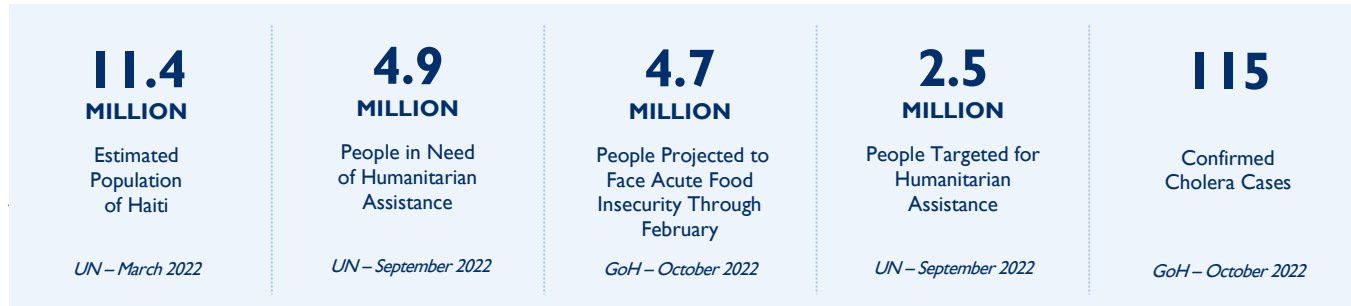


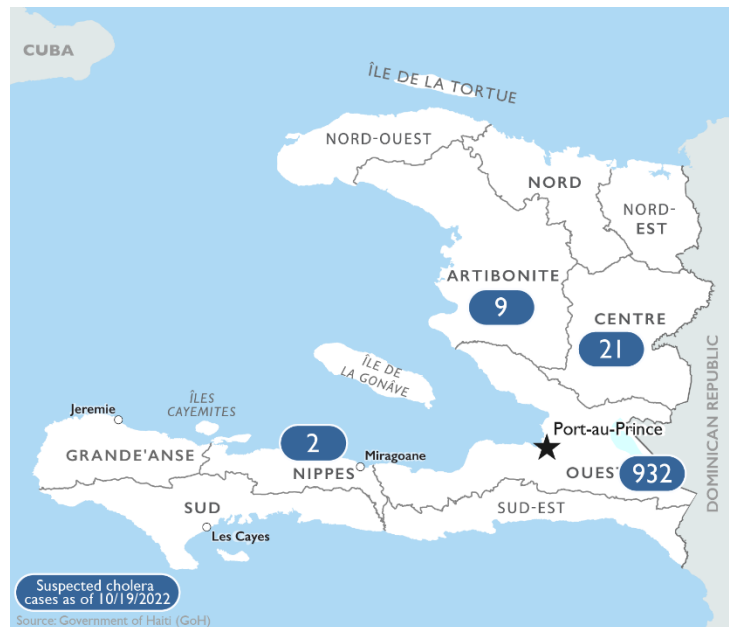
Haiti – Complex Emergency

OCTOBER 21, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Armed groups have blocked access to the capital city of Port-au-Prince’s Varreux Terminal, Haiti’s main port of fuel entry, since mid-September, resulting in widespread fuel shortages and civil unrest.
- Fuel and food prices have increased significantly in Haiti in recent months, adversely affecting vulnerable populations and exacerbating food insecurity.
- The GoH had reported 115 confirmed cases of cholera and 964 suspected cases, including 33 related deaths, as of October 19.
- In response to the worsening humanitarian crisis in Haiti, USAID/BHA activated a DART and RMT on October 14, helping to coordinate the urgent delivery of critical relief supplies.



¹ FY 2023 funding for the Haiti Complex Emergency will be included in future products when committed/obligated. For information on the U.S. Government’s (USG) funding toward the response in FY 2022, refer to Haiti Complex Emergency Fact Sheet #7 released on September 30, 2022, available on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Armed Groups Drive Fuel Shortage, Insecurity, Civil Unrest in Haiti

Armed group activity continues to drive insecurity and result in essential commodity shortages throughout Haiti. Armed gangs have blocked access to Port-au-Prince's Varreux Terminal—Haiti's main port of fuel entry—since mid-September, resulting in widespread fuel shortages, the UN reports. The fuel shortages are driving increased fuel costs, limiting the availability of basic services for the Haitian population, and causing significant logistical constraints for humanitarian actors. As of October 11, most gas stations in Haiti remained closed and fuel prices on the informal market were rising, with one gallon of gasoline costing up to \$48 in Sud Department's city of Les Cayes, the UN reports. The Government of Haiti's (GoH) Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) national reference laboratory is among the service providers facing fuel shortages, which has hindered the testing and analysis of suspected cholera specimens.

Meanwhile, generalized insecurity—including inter-gang violence, attacks on civilians, and widespread theft—has recently increased in Port-au-Prince and other areas of the country, resulting in the deaths of at least 84 people during September and October, according to a local civil society organization. Mass demonstrations protesting the GoH's announcement to increase fuel prices and insecurity, along with associated street barricades, have resulted in road blockages in recent weeks, particularly in Port-au-Prince. As a result of the insecurity and fuel shortage, food prices are severely inflated, while propane cooking gas and safe drinking water also remain scarce. Furthermore, on October 6, people broke into UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) warehouses in Les Cayes, stealing health and nutrition supplies, water supply repair equipment, and school materials meant to support the needs of up to 320,000 children, the UN reports.

Cholera Outbreak Results in 33 Deaths to Date in October

After more than three years without any detected cholera cases in the country, the GoH confirmed two cases on October 2. The MSPP had subsequently reported 115 confirmed cases of cholera and 964 suspected cases of cholera, including 33 cholera-related deaths, as of October 19. Children younger than 10 years of age are particularly affected by the spread of the disease, accounting for more than 40 percent of suspected cases, the UN reports. The cases are mostly concentrated in Ouest Department, but the MSPP has also identified suspected cases in Artibonite, Centre and Nippes departments.

Humanitarian actors are working to slow the spread of cholera by supporting cholera treatment centers (CTCs) and providing critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies to vulnerable communities. Thirteen CTCs were operational as of October 11, with a total capacity of 374 beds in Ouest and 20 beds in Centre, according to the UN. International non-governmental organization (INGO) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is operating at five of the CTCs in support of the MSPP. USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recently provided MSF with supplies for the CTCs and contributed equipment to the UN World Health Organization (WHO) and WHO's regional office the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to support the cholera response. As of late September, UNICEF had pre-positioned a contingency stock of relief supplies to support the GoH's cholera response, including approximately 755,000 water purification tablets capable of serving 15,000 people for 15 days, nearly 28,300 soap bars to support 14,000 people's hygiene needs for one month, and 30 tanks of water. Moreover, the MSPP, PAHO, WHO, and their partners had established several support service centers to care for suspected cholera patients as close as possible to outbreak sites, as of late September.

4.7 Million People Face Acute Food Insecurity in Haiti

Approximately 4.7 million people in Haiti—nearly one-half of the country’s population—are projected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through February 2023, according to an IPC report released by the GoH’s Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA) on October 14.² This includes approximately 1.8 million people experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity and 19,200 people experiencing Catastrophe—IPC 5—conditions, representing the first recorded instance of Catastrophe levels of acute food insecurity in Haiti, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). Fifteen departments, communes, and regions of Haiti are experiencing area-level Emergency conditions, including areas affected by the magnitude 7.2 earthquake in August 2021; Haiti’s central plateau region in Centre, Nord, and Nord-Est departments; Artibonite and Nord-Ouest departments; Gonâve Island; and three communes in Port-au-Prince most affected by activities of armed gangs. The households experiencing Catastrophe are located in Port-au-Prince’s Cité Soleil neighborhood, where violence by armed gangs has displaced residents and resulted in loss of access to livelihoods and markets, as well as health and nutrition services.

USAID/BHA Activates DART, Provides Emergency Relief Supplies

In response to the worsening humanitarian crisis in Haiti, USAID/BHA activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) on October 14 to assess priority humanitarian needs, coordinate with humanitarian partners, and lead the USG’s humanitarian response efforts. USAID/BHA also activated a Washington, DC-based Response Management Team (RMT) on October 14 to support the DART.

On October 13 and 17, USAID/BHA delivered approximately 11 metric tons of urgently needed WASH supplies via cargo flights to Port-au-Prince. The critical wash commodities, sufficient to support approximately 10,000 people, will be transported to an IOM warehouse for further distribution to other humanitarian organizations providing WASH support to people in need throughout the country. Additionally, USAID/BHA has provided funding for approximately \$20,000 of relief commodities—including gloves, soap, and water purification tablets—to be purchased locally in Haiti and delivered to the GoH Director General for Civil Protection (DGPC) in the coming days. Furthermore, with USAID/BHA support, food assistance partners distributed nearly 21 MT of food commodities—including oil, peas, and rice—to 3,000 vulnerable individuals in Cité Soleil on October 16.

KEY FIGURES

NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

USAID/BHA is working with partners within the USG, coordinating with the GoH’s MSPP Task Force, and liaising with organizations on the ground to determine the extent of the ongoing cholera outbreak and assist with the emergency response. USAID/BHA is working with existing partners in Haiti to adapt current humanitarian programming to respond to emerging needs. Additionally, on October 7, UN Under-Secretary General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Martin Griffiths announced the allocation of \$7 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support the immediate response to the cholera outbreak. The UN will disburse these

² The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are experiencing Catastrophe, when global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

funds to PAHO, UNICEF, and WHO for health and WASH activities and to the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to provide logistical support.



\$59,000

Value of Relief
Commodities Provided by
USAID/BHA to Respond
to the Cholera Outbreak

LOGISTICS AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA is mobilizing supplies to support cholera treatment and response efforts amid the fuel shortage. On October 13 and 17, USAID/BHA delivered more than \$39,000 worth of urgently needed WASH supplies—including buckets, collapsible water containers, taps, and a 5,000-liter water bladder—from a USAID/BHA warehouse in Miami, Florida, to Port-au-Prince via two cargo flights. Additionally, USAID/BHA has provided approximately \$20,000 for relief commodities—including gloves, soap, and water purification tablets—to be purchased locally in Haiti and delivered to the GoH DGCP in the coming days. USAID/BHA also funds IOM to maintain pre-positioned emergency relief supplies—sufficient to support nearly 75,000 individuals—in Haiti for distribution in response to sudden-onset disasters, we well as supports WFP and Humanity & Inclusion to provide critical transportation and logistics services to support the broader humanitarian response.



3

USAID/BHA-Supported
Partners Conducting
WASH Activities in Haiti

WASH & HEALTH

USAID/BHA support for WASH and health programming in Haiti serves to prevent and address the spread of cholera and other communicable diseases. USAID/BHA currently supports three WASH partners—including ACTED, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and CORE—to provide hygiene kits and safe drinking water to vulnerable households, repair WASH infrastructure, disseminate disease prevention messaging, and conduct awareness campaigns on best hygiene practices to reduce disease transmission. USAID/BHA also supports the ongoing rehabilitation of 22 water points in Haiti's Southern Peninsula to improve access to safe drinking water for over 100,000 people.



4

USAID/BHA Partners
Providing Health Services
in Haiti

USAID/BHA health partners Doctors of the World and PAHO also work to strengthen the capacity of health care centers in Haiti's Artibonite, Centre, Nippes, Nord, and Ouest departments. Elsewhere, along with Doctors of the World and Humanity and Inclusion, USAID/BHA partner the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) supports the operation of 24 health facilities in the Southern Peninsula. Simultaneously, USAID/BHA is working with WASH and health partners across Haiti to adjust current programming to meet emerging cholera needs, and partners are working to adapt as necessary to overcome security-related access constraints.



10

USAID/BHA Partners
Providing Food
Assistance in Haiti

FOOD ASSISTANCE

USAID/BHA supports 10 partners—including ACTED, Action Against Hunger, CARE, CORE, CONCERN, CRS Fonkoze, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Mercy Corps, and WFP—to provide emergency food assistance in Haiti, which includes the distribution of cash transfers for food; food vouchers; locally, regionally, and

internationally procured food; and U.S. in-kind food assistance to populations experiencing acute food insecurity. USAID/BHA also supports WFP to maintain a pre-positioned stock of emergency food commodities to quickly distribute throughout Haiti in the event of a disaster. While security conditions and fuel shortages have posed logistical challenges for humanitarian operations, USAID/BHA food assistance partners are working to overcome access constraints to reach populations in need.



6

USAID/BHA Partners
Providing Protection
Services in Haiti

PROTECTION

USAID/BHA supports six partners—including CRS, CONCERN, Humanity and Inclusion, Save the Children Federation, and UNFPA—to provide critical protection services—such as gender-based violence prevention and response, as well as psychosocial support (PSS)—across Grand’Anse, Nippes, and Sud, as well as the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, in response to the heightened protection needs resulting from increasing insecurity. In addition, USAID/BHA partner Doctors of the World is training health care personnel in Nippes and Ouest on PSS best practices. USAID/BHA requires all partners to incorporate protection principles into each supported intervention in Haiti as well as promote meaningful access, dignity, and safety for all beneficiaries.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Civil unrest, disease, economic instability, and insecurity—combined with recurring shocks from natural disasters, including droughts, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes—have resulted in food insecurity, essential commodity shortages, and other humanitarian needs throughout Haiti in recent years. In response, USAID/BHA funds humanitarian programs in Haiti that aim to save lives, alleviate suffering, build resilience, enhance food security, strengthen livelihoods, and respond to disease outbreaks. USAID/BHA also funds additional programming to reduce disaster risk in Haiti and bolster national self-sufficiency through emergency preparedness and management.
- Amid the continued deterioration of the security situation in Haiti, Chargé d’Affaires, a.i. Eric Stromayer issued a redeclaration of humanitarian need/disaster redeclaration on October 8, 2022, in anticipation of continued humanitarian needs in FY 2023.
- In response to the worsening humanitarian crisis in Haiti, USAID/BHA activated a DART on October 14 to identify, verify, and address the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Haitians, with a particular focus on alleviating food insecurity; acute protection needs; and supporting cholera prevention and response. The DART is actively coordinating with humanitarian partners and the U.S. Embassy on the ground in Haiti to lead the USG’s humanitarian response efforts. USAID/BHA also activated a Washington, D.C.-based (RMT) on October 14 to support the DART.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)