

This report is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Haiti in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The report covers mainly the period from 15 June to 5 July 2024.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Hurricane Beryl made minor damages in Haiti
- UNICEF says **“one child displaced every minute in Haiti as armed violence persists”**
- **Over 57,000 displaced people** have been transferred from the hot meal program to cash-based transfers
- UNAIDS and UNFPA lead efforts against sexual and gender-based violence
- UNAIDS and PAHO/WHO, in collaboration with the Health Ministry, secured **US\$700,000 for blood transfusion programme**
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) airlifted respectively **80 tons and 55 tons of medicine and equipment** in June.



578,000

People are currently displaced in the country, a 60 per cent increase from March 2024

+268,000

Out of the 578,000 people displaced in the country, 268,000 are in the Grand Sud¹ region

39%

Access to healthcare in the Port-au-Prince area is severely limited with 39 per cent of healthcare facilities with in-patient care in are closed

57,000

Displaced people have been transferred from received hot meals to received cash-based transfers by WFP

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The recent weeks have been marked by sustained interaction between UN agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations and Haitian authorities, the Directorate of Civil Protection, in preparedness activities and measures for the hurricane season that started on 1 June. In Port-au-Prince and across the country, preparedness activities include stock-prepositioning of food and non-food items, staffing and awareness raising of the population. Among other things, several clusters have worked on capacity mapping and partners’ readiness. On 2 and 3 July, Hurricane Beryl, the first of the season, caused minimal damage in the country. The most notable damage was along the southern coasts with the flooding of roads and farmlands, damage to fishing boats and other properties. On 3 July, Haitian authorities lifted the hurricane watch warning.

Over the past weeks, the re-opening of the airport has allowed aid organizations to bring in more support and sustain operations in Port-au-Prince and across the country. Since May, the WFP has operated four cargo

¹ The Grand Sud is made up of 4 departments: Grand’Anse, Nippes, Sud, and Sud-Est

flights to service its own operations and those of sister organizations. Among them, on 17 June, two cargo flights landed in Port-au-Prince, transporting more than 55 tons of medicines and shelter materials for Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), and prepositioning stock for the hurricane season. The goods will serve the operations of UN agencies and one international NGO². On 21 June, international NGO MSF airlifted 80 tons of medicine and equipment for its operations in Port-au-Prince, a consignment that will allow the organization to avert a stoppage in its operations. Since 1 July, the UN Humanitarian Air Service, operated by WFP, has returned to its base in Port-au-Prince, following a 4-months relocation to Cap-Haïtien.



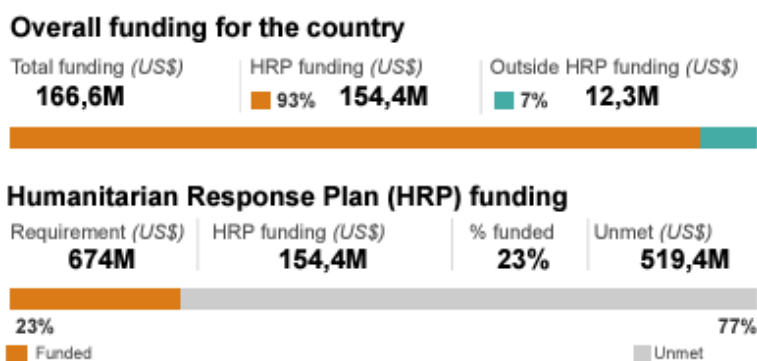
A community health worker talking with a displaced woman. Credit: Fondation Toya

The health system in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince remains on the brink, crippled by escalating violence that has shut down several healthcare facilities, including the country's main university hospital. Access to life-saving healthcare, basic health services and psychological assistance in Haiti is still scarce. The capacity of the health system remains extremely limited as less than 20 per cent of critical health facilities to treat serious trauma in Port-au-Prince are functioning at their regular capacity and 39 per cent of healthcare facilities with in-patient care in the capital area are closed. The resumption of airport operations has offered a lifeline, allowing the Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization to restock critical medical products and equipment and resupply health facilities.

UNICEF has increased its advocacy and presence in the commune of Leogane, where thousands of displaced people from Port-au-Prince have found refuge. An outbreak of violence on 11 May has disrupted previously safe areas such as Gressier, a commune just south of Port-au-Prince, forced over 33,000 people to flee to Léogâne, according to UNICEF. UNICEF reports that two-thirds of these internally displaced persons are women and children. In a 24 June note, UNICEF said the influx of people was putting immense pressure on local education, health and other essential services. On 2 July, UNICEF said the number of internally displaced children in Haiti has increased by an estimated 60 per cent since March – the equivalent of one child every minute – a result of ongoing violence caused by armed groups.

FUNDING

Haiti's 2024 HNRP is funded a 23 per cent.³



² ICRC, IOM, UNICEF, the UN office for Drug Control, World Vision International, and WFP.

³ A drop of 1 per cent over our last report due to some adjustments

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Education

- With the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training Education Ministry has launched the running of classes under the learning compensation program since June 8, 2024. Students and staff from some thirty mega learning compensation centers are mobilized with a view to recovering course losses caused by the temporary school closures that disrupted the 2023-2024 academic year. More than 20 schools across the capital Port-au-Prince are participating in the programme.
- To date, a total of 919 schools are closed (515 completely closed) in the Ouest and Artibonite departments, compared to 942 (403 completely closed) at the end of January 2024, affecting nearly 156,000 students. These closures represent approximately 4.9% of all educational structures in the country (18,649 schools). Compared to January 2024, there is an overall decrease in the number of closed schools (-23). However, there is a significant increase in the number of completely closed schools, with 112 more, representing a 28% increase (515 in the second quarter compared to 403 in the first quarter).

Food Security

- Since May 2024, WFP has transitioned over 57,000 IDPs from receiving hot meals to receiving cash-based transfers. In total, over USD 1.5 million has been distributed. This cash-based transfers include nutrition top-ups for nearly 5,000 households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and/or children under 5 years old.
- So far this year, through its hot meal response, WFP has distributed 1.44 million hot meals to nearly 129,000 IDPs in the metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince and over 80,000 hot meals to 40,262 returnees from the Dominican Republic.

Health

- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, are continuing their support activities to address the increase in gender-based violence cases due to armed groups in the Ouest Department, notably Port-au-Prince, and Artibonite Department. A proposal for emergency funding has been approved by the Global Fund, with \$ 1million allocated; an additional \$ 3.1million in reprogrammed funds is also being mobilized. These funds will focus on the impact of gang violence on women, girls, and key populations, and will enhance access to integrated sexual and reproductive health, HIV/TB services, and shelter for victims. 144 mobile clinics will serve over 17,000 beneficiaries in areas with severely compromised health access in the two departments. At least 3,650 victims will benefit from a comprehensive post-assault package of services, including post-exposure prophylaxis. An estimated 5,500 GBV-affected and vulnerable individuals will have access to shelter in 30 structures over the next 12 months.
- UNAIDS and the Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), in coordination with the health ministry, have secured \$700,000 from the Global Fund for Haiti's national blood transfusion programme to enhance blood transfusion safety and prevent HIV and other infusion-



Haitian NGO FADHRIS running a mobile health clinic in Port-au-Prince. Credit: FADHRIS

transmitted diseases during humanitarian emergencies. The funding will provide health products for PNST operations and victims of violence victims, including vulnerable populations needing blood transfusions during childbirth.

- As part of PAHO/WHO's support to Ouest Department, over 1,500 IDPs were sensitized on hygiene measures, 5 324 families were visited to monitor the implementation of disease prevention measures, 714 acts of decontamination were carried out, and 1,079 water purification tablets were distributed by hygienists. On June 14, 39 new hygienists that will be deployed to support the response in IDP sites hygienists were trained in awareness-raising techniques; 28 multi-purpose community health workers were also trained in community-based management for people living with HIV in Saint-Louis du Nord in the Nord-Ouest departments. From 12-18 June, PAHO/WHO supplied 4 health facilities and 2 NGOs with medicines and medical supplies to support their activities.⁴

Nutrition

- Since March, the nutrition cluster and its partners continue support to the implementation of nutrition response in the country with a focus on IDPs in the Ouest, Artibonite and Sud departments, and forecast for the cyclone season. This support was provided through joint field visits with health services in the ZMPP zone, coaching of service providers and regular follow up meetings with department nutrition focal point and implementing partners.
- Since March, health teams screened over 5,000 children under five years of age for acute malnutrition; 226 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition were treated in health centers and mobile clinics in the IDPs site Metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince; an estimated Over 1,000 children have received vitamin A supplements, while over 1,100 have been dewormed.; more than 33,600 people, including 380 pregnant and nursing women, have participated in an awareness campaign to promote breastfeeding.
- During the reporting period, between 15 to 30 June, nutrition teams screened 543 children under five years of age for acute malnutrition. 27 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition received treatment at health centers and mobile clinics within the IDPs site in the Metropolitan zone of Port-au-Prince. These activities were conducted with the support of implementing partners and community health workers.
- More than 17,000 adapted hot meals distributed to children aged 6 to 23 months in 17 IDP sites by WFP and local partner organizations. In June, as part of its nutrition activities, WFP provided nutrition top-ups to 2,608 households (5,216 people) worth over \$80,000 in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan zone; another 191 households (382 people) in Saint Marc received nutrition top-ups for a value of \$5,921.

Shelter/ Non-food Items

- To support people affected by violence, members of the shelter cluster have assisted over 11,000 people in recent weeks by distributing non-food items (blankets, jerrycans, solar lamps). This support was made possible by the work of the Association Haïtienne pour la Paix et l'Éducation and l'Organisation des Visionnaires Dévoués pour un Développement de Haute Modernisation.
- 10 sites for displaced persons received tarpaulins to improve their living conditions; NGO ADRA assisted 200 households by providing cash assistance for emergency shelters. Save the Children and IOM continue their rent assistance activities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Since 1 March, the WASH sector has delivered over⁵:

⁴ PAHO/WHO Note as of 20 June

⁵ As of 28 June 2024

- 21 million liters of drinking water benefiting 89,000 IDPs in 37 sites
- 12,000 hygiene kits benefiting 52,000 people in 36 sites and 6 communities

COORDINATION

OCHA conducted a mission to the southern departments of Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes to take of the humanitarian situation in light of the influx of displaced people from the capital into the region and of disaster preparedness efforts in support to the authorities. The mission had exchanges with local authorities, displaced people and families hosting displaced Haitians; it also interacted with humanitarian and development actors. As part of the mission's conclusions, the response in the South should emphasis on durable solutions for IDPs and vulnerable host population by involving development actors, also enhancing support from the government and partners to support the preparedness and response readiness to the natural disasters.

The HCT has discussed over the past weeks, the humanitarian situation in the south with regard to the new influx of IDPs in the grand Sud region which is also historically the most exposed area to the natural disasters and agreed on response strategy built on holistic approach to problems. In order to durably support the most vulnerable population, the humanitarian response strategy in the grand South will focus on the most urgent humanitarian needs along with the ongoing development, resilience and social cohesion interventions/programmes in the region that will incorporate as much possible the humanitarian caseloads.



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Haiti's Humanitarian Developments are also available on the following Whatsapp Channel.

<https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029Va9ta4865yDKzOB9w137>