

UNICEF Haiti

Consolidated Emergency Report

UNICEF Haiti 2018 / Jin Iwata / Cholera rapid response team in action in Croix des bouquets.



2018

unicef  | for every child

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BPM	Brigade Protection for Minors
CCPM	Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
DINEPA	Directorate of Water and Sanitation/ <i>Direction Nationale de l'EAU Potable et de l'Assainissement</i>
DPC	Directorate of Civil Protection/ Direction de la Protection Civile
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
ERP	Emergency response preparedness
ERT	Emergency Response Team
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HPM	Humanitarian performance monitoring
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IBESR	Institute of Social Welfare and Research
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MENFP	Ministry of Education and Professional Training/ Ministère de l'Education
National et de	la Formation Professionnelle
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti/ <i>Mission des Nations Unis pour la Stabilisation en Haiti</i>
MoH	Ministry of Public Health/ <i>Ministère de la Sante Publique et de la Population</i>
NGO	Non- Governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPSCEN	Operations Centre (UNICEF)
PBA	Programme Budget Allotment
PCA	Programme Cooperation Agreements
RED	Reach Every District
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOSAT	United Nations Institute for Training and Research Operational Satellite Applications Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018, the humanitarian situation in Haiti remained challenging. The fight against cholera progressed well, reaching the last mile towards complete elimination, with a 72% decrease in suspected cases since 2017.² However, the risk of an upsurge in cholera cases remains high, as evidenced by localized outbreaks in Artibonite, Centre and West departments.

Haiti still demonstrates acute humanitarian needs including food insecurity and malnutrition, epidemics (cholera, diphtheria, malaria), infant mortality, and child protection issues. These challenges are further compounded by economic and political instability, lack of access to essential services and infrastructure, and frequent natural disasters.

The 2018 spring harvest was affected by drought, which combined with inflation and depreciation of the gourde, severely affected household resilience. According to the IPC1 analysis conducted in December 2018, 2.3 million people are in a situation of acute food insecurity.

While the country was spared from significant cyclones and hurricanes this year, **in October 2018 an earthquake hit the North** of the country causing serious damages to infrastructure and affecting nearly 157,000 people. The Haitian-Dominican migration situation remains a concern, as most of the deportees arrive in Haiti under very precarious conditions, without resources and separated from their families.

In line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017-2018¹, UNICEF made an **emergency appeal for US\$30 million** to meet the immediate needs of children and their families affected by ongoing humanitarian crises in Haiti², including emergency needs in WASH, education, protection, nutrition and health.

While lack of funding (US\$7.9 million funding gap by the end of the year) hampered activities, **key achievements in 2018** included:

- The cholera response progressed well in 2018 with a 72% decrease in suspected cases since 2017.² UNICEF reached nearly 1,245,000 people with awareness raising activities on cholera prevention; more than 11,700 prevention and response interventions were carried out by NGO partners response teams, and 90% of all cholera suspected cases identified were responded to within 48 hours; nearly 107,000 households received at least one water treatment product, and 584 emergency chlorination points were installed.
- UNICEF and partners provided 240,227 beneficiaries with access to safe drinking water supply, through emergency response and recovery interventions; 122,605 people received information on appropriate hygiene practices, including on handwashing, and 18,550 people gained access to basic sanitation facilities.
- Over 18,900 children were treated against acute malnutrition. Of these, 10,700 suffered from severe acute malnutrition and 8,200 from moderate acute malnutrition. In addition,

¹ OCHA, Haiti: 2017-2018 Revised Humanitarian Response Plan - January-December 2018, <<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/node/158358>>

² UNICEF, Humanitarian Action for Children - Haiti 2018, <[https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/2018-HAC-Haiti\(1\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/2018-HAC-Haiti(1).pdf)>

39,850 children between 6 and 23 months received multiple micronutrient powders for fortification of their food at home.

- Over 33,000 children were vaccinated against the diphtheria epidemic in the department of South, and routine immunization continued in the most vulnerable and underserved areas including departments affected by Hurricane Matthew.
- Over 37,000 children received learning materials, including approximately 3,700 children who were able to learn in classrooms equipped with school desks and benches.
- 690 families were supported with socio-economic interventions to prevent family separation and support lasting reunifications; 1,838 children benefited from recreational and psychosocial support activities; 155 unaccompanied and separated children (including 65 migrant children) received interim care and family reunification support despite limited funding.
- By prepositioning over US\$200,000 worth of multi-sectoral emergency supplies in five departments (North; Artibonite, South-East; South; Grande Anse), UNICEF has taken steps to ensure timely and appropriate emergency response and mitigating increased costs of transport in case of a major hurricane, covering up to 20,000 people as a target for the first rapid response.
- Over US\$ 688,000 of supplies were ordered and dispatched to 13 partners for the cholera programme. Before the 2019 rainy season, UNICEF is planning to replenish its stocks with critical supplies for prepositioning in the most vulnerable areas to floods and in cholera persistence zones.

	UNICEF		Sector	
	UNICEF Target	Total Results	Sector Target	Total Results*
Cholera: # of persons reached by the <i>cordon sanitaire</i>	720,000	514,015	720,000	514,015
Nutrition : # of children 6-59 months treated for SAM	11,000	10,700	11,000	10,700
Health : # children under 1 and pregnant women receive emergency vaccination	35,000	33,421		
WASH : # of persons provided with safe water**	450,000	240,227	896,000	240,227
Child Protection : # of persons accessing preventative social work interventions	3,500	3,915	3,500	10,425
Education: # of affected 5-14 years old children receiving learning materials	30,000	37,346	95,000	37,346

II. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

The year 2018 in Haiti was marked by a particularly unstable and fragile political, economic and social context. The successive shocks and frequency of natural disasters, combined with structural weaknesses that limit access to basic services, have significantly increased the vulnerability of populations. The country experienced violent clashes during anti-government protests on 6 July, 17 October, and 18 November. While UN agencies were not directly targeted, activities were hampered due to security restrictions and the ensuing prime ministerial resignation.

With UNICEF support, the cholera response progressed significantly with 3,786 suspected cases including 41 associated deaths for the year, which corresponds to a 72% reduction compared to 2017. However, the need for an effective surveillance, investigation, confirmation, and for an appropriate response at community level to cut the transmission persists, as well as for other important epidemics like diphtheria and malaria.

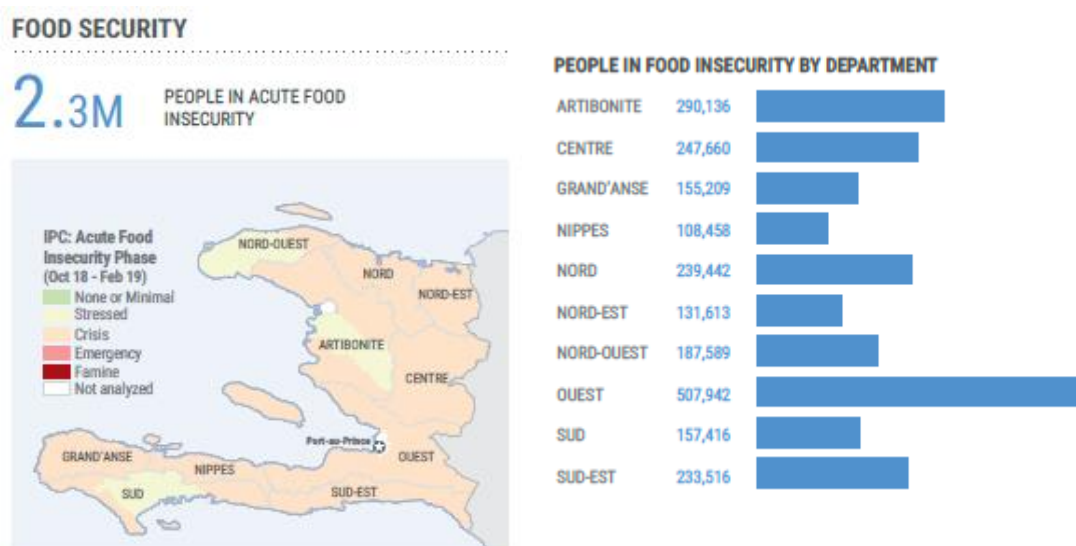
Haiti continued to face acute humanitarian needs including food insecurity and malnutrition, epidemics (cholera, diphtheria, malaria), infant mortality, and child protection issues. These challenges are further compounded by economic and political instability, lack of access to essential services and infrastructure, and frequent natural disasters. According to the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan, 2.8 million vulnerable people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection services. In the 2019 HRP, the total population in need is estimated at 2.9 million people. This includes people with healthcare needs, including those affected by or at risk of epidemics, Haitians who face food insecurity and malnutrition, need urgent water, sanitation and hygiene support, and those who need shelter (HNO/HRP 2019).

Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance (Estimates calculated based on initial figures from HRP 2018)			
Start of humanitarian response: January 2018			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Population in Need	2,800,000	1,428,000	1,372,000
Children (Under 18)	1,148,000	585,480	562,520
Children Under Five	336,000	171,360	164,640
Children 6 to 23 months	152,000	77,520	74,480
Pregnant and lactating women	37,000	-	37,000

Nearly 568,000 people live in areas at elevated risk of being affected by natural disasters of seismic or hydro-meteorological origin (HNO/HRP 2019). The capacities of the most vulnerable communities to cope with natural disasters in the most at-risk areas need to be strengthened. State institutions, community and civil society organizations involved in risk and disaster prevention and management need support to prepare for and better anticipate or respond to shocks. While the country was spared from significant cyclones and hurricanes, in October 2018 an earthquake hit the North of the country causing serious damages to infrastructure and affecting nearly 157,000 people.

The 2018 spring agricultural season was affected by **drought linked to the El Niño phenomenon** in several areas spread in all 10 departments. This resulted in a reduced production of the main crops – haricot beans, maize and sorghum – severely affecting the food security and income of Haitians whose livelihoods depend on agriculture. Households’ purchasing power was also affected by the increase of staple food prices, the depreciation of the Haitian gourde and the high inflation throughout 2018, undermining vulnerable families’ ability to access food and leading to the adoption of negative mechanisms.

According to the latest IPC analysis³, **2.3 million people were classified as food insecure** for the period October 2018 to February 2019 with 200,000 people in “crisis” (IPC 3) and 300,000 people in “urgency” (IPC 4). This is roughly equivalent to 33% of the population assessed. It is worthy to note that IPC focused on the rural population and hence did not include about 3.5 million people living in urban areas.



The Haitian-Dominican migration situation⁴ remains a major concern and will require increased assistance in 2019. Some 737,000 people, including 356,000 children, are considered as “trans-border population”. In 2018, approximately 10,000 Haitians were either denied admission to the Dominican Republic or deported every month. It is estimated that 132,000 Haitians in an irregular situation were repatriated or expelled at the border⁵. Amongst the migrants registered at the border⁶, 42% were women, 34% were children, 66% had no identity documents and 69% crossed the border via smugglers. This has created a significant protection challenge,

³ Integrated Phase Classification for food security, CNSA, December 2018.

⁴ In 2013 the 168-13 ruling of the Dominican Constitutional Court retroactively reviewed a nationality provision incorporated in the 2010 Constitution and effectively stripped thousands of Dominicans of Haitian descent of their rightful Dominican nationality. As a result of the ruling, those born in the DR between 1929 and 2010 to migrant parents in irregular condition were no longer considered Dominicans. Since they cannot claim any other nationality, they are now at risk of statelessness. The UNHCR estimates that approximately 210,000 people were affected by the ruling, but this figure only includes the first generation born in the DR and does not include the subsequent generations of their descendants. As a result, the numbers could be greater, building up to the largest case of statelessness in the Americas.

⁵ Direction générale des migrations, 2018.

⁶ IOM Statistical Report June 2017 to September 2018 on Border Resource Centre activities.

with arbitrary expulsions occurring and failing to meet due process requirements and children requiring specific attention not systematically referred to appropriate services.

BINATIONAL MIGRATION SITUATION

132k

PEOPLE DEPORTED OR TURNED BACK AT THE BORDER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1 JAN TO DEC 2018)



TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

- 2018** ● For 2018, it was estimated that 132,000 Haitians were repatriated or expelled from Dominican Republic. In March 2018, there was a spike in the number of returned persons as a result of the alleged murder of a Dominican couple by a Haitian.
- 2017** ● In 2017, 35,000 Haitians were deported from the Dominican Republic
- 2015 - 2017** ● Between June 2015 and Oct. 2017, 230,299 returnees were voluntarily registered by IOM at the border.
- 2015** ● End of registration to the PNRE⁷ deadline for Law 169-14⁸.
- 2013** ● Ruling 168-13 was adopted. It stipulates that only individuals born in the country to Dominican nationals or legal residents are considered to have Dominican nationality.

III. HUMANITARIAN RESULTS

A RESULTS TABLE

This summary of results reflects UNICEF (HAC) and sector (HRP) targets for 2018 and progress achieved from January to December. Results are achieved through contributions against appeals, as well as resources from UNICEF's regular programmes where necessary.

		UNICEF and IPs			Sector Response (Revised HRP 2018)		
	Overall needs	2018 Target	Total Results *	Change since last report* ▲ ▼	2018 Target	Total Results*	Change since last report* ▲ ▼
CHOLERA							
# of persons reached by the <i>cordon sanitaire</i> provided by the rapid response teams	-	720,000	514,015		720,000	514,015 ⁷	
# of persons reached by the oral cholera vaccine (OVC) campaign in selected department (2)	-	1,300,000	64,000		1,247,451	64,000 ⁸	
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							

⁷ The sector target and results are the same as UNICEF as UNICEF is the only agency providing emergency assistance in support of the Government in these sectors.

⁸ UNICEF is facilitating procurement of oral vaccines and complementary chlorination and hygiene promotion in support of Government led oral vaccination campaign. Delays in the delivery of vaccines limited the availability of vaccines for the campaigns planned in Centre and Artibonite departments. The Ministry of Health is expecting 3.6 million doses to be delivered in time to reach its targets for 2018.

# of persons provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use	1,200,000	450,000	240,227		896,144	240,227	
# of persons sensitized to hygiene behaviour including handwashing related risks	800,000	200,000	122,605		547,822	122,605⁷	
# of persons having access to safe sanitation including alternative sustainable sanitation strategies	100,000	40,000	18,550		69,664	18,550	
HEALTH							
# of cold chain systems installed		45	45				
# of children under 5 who receive emergency vaccinations	-	35,000	33,421		35,000	33,421⁹	
# of pregnant women who receive at least 2 prenatal visits both institutional and mobile clinics	-	37,000	12,200		37,000	12,200⁷	
NUTRITION							
# of children 6-59 months treated for SAM	25,200	11,000	10,700		11,000	10,700⁷	
# of children 6-59 months treated for MAM	50,700	8,000	8,213		8,000	8,213⁷	
# of children 6-23 months receiving micronutrients powders	152,900	38,000	39,856		38,000	39,856⁷	
CHILD PROTECTION							
# of unaccompanied and separated children assisted with interim care and family reunification support	-	3,500	155¹⁰		4,000	568	
# of persons accessing preventative social work interventions to prevent family separation	-	3,500	3,915¹¹		3,500	10,425	

⁹ Routine vaccination in hurricane Matthew affected departments in the South. In addition, approximately 1,000,000 children were vaccinated against diphtheria.

¹⁰ Other than the earthquake in the North West in October 2018, there were no large scale natural disasters and the need for robust emergency assistance for unaccompanied and separated children was limited.

¹¹ A total of 3,915 individuals were reached with key messaging on prevention of family separation as part of emergency preparedness activities

# of children accessing recreational and psychosocial support activities	-	30,000	1,838¹²		30,000	7,014	
EDUCATION							
# of affected 5-14 years old children receiving learning materials to access education	142,000	30,000	37,346		95,000	37,346⁷	
# of affected 5-14 years old children accessing education through equipping of schools	142,000	5,000	3,747		30,000	3,747⁷	

The summary of results reflects UNICEF (HAC) and sector (HRP) targets for 2018 and progress achieved on the 1 Jan-31 Dec 2018 period unless otherwise noted.

B NARRATIVE REPORTING

Sector Coordination

Disaster response and management in Haiti is coordinated by the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC), under the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities (MICT). The UN Resident Coordinator and UNOCHA support humanitarian coordination within the UN Country Team (UNCT), and UNICEF is a key member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

While there is no formal cluster system activated in Haiti, UNICEF continued to work with government and humanitarian partners to strengthen sectoral coordination for humanitarian preparedness and response, acting as lead / co-lead for education, child protection, nutrition and WASH, and participating actively to other sectors coordination (health, for child and maternal health care) as well as to some key working groups (cash transfers, social protection, gender, resilience, etc.). Additionally, the inter-sectoral coordination activities led by OCHA, both for preparedness and response, was supported by UNICEF throughout the year. UNICEF continued to support government partners (DPC) with capacity strengthening on emergency planning and response in the most vulnerable departments (Artibonite, Grande Anse, Nord, Nord Ouest, Sud, Sud Est).

In preparation for the hurricane season 2018, UNICEF, as part of three contingency PCAs signed with NGO partners, prepositioned multi-sectoral contingency stocks in various parts of the country covering a population of up to 20,000 persons, with mainly life-saving items to meet the key first response needs of children and women in the areas of nutrition, health, WASH, education and protection. Part of this stock was used for the post-earthquake response in North West and Artibonite departments, particularly for the WASH and Education sectors.

¹² Funding constraints limited psychosocial support border activities. New partnership agreements for psychosocial training to local protection actors following the October earthquake will help to reach more children through psychosocial and recreational activities.

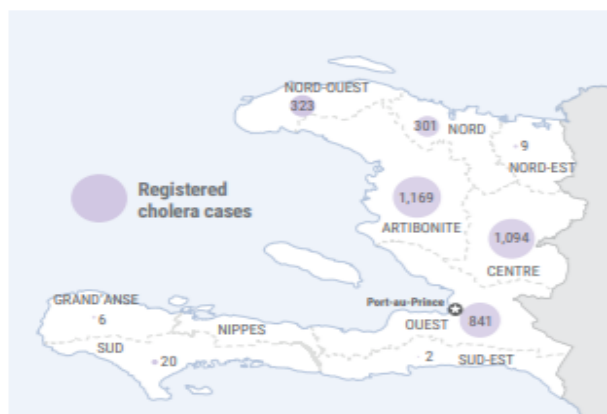
Cholera

- UNICEF is one of the main partners of the MoH and *Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement* (DINEPA) under the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera (2013-2022) and since 2014 gives a substantial contribution to the plan, through the provision of technical and financial support. Working in collaboration with other partners (PAHO/WHO, local and international NGOs), UNICEF's role in supporting the implementation of national plan includes four main areas: support to national and departmental response coordination; support to surveillance and laboratory mechanism; lead the alert and rapid response system in communities to cut the transmission; and permanent epidemiological analysis.
- In 2018, the cholera response made significant progress and the disease has reached its lowest level since the epidemics started in 2010. A total of 3,786 suspected cases have been declared by the MoH in 2018 compared to 10,868 for the same period in 2017. This amounts to a 72% decrease of the number of suspected cases in 2017-2018. Haiti is now on its 'last mile race' for cholera elimination, on a good track to reach an incidence level below 0,01% (initially targeted for 2022).
- This significant reduction is the result of UNICEF's improved surveillance, coordination and rapid response at community level, enabled by additional funds since mid-2016. In 2018, 13 rapid responses teams of the MoH (EMIRA) were supported by 55 to 60 UNICEF NGO partners' teams providing rapid response through the '*cordon sanitaire*' strategy. Rapid response activities were implemented for 86% of suspected cases, of which 90% in less than 48 hours. Throughout the year, 11,763 response and prevention interventions have been carried out, nearly 1,245,873 people have been reached with cholera related awareness raising activities, 106,869 households received at least one water treatment product, and 584 emergency chlorination points were installed.
- Despite this progress, the fight against cholera in Haiti is not over. Cholera transmission continues, while the risk of sudden localized outbreaks at anytime, anywhere in the country remains high. The volatility of cholera should not be underestimated, as recently demonstrated by the outbreak in the border area between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The cholera epidemic is still concentrated in Ouest, Centre and Artibonite departments. These three departments make up 71% of cases for about 60% of the population (IHSI) during the first semester of 2018.
- In 2019, UNICEF will maintain its support to the Government to contribute to the complete elimination of cholera, by controlling all localized outbreaks and maintaining the downward trend of suspected cholera cases through improved surveillance, alert and response operations. The aim remains to completely and definitively block the transmission of the disease, towards the final elimination.
- Maintaining an adequate number of NGOs partners teams (specialised in the *cordon sanitaire* response) is a prerequisite for being able to quickly redeploy teams geographically, allowing them to intervene in real time where needed, to cut cholera transmission and reach the last stage (zero cases) towards the elimination. In 2019, UNICEF has already committed around US\$9 million (including a US\$2 million EPF loan, out of US\$11.6 million needed), thanks to its donors' support, notably the World Bank, Japan, CERF, French and Spanish Committees for UNICEF, and will maintain its fund-raising efforts with different donors, to ensure a complete coverage.

- Thematic funds have also been used in 2018 to foster cholera response programme, especially for some of the budget lines and activities that were not completely covered by the other donors of the programme. This has allowed UNICEF to maximize the effectiveness of the programme, in support and close coordination with government, PAHO/WHO and NGOs partners, allowing to reach the positive results mentioned above.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

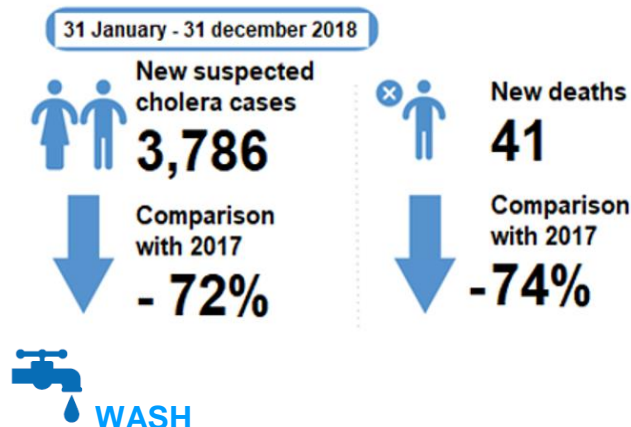
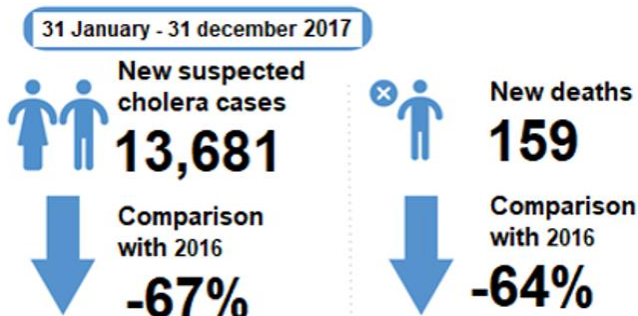
3,786 SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES
(1 JAN TO 31 DEC 2018)



41 DEATHS
1.13 GLOBAL LETHALITY RATE (%)
11,000 PEOPLE WERE AT RISK OF BEING AFFECTED IN 2018



SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES (DELRT)



Alert- Response : January- December 2018		
	Number of suspected cases reported by MSPP	3,786
	Number of cases responded	7 425
	% of cases suspected responded	86%
	% of responses < 48 h	90%
	Number of rapid response interventions	6 259
	Total number of interventions including prevention type	11 763
	Average of households benefiting from a single rapid response	15,7
	Number of households having received one water treatment product at least	106 869
	Number of persons reached by awareness activities	1 244 873
	Number of chlorination points activated	584
Implementing partners		



- Emergency preparedness has made considerable progress in intersectoral meetings with WASH partners, of which UNICEF is co-lead with the *Direction nationale de l'eau potable et l'assainissement* (DINEPA). In collaboration with DRU, a number of activities were launched including the revision of the hydrometeorological emergency response pack, the consolidation of the mapping of actors, the contingency stocks, the training of state actors and communal intervention teams and the upgrading to WASH standards of collective shelters in Les Cayes and Jérémie.
- UNICEF and partners provided a total of 240,227 beneficiaries with access to safe drinking water through emergency and recovery interventions (distribution of water treatment products, establishment of chlorination points and chlorination of drinking water systems); 122,605 people received information on appropriate hygiene practices, including on handwashing, and a total of 18,550 beneficiaries were supported with access to basic sanitation facilities.
- With technical and financial support from UNICEF, DINEPA established two WASH mobile teams which conducted emergency chlorination of water supply sources in Centre, Ouest and Artibonite departments. Eight chlorination agents were identified within communities, trained and engaged to conduct daily chlorination of drinking water supply systems, benefitting over 42,900 people. In addition, some 37,500 people received water treatment products to treat their drinking water at home. These interventions were supported with hygiene promotion and other C4D based campaigns, through community mobilization, radio broadcasting messages, etc.
- To support WASH prevention in the 15 cholera-prone communes, UNICEF continued to work on implementing Community-based Approach for Total Sanitation (CATS) with 156 communities mobilised to date including 50 having declared to be Open Defecation Free and 12 officially certified by 2018. The Government of Haiti became a full member of the "Sanitation and Water for All" Platform (SWA) in 2018, and participated in the Mahatma Gandhi International Convention on Sanitation hosted by the Government of India, and pledged to involve all the forces of the nation in the fight against open defecation. A month of sanitation campaign was planned for January 2019 to engage mayors through the signing of a commitment pact in the fight against open defecation.



- UNICEF remains a key partner of the Haitian Government working alongside the Ministry of Health (MoH), departmental directorates and NGO partners to strengthen the health system. Given the low national budget for health, UNICEF Haiti assistance remains essential in order to ensure the availability of vaccines and services in the most vulnerable communes, especially where the departure of NGOs that supported the emergency response in Southern Haiti has left significant gaps in meeting the needs in health supplies and services in these still vulnerable regions.
- In response to the epidemic of diphtheria that has plagued Haiti since 2014, UNICEF has contributed to the emergency vaccination of 411,638 children aged 1 to 6 years and 602,269 children aged 7 to 14 years.

- Thanks to financial support from the World Bank, Japan and GAVI, UNICEF continued supporting routine vaccination and strengthening the cold chain. In 2018, UNICEF and partners contributed to the availability of routine immunization services for 33,421 children under one year of age and prenatal visits for 12,200 pregnant women in departments affected by Hurricane Matthew. At the national level, UNICEF supported the procurement and distribution of vaccines and devices to health facilities, which enabled the immunization of (penta3) over 270,000 children under the age of one in 2018.
- In addition to the 146 cold chain equipment installed in 2017 in areas affected by Hurricane Matthew, UNICEF supported the installation of 45 cold chain systems including solar refrigerators to reduce operating costs. Long-term conservation cold boxes were granted to small health facilities allowing them to keep the vaccines for a period of 30 days. UNICEF supported the technical staff of the MoH to ensure the effective functioning, regular maintenance, and repairs are carried out as needed to the rehabilitated cold chain systems.
- UNICEF supported MoH to update its emergency plan for cholera and cyclone. Drugs and equipment have been prepositioned in various vulnerable departments, particularly in the South, Grand Anse and North West. UNICEF funded the communication component of social mobilization and part of the operations of the cholera vaccination campaign in the South and Grande Anse.



- In 2018, UNICEF and its partners continued providing an integrated package of curative and preventive interventions in areas with residual needs from Hurricane Matthew (2016) and Hurricanes Irma and Maria (2017) to a lesser extent i.e. Grande Anse, South, Nippes, North and North East departments. This package included treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition through out-patient and in-patient care, prevention of malnutrition through promotion of positive maternal and child feeding practices, and provision of multiple micronutrients.
- A total of 10,700 children under five with severe acute malnutrition and about 8,213 children with moderate acute malnutrition have been treated. 39,850 children 6-23 months received multiple micronutrients for fortification of their food at home thereby improving the overall quality of their diet while combating iron-deficiency anaemia. In addition to hurricane affected departments, UNICEF procured nutritional commodity (RUTF) to cover the needs of 12,600 children suffering from acute malnutrition in other departments, about 50% of the estimated annual caseload. In the absence of a national budget for nutrition, UNICEF covers 90% of the country's needs for therapeutic nutritional products.
- Decentralization of services by establishing community sites proved successful in bringing services closer to hard to reach populations and increasing treatment access and coverage. A total of 32 community sites for outpatient treatment of SAM cases without complications were supported. Mass screening exercises were undertaken at scheduled rally posts to increase early identification and reference of children with acute malnutrition for treatment. To overcome the shortage of community health agents, the programme resorted to an innovative approach involving mother leaders and mother clubs in screening activities thereby maximizing screening coverage.

- Management of MAM was carried out at the same outpatient sites as SAM using the same human resources and RUTF thereby reducing transactions costs, avoiding deterioration of MAM into SAM and overburdening of the more costly SAM treatment.
- 169 mother clubs received training on “Fact for Life”, a UNICEF handbook that provides practical advice to families and communities on how to raise healthy children. About 1,600 mothers were equipped with knowledge and communication materials on essential family practices in the areas of nutrition, childhood illnesses, and child development and care amongst others.
- UNICEF has continued to strengthen the departmental and institutional capacity of the MoH for the management of acute malnutrition. UNICEF continued its partnership with 3 national NGOs (FONDEFH, REMODEL, and HHF) and an international NGO (AVSI), which provided technical and operational support to the MoH in the departments of Grande Anse, Sud, Nippes, North and North East,
- Chronic under-funding for both emergency and regular programmes in nutrition remains a concern. Funding support for the management of acute malnutrition is most often limited to the purchase of therapeutic products without covering operational costs. This lack of flexible resources severely limits opportunities to expand program coverage and improve its quality.



- In 2018, UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR) in its capacity as the national child protection agency, and the Brigade for Protection of Minors (BPM) of the National Police to ensure the continuity of child protections services. In 2018, with financial support from Canada and using regular resources (RR), UNICEF worked with partners to strengthen community-based alerts, identification and referral systems in 20 communes and 32 communal sections. The BPM managed a national hotline (188) for urgent child protection cases for referral to relevant social services. UNICEF operational support to IBESR ensured decentralized coverage at departmental level coordination. Civil society partners worked closely with Government social services for follow-up of cases.
- In total, 155 (79 girls and 76 boys) unaccompanied children including 68 migrant children received assistance including identification, transit care, case management, family tracing and reunification. To meet the urgent needs at the border UNICEF made use of RR to support implementing partners to provide the much-needed assistance to the 68 separated migrant children. 1,838 children (890 girls and 948 boys) benefited from psychosocial assistance and activities. Following the 6 October earthquake in the North West of the country, UNICEF implementing partner Fondation Zanmi Timoun (FZT) provided psychosocial training to 60 (40% women) protection actors. The 60 protection actors facilitated psychosocial activities in 30 child friendly spaces in areas affected by the earthquake.
- The programme integrated cash and voucher strategies aiming to address underlying socio-economic drivers of family separation. 690 households, with 839 children (333 boy and 506 girl victims and/or at risk to violence) benefited from cash vouchers of US\$220. These households were either affected by Hurricane Matthew which hit Haiti in October 2016 or by

family separation at the Haitian and Dominican Republic border. Families used cash vouchers to replace lost livelihood materials and/or to purchase materials in support of income generating activities. Over 80% of the families receiving support reported an improved feeling of dignity and safety after the assistance.

- Despite limited funding, UNICEF worked with NGO partner Soeurs Saint Jean (SSJ) de l'Evangeliste in Ouanaminthe to provide care and reunification for 68 children (29 boys and 39 girls) affected by cross-border movements or at risk of engaging in unsafe migration. SSJ provided transit care, psychosocial support, medical care as well as family tracing and reunification services. 55 of the children received assistance to return to school. 55 of the parents (50 mothers and 5 fathers) received socio-economic assistance.
- UNICEF supported Réseau Frontalier Jeannot Succes to mobilise a protection network of 96 focal points along the four official border points and 46 non-official border points to improve the protection alert and referral system. UNICEF worked with Government and civil society to improve the coordinated response and care of children on the move between Haiti and the Dominican Republic in all four border departments. European Union funds were identified at end 2018 for 2019 thus border monitoring will be strengthened as will referral to services and care of unaccompanied children.
- UNICEF, as a co-lead with the Institute for Social Welfare and Research (IBESR) of the Child Protection Sub-Sector in the Humanitarian Coordination Structure, trained 500 people (48% women) in the country's 10 departments for emergency preparedness.
- In collaboration with Columbia University and with the financial support of the Government of Canada, a study on *Transforming households, reducing incidence of violence in emergencies* (THRIVE)¹³ was conducted. The study found that drivers of violence against women and children are exacerbated during an emergency. The findings therefore reiterate the need to address and respond to violence against children throughout all phases of an emergency to mitigate the impact of violence and to ensure children have access to quality services.
- UNICEF Haiti received 7% set-aside funds from headquarters at the end of 2018 to support the development and implementation of systems to promote protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA.) These funds will be used in 2019 to reinforce existing systems and improve knowledge of PSEA amongst UNICEF staff and implementing partners.
- To enhance accountability to affected populations (AAP) measures, 91% (10 out of 11) NGO partners in 2018 maintained a functional community-based complaints system. Community based complaints systems ensured program beneficiaries as well as the larger community had means to ask questions, make recommendations and report concerns including complaints. No complaints against humanitarian actors were received in 2018, however reports of violence by community members were sometimes reported through the complaints mechanism. 100% of reports of violence were followed up on and victims referred to services. All partners are expected to have complaints systems in place in 2019.

¹³ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213419300067?dgcid=author>

- Due to lack of funding in the education sector, UNICEF was the only agency operating on education under the 2017-2018 HRP. UNICEF used emergency thematic funding and regular resources to cover emergency needs in departments affected by Hurricane Matthew, exceeded its targets on school material distribution by 25% and reached 75% of its targets with school furniture. However, as a whole, the education sector reached only 40% and 12% of its targets under the HRP.
- While the number of children in need in the South and Grande Anse departments has been decreasing since 2017, many schools in these locations are still lacking equipment and school material to ensure a proper learning environment and many children did not return to school. UNICEF and its partners supported more than 37,000 children (50% girls) in attending school with adequate materials including backpacks, and approximately 3,700 children were able to learn in classrooms equipped with school desks and benches.
- As part of its regular activities and to contribute to lower the number of out-of-school children in the country, particularly in South and Grande Anse, UNICEF partnered with a local NGO to support alternative learning programs in favour of 600 youth that have abandoned school. Technical support was provided to MoE to prepare the first ever Non-Formal Education (NFE) Policy and the competency framework for all alternative learning programs. In the long terms, this should contribute to strengthen MoE role in setting standards and regulate the NFE sub-sector.
- UNICEF provided technical assistance to the MoE to develop decentralized contingency plans and carry out disaster risk reduction activities, such as development of standard operation procedures (SOP) for schools used as shelters, establishment of coordination mechanism at the central and local level for Education in emergencies and training for the MoE personnel at local level to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacity. Approximately 27,000 students gained awareness of the disaster risk management, and the appropriate behaviour during climatic hazards; 466 teachers, 90 school directors and 70 executives were trained in DRR and benefited from simulation exercises organized with the support of the DCP.
- In the aftermath of the October earthquake, which affected around 180 schools and 50,000 children, UNICEF supported the MoE with tarpaulins to set up temporary learning spaces in the most affected schools. UNICEF support ensured around 12,000 children (out of which 5,880 girls) could resume education few days already after the emergency. The MoE officially requested UNICEF to support the set-up of more durable temporary learning spaces. UNICEF managed to mobilize CERF funds to install child friendly temporary learning spaces and WASH facilities in 20 schools, benefiting around 5,000 children (2,550 girls). The implementation has started in the beginning of 2019.
- As co-lead of the education sector, UNICEF supported the MoE in organising the Education in Emergency/DRR education group at both central and local levels. UNICEF also enabled the Departmental Directorates of the South and Grande Anse, to strengthen their role in monitoring, supervision and capacity for better risk management and disasters. The sector has developed an accountability strategy to ensure partner organisation consult and ensure

feedback from affected populations. As part of its regular activities, UNICEF carried out an end-user satisfactory survey. The survey showed a 90% satisfaction rates of beneficiaries.

IV. RESULTS ACHIEVED FROM HUMANITARIAN THEMATIC FUNDING

Child Protection - In a context of decreased funding and continued need, humanitarian thematic funding was instrumental for UNICEF Haiti to maintain coordination support along the border area and address the needs of children deported / returning from the DR. Without humanitarian thematic funding UNICEF, would have had to completely discontinue or decrease the scope of activities in the border area. Furthermore, funding permitted UNICEF Haiti to ensure psychosocial response capacities in the North West following the October earthquake. Specifically, humanitarian thematic funding complemented contributions from other donors to achieve the following results:

- 155 unaccompanied children (79 girls and 76 boys) identified and received case management services as well as psychosocial support while conducting family tracing for family reunification
- 68 children affected by cross-border movements or at risk of engaging in unsafe migration supported with psychosocial assistance and family reunification services of which 55 received school reinsertion packages. Among them 53% adolescents, a critical period for migration and risky coping mechanisms.
- 55 families along the Haitian border (91 per cent female-headed) supported with economic empowerment activities to ensure children are maintained in their family environment
- 60 protection actors in the North west provided with training on psychosocial support to build their capacities in facilitating psychosocial support activities in 30 child friendly spaces following the October earthquake

Nutrition - Humanitarian thematic funds played a key role in bridging the funding gaps in operational costs for nutrition emergency interventions in South, North and North East departments. These funds were also used to purchase therapeutic food (F75, F100 and Plumpynut), micronutrients supplements for pregnant women and young children, essential medicines for malnourished children, and cover nutrition staff costs. Thematic funds contributed to inpatient treatment of 1,433 SAM children with medical complications and outpatient treatment of 2,600 SAM children without medical complications equivalent to 38 per cent of 2018 achievements for SAM. Furthermore, it contributed to the supplementation of about 13,000 children under 2 with multiple-micronutrients equivalent to 33 per cent of 2018 achievements for micronutrients.

Education – Humanitarian thematic funding represented slightly more than half (54 per cent) of the total emergency funding received in 2018 and helped cover the pressing needs of more than 37,000 children in the most affected areas in the Southern region of Haiti in attending schools with adequate materials including backpacks and approximately 3,700 children to learn in classrooms equipped with school desks and benches. Thanks to these funds, UNICEF was able to directly support the Ministry of Education to lower the number of out-of-school children in the country, particularly in South and Grande Anse, with the implementation of alternative learning programs in favour of 600 youth that had abandoned school. Finally, thematic funding allowed UNICEF to keep a presence in the field, in the South of the country, closely monitoring implementation and supporting local Education Directorates to strengthen their coordination role.

V. ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

After the work carried out in 2017 for reviewing HCO's Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM) related to the humanitarian monitoring mechanisms, important improvements have been achieved in 2018 to better measure humanitarian programme progress and analyze the performance against targets and results. As a result, HCO is now better equipped to measure results through the humanitarian key high frequency indicators (HPM), including the field monitoring tools. Particularly for the Cholera response programme, the monitoring system is based on an update on a daily and weekly basis with all partners involved (through an online system on no. of suspected cases, no. of rapid responses at community level, no. of WASH interventions and people reached, etc.), which ensures the maximization of effectiveness and efficiency in adapting the response to the changing situation.

Accountability Mechanisms: in line with the recommendations of the evaluation of hurricane Matthew response, UNICEF promoted accountability to affected population (AAP) with all humanitarian programme partners, in order to establish some concrete activities in the PCAs for ensuring the involvement of the affected populations, including some 'beneficiaries claim and suggestion systems'. All UNICEF PCA with humanitarian programme partners are now including this concept and a commitment is signed to add concrete activities to put it in place in the field.

Needs Assessments: UNICEF works closely with OCHA, other UN agencies, as well as with government and NGOs partners, both in the inter-sectoral and in five sectoral humanitarian coordination as lead or co-lead agency (WASH, Education, Nutrition, CP and Health). This engagement includes a number of actions in terms of preparedness, to set the conditions for maximizing the effectiveness of Needs Assessments (both the initial rapid assessments and the subsequent more detailed sectoral needs assessments) after any emergency or crises, with the aim of prioritizing and measuring the needs of children and the most vulnerable groups. UNICEF has given a substantial contribution to both the HAC and the HRP planning, to establish the priorities in each of the sectors.

Monitoring & Reporting: UNICEF Haiti ensured in 2018 an improvement of its humanitarian programmatic reporting with all Government and NGOs partners involved, to allow an optimization of resources allocation and utilization, as well as the achievements and performance monitoring.

The following measures were taken:

- Monitoring indicators were harmonized with UNICEF HAC and with the inter-agency HRP.
- The 4W tool has been further improved in the 4 sectors (clusters) where UNICEF has the lead or co-lead of humanitarian coordination (WASH, Education, Nutrition, CP) with the aim of maximizing the effectiveness of humanitarian planning (preparedness and response) and as quantitative reporting reference to monitor sector and programme progress against performance indicators.
- All UNICEF PCAs included clear performance indicators (including a reporting frequency agreed with partners), aligned with the HPM, HAC and HRP.

VI. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

TABLE 1: FUNDING STATUS AGAINST THE APPEAL BY SECTOR

2018 Funding Status against the Appeal by Sector (Revenue in USD):

Sector	Requirements	Funds Available Against Appeal as of 31 December 2018*		% Funding Gap
		Funds Received in 2018	Carry-Over	
Cholera	11,750,000	3,560,599	2,707,368	46%
Nutrition	2,550,000	654,184	1,569,079	13%
Health	7,000,000	104,863.6	2,197,306	67%
WASH	4,200,000	1,688,427	1,660,855	20%
Child Protection	3,500,000	104,863.6	1,175,745	63%
Education	1,000,000	104,863.6	301,076	59%
Total	30,000,000	6,217,801	9,611,429	47%

* Funds available in 2018 include funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year 2017. Not included is funding received in 2018 and planned for use in 2019.

N.B. Figures in Table 1 are in line with the end of year Situation Report 2018.

TABLE 2: FUNDING RECEIVED AND AVAILABLE BY DONOR AND FUNDING TYPE

This table includes all resource partners and all types of funding received and available for emergency activities in the 2018 humanitarian appeals.

Table 2 -Funding Received and Available by 31 December 2018 by Donor and Funding type (in USD)		
Donor Name/Type of funding	Programme Budget Allotment (PBA) reference	Overall Amount*
I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018		
a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
See details in Table 3	SM/18/9910	630,574
Total Thematic Humanitarian Funds		630,574
b) Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
French Committee for UNICEF	SM/18/0023	477,897
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM/18/0036	268,277
European Commission/ ECHO	SM/18/0204	1,604,938
Canada	SM/17/0131	557,621
Canada	SM/18/0157	388,500

Canada	SM/18/0164	388,500
Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds		3,685,733
c) Pooled Funding		
(i) CERF grants		
(ii) Other Pooled funds		
UNOCHA - CERF	SM/18/0097	250,000
UNOCHA - CERF	SM/18/0100	1,300,018
UNOCHA - CERF	SM/18/0112	699,977
UNDP - MDTF	SM/18/0207	1,000,791
Total Pooled funding		3,250,786
d) Other types of humanitarian funds		
Nutrition International	KC/18/0005	54,785.10
Total Other types of humanitarian funds		54,785.10
Total humanitarian funds received in 2018 (a+b+c+d)		7,621,878
II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2018		
e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds		
Thematic Humanitarian Funds	SM/14/9910	4,394,611
Total carry-over Thematic humanitarian funds		4,394,611
f) Carry over of non-thematic humanitarian funds		
Japan	SM170039	1,731,820
Canada	SM170131	930,372
USAID/Food for Peace	SM170466	273,156
USA USAID	SM160555	263,456
Haiti (World Bank)	SM160628	1,593,840
European Commission / ECHO	SM170107	53,632
Total carry-over non-thematic humanitarian funds		4,846,276
Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)		9,240,887
III. Other sources (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR - if applicable)		

EPF Loan***	GE/18/0036	2,000,000
Diversion of RR***	GE/18/0009	4,000,000
Total other resources		6,000,000

* Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost.

** 2018 loans have not been waived; COs are liable to reimburse in 2019 as donor funds become available.

*** To reimburse 2016 CERF Loan.

TABLE 3: THEMATIC HUMANITARIAN CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2018

Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD): Donor	Grant Number¹⁴	Programmable Amount (in USD)	Total Contribution Amount (in USD)
Global Thematic Humanitarian Funding*	SM/18/9910	314,591	339,758
Danish Committee for UNICEF	SM/18/9910/0235	6,784	7,327
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SM/18/9910/0140	32,937	35,571
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM/18/9910/0251	47,500	51,300
United States Fund for UNICEF	SM/18/9910/0377	15,839	17,106
German Committee for UNICEF	SM/18/9910/0161	243,100	262,548
German Committee for UNICEF	SM/18/9910/0353	284,414	307,167
Total		945,165	1,020,777

**Global Thematic Humanitarian Funding contributions are pooled and then allocated to country and regional offices. For a detailed list of grants, please see the 2018 Humanitarian Action Annual Results Reports.*

VII. FUTURE WORK PLAN

In 2019, UNICEF will maintain its humanitarian support and further strengthen disaster preparedness and community resilience. Four contingency PCAs will be maintained with NGO partners, including prepositioning of supplies country wide, to ensure a minimum coverage of at least 30,000 persons with ‘first rapid response’, while additional funding will be raised to strengthen humanitarian coordination, disaster preparedness and mainstreaming climate change adaptation.

Despite the good results in 2018, the fight against cholera in Haiti is not over, and the surveillance and alert system has to be further reinforced, at the community level as well as in the health

¹⁴ International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requires all grants to be listed in reporting. <http://iatistandard.org/>
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centers, to ensure that no potential cholera cases are missed. In 2019, UNICEF will maintain its support to the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera (2013-2022), to enable full and sustained coverage by the 'cordon sanitaire' for all suspected cases within 24 to 48 hours with the aim of achieving complete elimination. Even if the number of cases is already close to zero case, maintaining the current level of response is crucial at this stage to prevent another potential new outbreak¹⁵. UNICEF will further strengthen the capacities of Government partners (MoH and DINEPA) to ensure a gradual handover once the zero cases stage is reached in a sustainable manner. At the same time, all WASH related activities will be maintained, as prevention measure, to further reduce the possible transmission of cholera and other water-borne diseases. These WASH activities will include rehabilitation of water networks or water points, mobilization of water committees, household water treatment social marketing.

UNICEF will continue strengthening capacities for the management of acute malnutrition, specifically in areas affected by a drought spell during the main 2018 agricultural season. Protection assistance will be provided to children suffering from abuse, exploitation and family separation due to natural disasters and migration. To improve emergency response capacity of child protection actors UNICEF will hold a training of trainers in 2019 on emergency preparedness to expand the pool of qualified trainers. To enhance efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, UNICEF will strengthen systems for reporting, survivor assistance and accountability to affected populations. Schools will be adequately equipped, and alternative learning programmes will target migrant children returning to Haiti to ensure their reintegration into the education system. The Education and WASH in school response to October 2018 earthquake will be completed by June 2018, covering 20 schools with CERF funds.

2019 PROGRAMME TARGETS

Cholera
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 333,000 people reached by rapid response teams and benefitting from the cordon sanitaire
Nutrition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,500 children aged 6 to 59 months treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) 13,000 children aged 6 to 59 months treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)
Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35,400 children under one receiving emergency vaccinations 37,000 pregnant women attending at least two pre-natal visits
WASH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 350,000 people provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene 150,000 people reached with key hygiene behaviour messages including hand washing 40,000 people accessing safe sanitation
Child protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) assisted with interim care and family reunification support

¹⁵ It should be noted that in April 2016, when the number of teams was reduced by 40% due to budget shortage, the number of cases increased from 500 weekly to 900 in two months, as less than 50% of cases reported received a timely response.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,300 children at risk/survivors of exploitation, violence and abuse, including gender-based violence, receiving case management services 5,000 people in four at-risk communities reached with key messages on child protection
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,000 children aged 5 to 14 including children repatriated from Dominican Republic, received learning materials to access education 5,000 children's access to education supported by equipping schools

In line with the 2019-2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), UNICEF is requesting US\$24 million to meet the humanitarian needs of children in Haiti in 2019. Without additional funding, UNICEF will be unable to continue supporting the national response to the cholera crisis under the Government's 2022 elimination plan. Funding is also urgently needed to treat children suffering from acute malnutrition, strengthen routine vaccination and antenatal care, carry out essential WASH emergency and resilience work, provide protection and assistance to children being repatriated or deported from the Dominican Republic, and strengthen emergency preparedness in all sectors.

Sector	2019 requirements (US\$)
Cholera	11,600,000
Nutrition	1,800,000
Health	3,000,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,500,000
Child protection	2,000,000
Education	2,000,000
Total	23,950,000*

** Additional emerging needs include the 2019 February crisis recovery activities in health (US\$1.7 million) and US\$1 million for WASH activities in response to the drought which is also expected to further exacerbate food insecurity and acute malnutrition.*

VIII. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF would like to take this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation to the governments, National Committees, NGOs and UN partners for their continuous support which allowed UNICEF Haiti to achieve the above-mentioned results in 2018. On behalf of the entire UNICEF Haiti team, we thank you for helping to advance our shared commitments to protecting the rights and improving the well-being of children and women in Haiti and look forward to our continued partnership in the future.

IX. DONOR REPORT FEEDBACK

UNICEF Haiti is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions in the form at the link:

[English version](#)

X. CONTACTS

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ANNEX: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

Videos

Eliminate cholera in Haiti by the rapid response teams:

<https://bit.ly/2EEsZVM>

Evaluation of Hurricane Matthew :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4E2pil2t5z4&feature=youtu.be>

Human interest stories

Perono, Bettina, “Community involvement allows the return of classes to La Hatte” 2018.

<https://bit.ly/2EoJGUR>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Mother’s clubs to promote good nutrition in young children”, 2018.

<https://bit.ly/2T5RG6l>

UNICEF: Accelerating results for hurricane-affected children through joint nutrition and protection actions”: <https://medium.com/p/f1b18eea8149/edit>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Strengthen response capabilities during emergencies” 2018:

<https://bit.ly/2C5NHMs>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Mother’s clubs to promote good nutrition in young children” 2018:

<https://bit.ly/2T5RG6l>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Strengthen the health of young children through vaccination” 2018:

<https://bit.ly/2TCst2J>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Strengthen Nutrition for the well-being of children” 2018:

<https://bit.ly/2SZp8eE>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Strengthening access to child health care through immunization” 2018:
<https://bit.ly/2TDXNOW>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Fight drought in remote Southern communities” 2018:
<https://bit.ly/2EqJhQu>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “New UNICEF Representative visits partners in the Department of Centre” 2018: <https://bit.ly/2tTwqSd>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Lancement de l’opération coup de poing 2018 contre le choléra » 2018 :
<https://bit.ly/2ETUE4W>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Count me as every citizen (Kontem tankou tout sitwayen)” 2018:
<https://bit.ly/2Tzb4YN>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Rehabilitating the water network to combat drought” 2018:
<https://bit.ly/2XwA5Tx>

Fanfan, Jean panel, “Community involvement at the heart of access to drinking water”, 2018:
<https://bit.ly/2UfsWoG>

UNICEF Haiti would like to thank Governments, National Committees, NGOs and UN partners for their continued support, which allowed UNICEF to achieve the above mentioned results for children and women affected by humanitarian crises in Haiti.