

CRISIS OVERVIEW

Haiti is currently facing a deteriorating humanitarian situation. A combination of sociopolitical unrest and insecurity, fuel shortages, and a long-term declining economy has resulted in significant humanitarian needs for the population. As at 26 September 2022, the UN had estimated at least 1.5 million people directly impacted by the escalation in social unrest (UN 26/09/2022). Humanitarian providers also face access constraints and operational challenges in assisting affected communities.

Since July 2022, social protests against the high cost of living, disparities in fuel distribution, and insecurity have taken place across several cities, including Port-au-Prince, with people demanding the resignation of President Ariel Henry (Al Jazeera 22/08/2022; OCHA 23/09/2022). The protests have included barricaded roads, looting, and the destruction of infrastructure. Police officers have used tear gas and live bullets against protesters, paralysing activity in major provincial cities (OCHA 23/09/2022; ACLED 13/10/2022). At the same time, gang violence has been disrupting activity across Haiti's three main oil terminals (France 24 21/07/2022).

Since September, protests and gang violence have escalated. Armed gangs have blocked the entrance to Varreux port, the key fuel terminal in the country, in response to the Government's announcement of cutting fuel subsidies (OCHA 23/09/2022; Reuters 20/10/2022). The incident has resulted in gasoline and diesel shortages, limiting transportation, disrupting the supply chain of basic goods (such as food and water), and interrupting the provision of health services (Reuters 20/10/2022; MSF 21/10/2022; Al Jazeera 27/09/2022). There have also been reports of human rights abuses, including an alarming increase in rape cases, such as gang rape and other forms of sexual violence (IOM 20/10/2022). Major information gaps remain regarding protection needs for the affected population.

On 2 October, after more than three years of no reported cholera cases in the country, the Haitian national authorities confirmed two cases in Mirebalais

in the greater Port-au-Prince area (WHO 12/10/2022). As at 19 October, there were 115 confirmed and 964 suspected cases nationwide, including 188 hospitalised suspected cases and at least 33 deaths (USAID accessed 24/10/2022; OCHA 19/10/2022; PAHO 14/10/2022; WHO 14/10/2022). These figures are a sharp increase from the 33 confirmed and 319 suspected cases on 11 October (PAHO 12/10/2022). The most affected areas are in Ouest department, with 273 suspected cholera cases in Cité Soleil and 216 in Port au-Prince. Gang violence also severely affects both areas (Reuters 20/10/2022; OCHA 19/10/2022). In Centre department, there are 14 suspected cases: four in Artibonite and two in Nippes. As at 17 October, 42% of suspected cases involved children under ten years of age. Up-to-date information is not available.

A combination of factors hindering access to food has led nearly half (around 4.7 million) of the Haitian population to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require urgent food assistance (IPC 14/10/2022). At least 19,200 people in Cité Soleil are experiencing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) food insecurity levels, meaning a risk of death from starvation (OCHA 19/10/2022).

National response capacity

- Ministry of Public Health and Population of Haiti National
- Public Health Laboratory and cholera treatment centres
- Direction nationale de l'eau et de l'assainissement

International response capacity

- UN agencies (PAHO, WHO, UNICEF, IOM, WFP, UNDP)
- INGOs (Médecins Sans Frontières, OXFAM, Catholic Relief Services, Viva Rio, Solidarités international, Caritas International)

1.5MAFFECTED PEOPLE
AS AT 26 SEPTEMBER**+113,000**

DISPLACED PEOPLE

48%ACUTELY FOOD-
INSECURE PEOPLE
(IPC PHASE 3 OR
WORSE)**+960**SUSPECTED
CHOLERA CASES
AS AT 19 OCTOBER



Timeline of key events in 2022

24 April	Violent territorial clashes broke out between armed gangs in the communes of Croix-des-Bouquets, Cité Soleil, and Tabarre.
7 July	Protests take place on the anniversary of the presidential assassination.
15 July	Varreux fuel terminal resumes operations after a week of closure due to an uptick in gang violence.
11 September	The government announced cutting fuel subsidies.
12 September	The G9 coalition of gangs blocked the main entrance of the Varreux fuel terminal.
2 October	The first two cholera cases are reported.
3 October	Protesters are met with tear gas and gunfire from Haitian police.
17 October	78 cases were confirmed, with 835 suspected cases.
21 October	The UN Security Council imposes sanctions against Haiti, including an arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze on responsible individuals.

Sources: Reuters 18/10/2022; BBC 15/07/2022; WHO 12/10/2022; OCHA 19/10/2022; OCHA 30/05/2022

ANTICIPATED SCOPE AND SCALE

As the situation of political turmoil and gang violence evolves in Haiti, particularly in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (PAPMA), access to essential services remains difficult for affected people (The Guardian 06/10/2022; TWP 03/10/2022). Further demonstrations may increase the spread of cholera and prevent affected people from receiving treatment (OCHA 23/09/2022). As people contract cholera through contaminated water and food sources, a lack of access to basic services in the country will likely challenge mitigation efforts.

On 21 October, the UN SC affirmed its support for President Henry by establishing a sanction regime on Haiti “imposing a targeted arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze upon individuals and entities who are responsible for or complicit in actions that threaten the peace, security or stability of the country”. On 15 October, after the President requested international military assistance, the US and Canada sent armoured vehicles and other supplies to support the police in fighting gangs (NPR 16/10/2022; Al Jazeera 16/10/2022). This gesture is likely to create a violent reaction from armed gangs in the coming days and weeks since they seek to remove the President and expand their control. Should this scenario materialise, it will further affect the protection needs of civilians (UN SC 21/10/2022; Reuters 20/10/2022).

Insecurity and a lack of fuel affect epidemiological surveillance systems, preventing the timely detection of new cholera cases (PAHO 12/10/2022). Related figures are likely higher than reported.

HUMANITARIAN CONSTRAINTS

- Main roads falling under gang control has severely hindered humanitarian assistance from reaching vulnerable populations. The gang violence crisis has persistently challenged access to healthcare, basic hygiene and sanitation services, and food for people in the affected communities (UNICEF 26/08/2022 and 14/10/2022; BBC 26/07/2022). Cité Soleil, one of the areas most affected by the cholera outbreak, is also under the control of armed gangs who have blocked critical humanitarian assistance, the movement of supplies, and the country's main fuel terminal located in the area (TWP 03/10/2022; The Guardian 06/10/2022).
- Fuel has only been accessible through the black market (TWP 03/10/2022). Fuel shortages and electricity supply issues have shut hospitals down and halted the operations of ambulance services and clean water distribution trucks. Insecurity and a lack of transportation have made it challenging for patients and health personnel to access hospitals and health services (PAHO 12/10/2022).
- As at 27 September, 30% of the antennae operated by Digicel, the largest mobile phone provider in Haiti, were out of fuel (Reuters 20/10/2022). The situation is likely affecting communication channels. Further disruptions could lead to information gaps and constrain humanitarian operations.



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



Food: as at 14 October, 48% (around 4.7 million) of the population in Haiti were acutely food-insecure (IPC Phase 3 or worse) and required urgent food assistance. This number is a marked increase from 4.3 million people in 2021 (IPC 14/10/2022). In Cité Soleil, 19,200 people (5%) are experiencing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) food insecurity levels (OCHA 19/10/2022).

The deterioration of the food security situation is the result of the combination of violence and social protest movements paralysing the country, the sharp decline in the national economic situation, fuel shortages, and inflation. Market supplies are disrupted, reducing the availability of food and essential items. People's access to food is also decreasing as prices increase (OCHA 19/10/2022). Haitians experienced below-average rainfall in 2021, leading to poor harvests that, combined with the impact of recurring climate hazards (such as flooding and earthquakes), worsen the situation (VOA 23/03/2022).

WASH: a lack of access to clean water risks the expansion of the outbreak to other areas of Haiti (PAHO 14/10/2022). Over 35% of Haiti's population has no access to basic drinking water services, and 65% have limited or no access to sanitation services. Only 28% of people in Haiti have access to basic sanitation, and only roughly 58% have access to basic water sources (USAID accessed 27/10/2022). Fuel shortages worsen the situation as they affect the provision of safe water via water trucks. These shortages have resulted in many municipal water pumps being out of service (PAHO 12/10/2022; TWP 03/10/2022). There is a lack of effective WASH services and infection prevention and control measures to mitigate the further spread of cholera and other waterborne diseases. Aside from insufficient WASH supplies and materials, there is also a lack of personnel to support the adequate provision of WASH services (PAHO 12/10/2022).

Cité Soleil particularly has an acute waste issue, with residents exposed to contaminated waters from the improper disposal of toxic waste and a lack of waste management for drainage canals (OHCHR 07/07/2022). People living in the area often suffer from preventable chronic illnesses because of exposure to toxic water and waste. In areas under armed gang control, such as Cité Soleil, cases of waterborne diseases are likely under-reported (The Guardian 06/10/2022).

Health: fuel and electricity shortages and the control of oil terminals by armed gangs have shut some hospitals down or forced them to reduce their services since they depend on generators to operate (PAHO 12/10/2022; MSF 21/10/2022; France 24 21/07/2022). As a result, around 29,000 pregnant women and their newborns, as well as 10,000 people suffering from obstetric complications, are at risk of not receiving the critical care required, made worse if they contract cholera (OCHA 19/10/2022).



Health centres are facing an acute shortage of supplies, such as cholera kits, oral cholera vaccines, and resources to respond to the outbreak. There is a need for life-saving medicine and health supplies, such as oral rehydration salts, Ringer's lactate solutions, reagents, cholera beds, intravenous sets, and appropriate antibiotics (PAHO 12/10/2022). An increasing number of countries reporting cholera outbreaks in 2022 has led to a global shortage of critical supplies needed for cholera response.

Prior to the cholera outbreak, 15% of health institutions in PAPMA were closed or non-functional because of insecurity and a lack of resources (UNICEF 14/10/2022). Only 4% of the population in Cité Soleil rely on public health institutions for healthcare because of the prevalent insecurity situation affecting people's mobility and their inability to afford health services (UNICEF 14/10/2022 and 05/08/2022).

Nutrition: almost 100,000 children under five years of age suffering from severe acute malnutrition are particularly vulnerable to the cholera outbreak. Roughly one in four children in Haiti – one in five in Cité Soleil – are reported to be chronically malnourished (UNICEF 14/10/2022). An estimated 20% of children under five years of age in Cité Soleil are experiencing severe or moderate forms of acute malnutrition, higher than the WHO emergency threshold of 15% (UNICEF 05/08/2022).

Rising food prices and pre-existing socioeconomic inequalities causing food insecurity among households in Cité Soleil are the main drivers of high malnutrition rates among children (UNICEF 05/08/2022). As the cholera outbreak significantly affects children under five years of age in Cité Soleil, the malnutrition situation will likely worsen (OCHA 02/12/2021).

Shelter: according to UNICEF, as at 7 October, gang violence had displaced an estimated 20,000 people, including roughly 8,200 children. Prior to the escalation of conflict in October, an assessment conducted between June and August 2022 by IOM found more than 113,000 IDPs, of whom 96,000 were displaced due to insecurity in Port-Au-Prince (IOM 28/10/2022). Many are sheltering with their relatives and host families, while others have fled to provincial towns (UNICEF 07/10/2022). Between 1–14 October, over 560 people were displaced within Port-au-Prince, and over 640 people were reported in other neighbourhoods (IOM 20/10/2022 and 17/10/2022). There is a lack of up-to-date information on the impact of the current crises on shelter needs. According to the UN, between 8–17 July, when the protests began on the anniversary of the assassination of the previous president, around 3,000 people were forced to flee their homes, including hundreds of unaccompanied children. At least 140 houses were destroyed or burnt down mainly in PAPMA (UNICEF 16/08/2022; BBC 26/07/2022; OCHA 23/09/2022).

Education: as at 7 October, insecurity and the cholera outbreak had affected roughly 2.4 million children across Haiti as schools could not reopen despite the academic year beginning on 3 October. An assessment conducted in June by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training found that gang violence had partially or completely closed more than 200

schools in Port-au-Prince. Armed gangs occupied almost 25% of schools, further reducing access to education for children. Between mid-September and early October, armed gangs attacked and looted 27 more schools. Some of the displaced population are temporarily sheltering in school buildings, further affecting education for children in those areas (UNICEF 07/10/2022).

Prior to the current insecurity escalation, 70% of Haitians were able to access primary schooling, while only 15% were able to access secondary education. Roughly 75% of schools in Haiti did not have access to electricity, and over 50% did not have access to adequate water or sanitation (PR Newswire 04/10/2022).

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

Gang violence and insecurity

Gang violence has worsened across Haiti since the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on 7 July 2021, creating a political power vacuum (BBC 15/07/2022). Two gang coalitions called G9 and G-Pèp frequently fight for control over certain areas in and around PAPMA, including Cité Soleil (Reuters 18/10/2022; HRW 22/07/2022). The Varreux fuel terminal is also located in Cité Soleil (BBC 15/07/2022).

Since April 2022, violent clashes between armed gangs have been increasing in PAPMA, with the majority of territorial clashes happening over neighbourhoods in the communes of Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, and Tabarre (OCHA 30/05/2022). Roughly 60% of PAPMA is currently under the control or influence of armed gangs (IOM 20/10/2022; OCHA 19/10/2022). Insecurity has been significantly affecting residents of these areas, particularly during the protests in July. According to the UN, between 8–17 July 2022, over 471 people were killed, injured, or unaccounted for as a result of insecurity (BBC 26/07/2022; UNICEF 16/08/2022; FP 19/09/2022).

Inflation and poverty

Inflation, which was more than 30% as at 26 October, is aggravating the crisis (Concern 25/10/2022). The cost of petrol has doubled (UN 14/10/2022). The southwest region has seen the prices of some food products double since the beginning of the year, and the southern peninsula has had the highest rates of malnutrition in the country (France 24 21/07/2022; FEWS NET 30/09/2022). The cost of staple food has increased because of high transportation costs and widespread insecurity. The prices of the most consumed items, such as rice, beans, maize, vegetable oil, and wheat flour, have increased along with fuel prices, affecting poor and middle-income households (FEWS NET 03/10/2022 and 30/09/2022).



Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world and the poorest in the Latin American and Caribbean region. A combination of pre-existing socioeconomic issues and the impact of COVID-19 resulted in a poverty rate of 52.4% in 2021, an increase from 51% in 2020 (WB accessed 27/10/2022). Cité Soleil, one of the communes most affected by the current cholera outbreak, is a densely populated neighbourhood with roughly 400,000 residents and is considered Haiti's poorest slum (OHCHR 07/07/2022).

Conflict and displacement

Internal displacement has increased because of the direct and indirect effects of insecurity (IOM 20/10/2022; OCHA 19/10/2022). The increase in violence in April led to civilians becoming the target of killings, kidnappings, and other extreme forms of violence, forcing people to flee their homes (OCHA 30/05/2022). Though displacement related to the surge of gang violence in April has decreased, with returns being observed at the end of May 2022, the current wave of gang violence and political instability, combined with a declining economy and lack of access to essential services, is likely to result in further displacement. Insecurity and instability create access constraints for humanitarian organisations to establish comprehensive displacement figures.

The current displacement figures add to the 835 households displaced by the August 2021 earthquake who are reported to still be living in IDP sites. People living in IDP sites are isolated and inaccessible because of the presence of armed gangs and prevalent insecurity. There is a lack of potable water in IDP sites, with some sites being completely cut off from water supply for prolonged periods (OCHA 23/09/2022 and 02/12/2021). The irregularity of water supply, a lack of waste management and health services at IDP sites, and overcrowding are likely to hinder any mitigation efforts for the cholera outbreak.

AGGRAVATING FACTORS

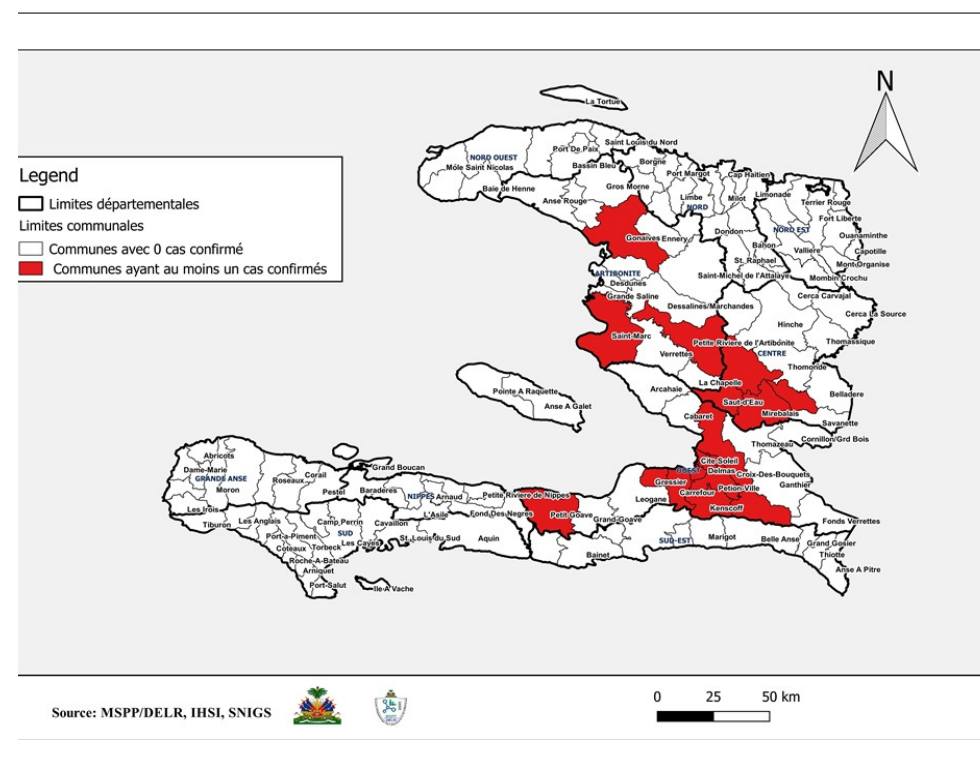
Climate hazards

Globally, Haiti is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate hazards, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods (WB accessed 27/10/2022). It is a majorly coastal country located within a hurricane belt, meaning much of it is exposed to and affected by tropical storms and extreme weather events. The hurricane season in Haiti is between June–November (USAID 24/05/2022).

With recurring hazards, Haiti has been unable to recover from infrastructure damage in many areas, resulting in a persistent lack of access to basic services for affected populations. Damage to health facilities in earthquake-affected areas, which have not received adequate repairs, further limits people's access to health services (OCHA 02/12/2021).

Cholera is contracted through food and water sources with cholera bacterium contamination. The destruction of health and WASH facilities, combined with climate hazards and violence resulting in constraints in accessing services, compound the impact of the outbreak of the disease. The initial cholera outbreak in Haiti occurred after the 2010 earthquake when UN mission personnel sent to support the response were discovered dumping contaminated sewage into a river (Reuters 22/10/2020). That cholera epidemic lasted until January 2019, resulting in an estimated 10,000 deaths and affecting 820,000 people (TWP 18/08/2016; The Guardian 06/10/2022).

Map of suspected cholera cases in Haiti as at 30 October



Source: MSPP 31/10/2022