grand'Anse, Nippes and Sud departments.
- Since the earthquake struck on 14 August, WFP has delivered 871 metric tons of food and provided nearly \$300,000 in cash-based assistance in the three most affected departments.
- WFP is currently designing an early recovery programme focusing on cash-for-work initiatives to support vulnerable populations in remote and inaccessible areas with the aim of promoting a speedy early recovery and the restoration of local food production.
- As of 3 September, ADRA has distributed 1,000 food kits to affected people in Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin and Saint-Louis-du-Sud in the Sud Department.
- The National Coordination on Food Security (CNSA), with the technical and financial support of FAO and WFP, as well as the Global Support Unit (USG) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), organized an IPC

classification workshop from 1 to 3 September for the 4 departments in southern Haiti affected by the earthquake and Tropical Depression Grace. A communication note is being finalised and will be shared with all partners during the second week of September.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Safety and security remain significant operational challenges, with regular looting of humanitarian relief supplies and a lack of security providers on the ground. As needs increase among the most vulnerable populations, crowds of frustrated people with unmet needs continue to gather at distribution centres, weakening WFP and partners' ability to deliver aid safely and efficiently.
- Escorted convoys have resumed between Port-au-Prince and Les Cayes. Agreements have been reached at the interagency level to balance the number of food and non-food items per convoy. As Shelter/NFI partners rely heavily on WFP's distribution setup, any interruption in the food supply may affect the overall response effort.

## Health

### Needs:

- Ensure the restoration of primary health services, psychosocial support for healthcare personnel and the general population as well as structural assessments of health facilities.
- Ensure continuity of HIV services for people living with HIV and other vulnerable populations, while making sure that their essential needs are met in an appropriate and timely manner.
- Ensure that the integration of HIV services in SRH is maintained.
- Evaluate the earthquake's impact on and associated needs of the national HIV program to ensure the continuity of effective HIV services.

# 24

mobile health teams  
deployed by UNICEF  
and departmental health  
Directorates in quake-  
affected areas

### Response:

- A structural assessment of Saint Antoine Hospital in Grand'Anse – carried out by structural engineers from PAHO's SAFE/SMART Initiative and the Direction of Health Service Organization (DOSS)/MSPP – concluded that the structural damage (cracks) in the building can be repaired, confirming that the facility can be used without any risks to safety. Assessments in the Sud Department are ongoing, and the results will be shared when available.
- The National Directorate of the Expanded Program on Immunization, with the support of PAHO/WHO, is preparing a vaccination plan for the affected departments, focused on COVID-19 and measles.
- Syndromic surveillance for COVID-19, cholera and malaria in assembly points is being implemented by the Department of Epidemiology, Laboratories and Research (DELR) with the support of PAHO/WHO in the Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes departments.
- PAHO/WHO is deploying teams composed of 11 technical experts (data management, logistics, epidemiology, labo-moto nurses (2), WASH, midwifery, psychologists and health services) to the three most affected departments to support coordination and response activities.
- In a joint effort, the Health Directorate of the Sud Department, UNAIDS and PAHO/WHO carried out an assessment in 4 health facilities on emergency obstetrics and neonatal care.
- PAHO/WHO, together with UNFPA, will conduct evaluations of mother and child services in health institutions in the communes of Anse d'Hainault and Corail in the Grand'Anse Department.
- Save the Children distributed 173 WASH kits and 51 baby kits in Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin, Torbeck/Ducis and Chantal, deployed emergency medical units to Grand'Anse and Nippes and is carrying out an assessment of primary care health facilities.
- Save the Children is working to strengthen training for health personnel on national protocols for providing care to children and the continuation of vaccination efforts.
- UNAIDS is providing support provided to members of the Civil Society Forum to assess the earthquake's impact on and urgent needs of people living with HIV and other key population groups.
- On 4 and 5 September, UNFPA received several Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits, including: 8 kits to support childbirth delivery for approximately 10,000 people, 8 for the clinical management of rape, 8 for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, 8 to repair vaginal and cervical tears as well as 8 additional kits which include supplies and equipment for deliveries at the institutional level which could cover 30,000 people. These kits will be distributed to health facilities in the Nippes, Sud and Grand'Anse departments next week.



- The Sud Health Directorate (departmental DSS-MSPP) and Médicos del Mundo Argentina are completing a damage assessment to inform the selection of health centres and clinics for rehabilitation. Clinica Móvil teams continue to visit communal sections of the Sud Department to provide medical care at assembly points, detection and referral of severe cases and deliver hygiene kits to families.
- UNICEF and the three departmental health Directorates deployed 24 mobile health teams during the week of 30 August across the three most affected departments to ensure proximity of primary care to the affected population. UNICEF is also procuring laboratory and radiography supplies to support the three departmental hospitals providing specialized care to earthquake victims.
- USAID/BHA delivered emergency medical kits to cover about 20,000 people for three months which will be distributed by PAHO/WHO.
- Since 14 August, the Haitian Red Cross and its partners have been transporting injured patients and first aid supplies. Some 146 injured people have been transported from the airport to various hospitals in Port-au-Prince.
- The Haitian Red Cross is preparing to establish a 50-bed field hospital in the Sud Department fitted with an operating room, X-ray machine, medical equipment and essential medicines.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to stigma and discrimination, people living with HIV and other key populations face difficulties in accessing emergency health assistance.

## Nutrition

### Needs:

- According to initial estimates from the Nutrition Sector, 33,908 pregnant and lactating women and 167,118 children under 5, including 62,730 children under 2 (18,771 being less than 6 months), are at risk and need urgent nutrition interventions in the areas affected by the earthquake.
- Training of functional community workers (ASCP) to provide nutrition support and counselling to mothers/caregivers of infants and young children.
- Training of health workers to provide nutrition support to non-breastfed children, including re-lactation and the use of breast-milk substitute as a last resort.
- Set up spaces to provide skilled breastfeeding counselling and separate areas to support non-breastfed children, focusing on children 6-11 months.
- Nutrition supplementation to prevent acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months.
- Conduct identification, referral and treatment of children under 5 with acute malnutrition at high risk of mortality.
- Purchase of critical supplies including ready-to-use infant formula for non-breastfed infants less than 6 months old, ultra-high temperature (UHT) milk for non-breastfed infants 6-11 months, lipid-based nutrient supplements (Plumpy'Doz), ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and associated supplies needed (tents, feeding cups, spoons, etc.).

## 201K+

pregnant and lactating women (33,908) and children under 5 (167,118) in need of urgent nutrition interventions

### Response:

- The Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) is leading the needs assessment process for the Nutrition Sector. The methodology and questionnaires have been reviewed and approved by the Head of Nutrition, taking into account comments provided by sector partners. UNICEF provided technical support to translate the survey questionnaire into Creole. A total of four communes per department (12 communes in total) will be included in the assessment.
- For the Nutrition Sector's assessment, three teams are being trained on using questionnaires and qualitative data collection methods, including focus group discussions and observation. UNICEF will provide technical and financial support in collaboration with WHO, AVSI and ACF to conduct data collection, analysis and reporting.
- UNICEF has developed an initial analysis of the nutrition situation based on pre-earthquake secondary data available and factors related to the emergency which affect the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups (children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women), highlighting the risks they face and the nutrition response actions needed.
- UNICEF has deployed 24 integrated mobile health and nutrition clinics to the affected areas to conduct nutrition assessments of children under 5 in order to identify cases of acute malnutrition and refer them for adequate care.
- UNICEF has deployed an expert to support the sector on infant and young child feeding, mainly breastfeeding and support to non-breastfed infants. The person will be deployed for six weeks starting from 6 September to support



information management in the Nutrition Sector. An Information Management Officer has also been mobilized through the Global Nutrition Cluster, who is expected to be deployed for six weeks as soon as possible.

- UNICEF ordered 1,000 cartons of Plumpy'Doz to supplement children 6-23 months. Additionally, procurement of critical supplies including ready-to-use infant formula for non-breastfed infants (0-5 months) as well as 4,200 packs of half-litre UHT milk for non-breastfed infants 6-11 months is in progress.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding is urgently needed to allow Nutrition Sector partners to implement an initial nutrition response focused on preventing malnutrition through support and counselling on infant and young child feeding and nutrition supplementation.
- Gang violence in Martissant may cause delays in transport from the capital to affected areas.
- Potential donations of breast-milk substitutes and untargeted distribution to infants and young children affected by the earthquake, putting them at risk of malnutrition, disease and death.

## Protection

### Needs:

- The Citizens' Initiative for Human Rights (ICDH) reports that the replacement of the lost civil status documents (i.e., documents d'état civil) and support for the rehabilitation of damaged civil administration offices is needed in all three affected departments.
- Psychosocial activities need to be developed to support children's mental health. Additionally, support is needed for responders to help them identify children at high risk of abuse, negligence, exploitation and/or violence and provide timely referral to appropriate services.
- Support provided to national stakeholders and coordination mechanisms needs to be strengthened. All lead and co-leads of the sectors and sub-groups are focusing efforts on solving this issue by deploying temporary staff and accelerating recruitments.

# 3.5K

people living with disabilities have been affected in the Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes departments

### Response:

- With the support of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR) and its implementing partners (CFRAPS in the Sud Department, CARE and ICDH in the Grand'Anse and Foundation Zanmi Timoun in Nippes), UNICEF has started delivering assistance alongside assessments on affected children. Additionally, they have identified the needs of injured children and those placed in detention facilities, which followed the distribution of hot meals to beneficiaries.
- UNICEF and its partners provided psychosocial support for adults and children from 14 recently reunified families. They sensitized affected people on the risks of family separation and child trafficking. 40 out of 56 families evacuated from the Sud Department received assistance.
- UNICEF deployed one Child Protection Officer to the field in order to support the person currently in charge of reinforcing coordination with IBESR and the Working Group for the Protection of Children in the Sud Department (GTPE).
- IOM psychologists in the Sud Department are conducting field assessments to identify and support the most vulnerable groups, scaling up the deployment of protection teams in the Nippes and Grand'Anse departments.
- IOM protection teams conducted a psychosocial assessment among elderly people at Foyer Saint-Etienne.
- Terre des Hommes received tents from IOM for shelter assistance to be provided to vulnerable families in the Sud and Grand'Anse departments.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- The Protection Sector is suffering from a shortage of staff available for field deployment. Current understaffing significantly hinders overall coordination efforts with partners and liaison between the COUN and the COUD. Recruitments for deployment in each of the three departments that would improve the capacity for analysis, response and advocacy are underway but are currently limited due to financial constraints.
- AVSI is reporting a lack of partners in some departments, especially in Les Cayes for child protection, and a lack of funds to support IBESR in search of unaccompanied minors and to implement protection support activities.

## Shelter/Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Needs:

- Housing damage assessments must be carried out to allow families currently sheltering outside to quickly return to their homes that have been damaged but not destroyed.
- Emergency shelter solutions and essential household items are urgently needed.
- The Government has requested tarpaulin to be distributed to the affected population, adding that tents should only be used for hospitals.
- Plastic sheeting, blankets, tarpaulin, waste bins, food, water, medicine and hygiene kits needed in temporary shelters.
- Improve gathering of sex, age and vulnerability-disaggregated data to facilitate adapted response.
- Facilitating debris removal in private homes through cash-for-work programs to allow people to go back to their communities.

# 26.2K+

people identified in 65 displacement sites across the Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes departments

### Response:

- As of 3 September, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) teams have identified 65 displacement sites with more than 26,200 people (40 sites in the Sud Department, 15 in Nippes and 10 in Grand'Anse). Latest DTM reports will be made available at: [IOM-DTM Haiti](#).
- As of 4 September, IOM has distributed Shelter/NFI kits, including tarpaulins and fixing kits, among other items, to about 10,000 families (approximately 50,000 people) through 42 distributions, including 24 in the Sud Department, 10 in Nippes and 8 in Grand'Anse.
- Taking into consideration already completed and planned shelter/NFI distributions, sector partners will distribute approximately 114,000 NFIs, including NFI kits, by 15 September.
- IOM is co-leading the Haiti Shelter/NFI/CCCM Working Group in support of the Government, specifically DGPC and the Housing Construction and Public Buildings Unit (UCLBP), through technical and strategic guidance for shelter partners and coordination support.
- Through the NFI Pipeline, various items have already been procured for several partners and distributions have been conducted, mainly in Grand'Anse. Additional requests are currently being processed. IOM, together with DGPC, is leading the NFI Pipeline to facilitate the management of shelter/NFI partners for a coordinated response in the three most affected departments.
- IOM facilitated the deployment of 12 engineers from the Ministry of Public Transport and Telecommunications (MTPTC). To date, 734 rapid assessments of critical buildings have been completed by engineers deployed in the Sud, Nippes and Grand'Anse departments.
- As of 3 September, ADRA distributed 700 shelter kits to affected people in Les Cayes, Camp-Perrin and Saint-Louis-du-Sud.
- The Haitian Red Cross has provided family kits to 2,134 families in the Sud and Nippes departments.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- In rural areas, some families are constructing makeshift shelters that are built directly on the ground and lack any foundation or platform, making them vulnerable to collapse due to high winds and heavy rains.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- Widescale displacement and poor living conditions with restricted access to safe WASH services remain significant concerns, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. First rapid assessments following the earthquake reported 56 water systems heavily damaged and more than 1,800 slightly or moderately damaged, leading to a disruption of the water supply service and increasing the need for safe drinking water for the most affected population.
- For the people in temporary relocation sites and those whose latrines have collapsed, access to sanitation facilities and critical hygiene supplies remains a challenge, increasing the risks for open defecation and faecal contamination.

# 250K+

people have benefited from the distribution of nearly 2 million litres of safe drinking water

- Immediate needs include the provision of safe drinking water, latrines and critical hygiene kits to affected populations. In addition, an upgrade of water storage capacities, the construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities and the provision of handwashing facilities and critical hygiene supplies, including soap, remain key priorities.

#### Response:

- UNICEF supported the National Water and Sanitation Directorate (DINEPA) in response coordination with sector donors and implementing partners at all administrative levels to ensure safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene items and hygiene promotion for affected families, using the existing government WASH monitoring platform.
- To accelerate rapid assessments, UNICEF provided financial support to DINEPA for 58 municipal water and sanitation technicians severely affected by the earthquake.
- UNICEF and partners provided four water treatment units and bladders to DINEPA and facilitated transportation of supplies to the Sud Department.
- With UNICEF's support, 5,598 hygiene kits have been distributed, including 2,300 pre-positioned, 41 rolls of tarpaulin, 15 bladders and chlorine. UNICEF has purchased additional supplies, including three water treatment units, 41 bladders, tarpaulins and 31,200 hygiene kits that will cover an additional 156,000 affected people.
- As of 4 September, sector coordination led by DINEPA is fully functional at the national level and in the three affected departments involving sector donors and 18 WASH NGOs in the three departments.
- A total of 11 water treatment units and 51 bladders with a total storage capacity of 415,000 litres have been installed. As of 4 September, more than 1,972,386 litres of safe drinking water have been distributed, reaching more than 250,000 affected people.
- UNICEF collaborated with the Youth Development Initiative (IDEJEN) to produce mobile latrines, considering the specific needs of people with disabilities and supporting DINEPA to repair its eight vacuum trucks that will enable the emptying of latrines at temporary displacement sites.
- Two water purification units provided by the Haitian Red Cross have been installed in Azile, Nippes Department, providing 48,000 litres of water every 48 hours.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to sanitation remains constrained in displacement sites. The vacuum trucks of the regional office of drinking water and sanitation (OREPA South and West) are currently not operational.
- Funding gaps exist in efforts to support DINEPA on the initial repair of slightly or moderately damaged water supply systems.
- High cost of water trucking for long distances to water treatment stations and bladders, insufficient supplies and high rent costs of tanker trucks.

## Logistics

#### Response:

- The Logistics Sector is facilitating access to the WFP fleet transporting aid from Port-au-Prince to Les Cayes. So far, 39 humanitarian partners have joined this coordination mechanism. To date, 18 convoys from 36 partners consisting of 213 vehicles have transported humanitarian aid to Les Cayes.
- National coordination of the response in Port-au-Prince has now shifted to more inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms in the field. WFP, together with departmental authorities and DGPC, will co-lead coordination efforts for the Logistics Sector in Les Cayes and Jérémie.
- The Logistics Sector continues to offer information management and coordination services linking humanitarians to a joint strategy on Haiti's logistical challenges. The Logistics Sector provides an updated [interactive access constraints map](#) for humanitarian partners.
- Considering the numerous transportation and security risks, WFP is working on alternate supply modalities, including small transshipment facilities and increased sea transport capacity, providing a second larger barge to serve coastal areas in support of humanitarian partners. WFP is currently scaling up its sea transport capacity to increase the supplies of relief cargo to Miragoane, Jérémie and Les Cayes as well as isolated coastal villages.
- WFP continues to organize daily humanitarian convoys to the Grand'Anse and Sud departments, all secured and escorted by the National Police.

# 18

humanitarian convoys from 36 partners have delivered life-saving humanitarian assistance to Les Cayes

- In line with sector-based needs assessments, the Logistics Sector is currently prioritizing shelter items followed by food cargo movements.
- As of 1 September, the US Joint Task Force (JTF)-Haiti completed 661 missions, assisting 477 people and transporting nearly 574,000 points of relief supplies.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Restrictions on safe movement and road blockages caused by criminal activity and control of main routes from Port-au-Prince to affected areas continues to disrupt the transportation of relief cargo, with the risk of impeding access to the south-western part of the country.

## Emergency Telecommunications

### Response:

- Emergency telecommunications specialists from several agencies and NGOs deployed within days of the earthquake to install a VHF tower and internet connexion at Government operation centres, UN facilities, NGO compounds and guest houses to ensure relief workers have access to connectivity and secure communications. In addition, a Push To Talk (PTT) network is being set up by WFP to ensure staff have a reliable communication system in place when deploying to the most remote areas.
- A [Disaster Connectivity Map](#), a joint initiative between the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) with support from the Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA), continues to be regularly updated to highlight the current state of the telecommunications network in Haiti.
- The Global ETC is working with REACH, Internews and OCHA to identify possible joint assessments, ensuring that questions on connectivity, access to radio and early warning systems are integrated.
- Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) installed broadband satellite connectivity at the humanitarian coordination centre set up in Les Cayes. The TSF team is also providing telecommunications support to UNDAC assessment operations being carried out in Jérémie and Les Cayes.
- The Finnish and Austrian Red Cross sent two telecommunications experts to Haiti in order to help secure telecoms connections to facilitate aid operations.

## Accountability to Affected Populations and Communication with Communities

### Response:

- Coordination with designated authorities being carried out by the OCHA/UNDAC team on the ground to reactivate the national CwC Working Group (CwC WG) and strategically position it as a key part of the humanitarian architecture and response.
- Dedicated capacity shall be deployed to support mid-term coordination of the CwC WG. Global interagency capacity is being deployed to support in the short-term.
- The Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) Global Network activated Haiti's ad hoc meetings at the global level and is hiring a local expert to support local networks and integrate into the with the CwC WG.
- Zero Tolerance UN telephone line (3702-6516) and email address [Report-UN-Haiti@un.org](mailto:Report-UN-Haiti@un.org) activated for PSEA-related complaints. Please contact OCHA Haiti for CwC outreach material and include these channels in information provided to communities.

## USEFUL LINKS

- Haiti Flash Appeal – Earthquake (August 2021): <https://bit.ly/3yiSswg>
- UN Business Guide: <https://bit.ly/3yhH0RM>
- ReliefWeb – 2021 Haiti Earthquake (Appeals and Response Plans, Latest Updates, Maps and Infographics): <https://bit.ly/3zlpY6x>
- DGPC webpage: <https://bit.ly/3jpHtxf>



- HumanitarianResponse.info page for Haiti: <https://bit.ly/3gx0M5U>
- IMPACCT (Bulletin on Customs, Immigration and Quarantine Procedures: [EN/FR](#)
- Connection Business initiative (CBI) – 2021 Haiti Earthquake: <https://bit.ly/2UOrKhF>
- WASH Sector: <https://bit.ly/3DIlm2y>
- Shelter/CCCM sectors: <https://bit.ly/2XM9Z3t>
- Logistics Sector: <https://bit.ly/38aY4yc>
- Operational Presence Map: <https://bit.ly/3kKIlrn>

For access to tools and resources for strengthening communication, community engagement and accountability in humanitarian response, go to **CDAC's Haiti resource portal**: <https://bit.ly/2Wqgk3Q>

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