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ChildFund Alliance
Humanitarian Situation Report Template
Adapted from ChildFund International
23 March 2020

Humanitarian Situation Report [1]
COVID-19 – [HAITI]
[26.03.2020]
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[05.03 – 26.03]

FOR UPDATES, PLEASE HIGHLIGHT UPDATED SECTIONS IN RED

Part 1: The Overall Situation

COUNTRY : HAITI

Total Number of COVID-19 Cases Reported	Number of Deaths	Number of Cases Recuperated
1174 cas confirmés 25/05/2020	33	22
https://www.mspp.gouv.ht/page-covid-19.php		

On 19 March, the first two COVID-19 cases in the country were confirmed. The index case was in Port-au-Prince.

The spread of the virus has accelerated significantly since the beginning of May. The number of cases appearing every day is increasing. 111 new cases were confirmed on the single day of May 25, 2020.

ChildFund-supported areas (Provide only if you have reliable data on this. You can report on a consolidated basis or by program state/region/province/etc. if you have this detail.)

Geographical area (country or state/region/province)	Total Number of COVID19 Cases Reported	Number of Deaths	Number of Cases Recuperated
Département Ouest	880	21	17
Département Sud Est	33	2	2
Département Artibonite	84	5	1
Département Nord	36	2	

Département Nord-Est	26	2	
Département Nord-Ouest	27		1
Département Grande-Anse	16		
Département Sud	27		
Département Nippes	12	1	1
Département Centre	33		
https://www.mspp.gouv.ht/page-covid-19.php			

- **Any relevant background information about areas affected.**

Le directeur général du ministère de la Santé indique aussi que 104 personnes ont été placées en quarantaine, dans trois départements du pays (Artibonite, Sud-Est et Ouest).

« Le directeur général du ministère de la Santé a avoué de manière voilée qu’Haïti pouvait faire face à situation catastrophique. Le haut-fonctionnaire a appelé la population à faire preuve de compréhension et indique qu’étant donné la vitesse de propagation, Haïti devrait bientôt atteindre la phase 2 », relève Gotson Pierre, pour qui il s’agit d’un aveu d’impuissance.

- **Host government posture: Have they declared a state of emergency and/or requested outside assistance? Which nationwide measures has the government taken, e.g., limitation on meetings, internal travel, school closures etc.**

The government of Haiti has implemented measures to limit the spread of COVID-19. Schools, universities, vocational centers, and factories are closed until further notice; gatherings larger than 10 people have been banned.

A curfew is in place from 8 PM.-5AM.

The Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) has activated the National Emergency Operations Centre (COUN) and the Departmental Emergency Operation Centres (COUD) of all ten departments.

The country has been under a state of emergency since March 19 and until July 20th

- **What responses has the government put into place to address the health crisis and/or the economic impact?**

WHO and humanitarian partners are supporting the Haitian Ministry of Health (MSPP) to implement its COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan (<https://mspp.gouv.ht/site/downloads/Plan%20de%20Pr%C3%A9paration%20et%20de%20R%C3%A9ponse%20du%20MSPP%20au%20CoronaVirus.pdf>)

The Ministry of health has quarantine measures in effect but they are prioritizing home quarantine. The situation might change with the evolution of COVID-19.

The Haitian Ministry of Health (MSPP) have set up isolation mechanisms for suspected patients while they are conducting the test for COVID-19.

WHO has been assisting the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the National Preparedness and Response Plan (launched on 13 March 2020). WHO has also undertaken preparedness activities across four areas:

- Coordination with authorities and responders.

- Surveillance, training laboratory personnel, provision of supplies, and technical support to assist airport and health personnel detect and notify of suspected cases.
- Infection prevention and case management.
- Risk communication, including preparing key messages on avoiding discrimination against people potentially affected by COVID-19.

The UN has established a Crisis Management Cell to coordinate the UN's internal response. Under the leadership of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General /RC/ HC, three groups have been established to monitor the implementation of the eight pillars recommended by WHO (communication, operational and logistics support, surveillance, entry points, laboratories, prevention and case management).

So too, the health sector has re-initiated its meetings.

The Multisectoral Commission for the Management of the COVID-19 Pandemic that oversees the coordination of the health response is finalizing with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) a detailed operational COVID19 response plan with support from UN agencies.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Haiti%20%E2%80%93%20COVID-19%20-%20Flash%20Update%20No%206%20As%20of%2021%20May%202020%20%288-00%20Haiti%20time%29.pdf>

In a press statement published on 30 April, the Prime Minister announced the mandatory wearing of **face masks** in all public spaces as of 11 May. This measure particularly applies to employees in their workplace, drivers, passengers of public transportation, people circulating in any public space, as well as in hospitals, shops, banks and any other private or public institutions.

The President announced on 15 May that all shipments of equipment and material for the COVID-19 response worth US\$ 18 million that had been ordered by the Government had arrived in Haiti by air. The shipments include PPE (visors, surgical masks, N95 masks, and protective goggles), oxygen, oxygen generators, hospital beds and ventilators.

- **What travel restrictions has the government put in place for travelers entering the country?**

The President of Haiti announced a number of measures to slow the spread of COVID-19 in Haiti, including that its borders, ports, and airports will be closed and commercial flights will be suspended with the exception of transportation of merchandise, and the captains and the pilots of cargo vessels/planes.

13/03/2020:

Le Premier ministre haïtien a signé une note, diffusée hier, restreignant les déplacements des passagers à destination d'Haïti en provenance des pays classés en zone rouge (France, Italie, Allemagne, Iran, Chine, Corée du Sud).

Selon cette note, les compagnies de transport « ne pourront embarquer à destination d'Haïti aucun passager provenant des zones rouges qui n'a pas passé au moins 14 jours dans une zone sans risque avant le voyage ».

En outre, « les citoyens haïtiens et les étrangers vivant en Haïti ayant séjourné dans une zone affectée par l'épidémie dans les 14 jours précédant leur arrivée en Haïti seront mis en quarantaine en observation pour une période déterminée ». Dans une déclaration publiée sur Facebook, le Président de la République M. Jovenel Moïse a précisé qu'il s'agissait d'une quarantaine domiciliaire d'une période de 14 jours.

26/05/2020

IOM reported an estimated 17,271 border crossings between Haiti and the Dominican Republic in 50 border crossing points (4 official and 46 unofficial) between 26 April to 3 May, including deportations, voluntary returns and daily commute to purchase/sell goods. Out of these, 5,961 movements were registered towards the Dominican Republic and 11,310 towards Haiti (of which 2,414 were voluntary returns most of them carried out on the official border crossing points of Ouanaminthe and Belladère). The Haitian press has reported that the mayors of border municipalities such as Laschaobas (Centre) and Anse à Pitre (Southeast) have warned of their lack of capacity to provide health assistance to migrants arriving from the Dominican Republic through unofficial border points and staying in their municipalities.

According to local media, on 5 May, the first official meeting between Haitian and Dominican authorities took place since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, to discuss the bilateral cooperation to manage the crisis. During the meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries, among the points discussed were the mass repatriation of Haitian nationals to Haiti and the issue of visas for Haitian students in the Dominican Republic.

Part 2: The Situation in Areas Where ChildFund Works

Partner Organization (Use Salesforce identifying code/name.)	# of Enrolled and Sponsored Children		COVID19 Cases Reported in ChildFund Communities (Y/N/Unknown) Provide number if available.	Number of Enrolled Children Reported with COVID19 (If available.)	Number of enrolled children diseased as result of COVID19
	Sponsored	Enrolled			
Chaîne des Matheux (Artibonite)			0	0	0
Réseau écoles (hors CDM)			0	0	0

Child deaths: List any sponsored child (with Partner organization and child ID from salesforce) diseased as a result of COVID19. (Note: These need to be reported immediately following the regular sponsorship protocols.)

Partner Organization (Use Salesforce identifying code/name.)	What is the status of the program/sponsorship processes (operational/suspended)?					
	Program Implementation	CVS	M&E Level 2	Enrollment /Disaffiliation	Sponsorship Communication	DFC
Chaîne des Matheux (Artibonite)						
Réseau écoles (hors CDM)						

Note: As a global measure, all sponsor visits have been suspended.

- **What issues are children in these areas facing (food shortages, safety concerns, schools closure, etc.)?**

Schools closure

Safety concerns, because, if the parents are affected they will not be able to take care of the children

More generally, COVID-19 outbreak would cripple an already weak health system. Haiti's main health problems are related to reproductive health, existing infectious diseases (malaria, diphtheria and measles) and medicine shortages. Access to health services is already low. The 2019 socio-economic crisis has forced many hospitals to reduce activities due to shortages of medical inputs, oxygen and fuel – and they have not regained full functionality. Insecurity has aggravated the situation, making access to health services even more difficult and causing supply problems. A COVID-19 outbreak would increase mortality among the most vulnerable.

Socially, two issues are likely to hamper mitigation of the virus: poor sanitary conditions and the inability of a large swathe of the population to isolate. Poor sanitary conditions and hygiene are expected to constrain current containment measures calling for frequent handwashing and respiratory hygiene, as 60 per cent of households do not have water or soap at home. Further, more than 6 million Haitians live below the poverty line (less than US\$ 2.41 per day), and more than 2.5 million are below the extreme poverty line (less than US\$ 1.23 per day). For them, the implementation of any sort of quarantine would almost be impossible, since they lack the capacity to accumulate the necessary resources to stay indoors. Programmatically, WASH activities, logistics, preparedness and response coordination need to be strengthened. Emergency medical units also need to be scaled up, and access to information for particularly vulnerable women's groups must be ensured.

Nearly 35% of Haiti's population already needed urgent food support before the crisis (World Bank). The COVID-19 pandemic can worsen this situation, due to external threats such as fluctuation of the global markets, decreased remittances from overseas, and the closure of the border with the Dominican Republic, which will further limit access to basic food supplies. Locally, social distancing measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus, loss of income, and disruption of supply chains will exacerbate this issue.

- **Child protection risks caused or exacerbated by crisis situation.**

Child protection actors have highlighted the need to maintain case management and psychosocial support services for children throughout the pandemic however many frontline workers do not have access to PPE to enable them to confidently and safely continue work particularly in dense urban areas. To overcome this child protection actors are conducting remote support through telephone when networks permit however its recognized that many children may not have access to their own phone thus its essential to continue individual home visits and service provision while respecting social distancing guidelines and hygiene measures.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Haiti%20E2%80%93%20COVID-19%20-%20Flash%20Update%20No%206%20As%20of%2021%20May%202020%20%288-00%20Haiti%20time%29.pdf>

Part 3: ChildFund's Response

- **Who is or will be leading/managing the response?**

Marie Liesse TEISSIER – Head of mission

- **Planned, desired or ongoing response – inside or outside current operational areas.**

Gros Morne, Artibonite Department (1000 families)

Budget : 10,000 euros

- Development and dissemination of an awareness spot in 3 radio stations in the town, for at least 3 months. Prevention messages delivered by a radio host.
- Diffusion of awareness messages in the streets 1 time/week for 2 months.
- Installation of chlorinated water points and soap in 210 locations in the city.
- Dispatch of awareness agents with a megaphone in remote areas of the municipality.

Salagnac, Nippes Department (200 families)

Budget : 8,000 euros

- **Hygiene, water, sanitation:**

- Sensitization of families to barrier gestures (by UEPLM teams or agents equipped with megaphone)
- Distribution of tap bokits (plastic buckets containing a tap) and/or installation of artisanal systems allowing families to wash their hands without touching the containers
- Distribution of soaps to facilitate hand washing for children and rural families
- Distribution of Chlorax

- **Food security :**

- Distribution of vegetable seeds (Carrot, Cabbage, Leek)
- Distribution of essential tools for agricultural production (Mine bars, pickaxe with handle, fork)

Verrettes, Chaine des Matheux, Artibonite Department (200 families)

Budget : 9,000 euros

- **Hygiene, water, sanitation :**

- Sensitization of families to barrier gestures (by UEPLM teams or agents equipped with megaphone)

- Distribution of tap bokits and/or installation of artisanal systems allowing families to wash their hands without touching the containers
- Distribution of soaps to facilitate hand washing for children and rural families
- Distribution of Chlorax

• **Food security :**

- Distribution of yam minisetts ;
- Distribution of bean seeds (short cycle) to support the spring (April / May) and summer (August) campaigns

Port Salut, South Department (75 families)

Budget : 3,000 euros

- Sensitization of families to barrier gestures (by UEPLM teams or agents equipped with megaphone)
- Distribution of tap bokits and/or installation of artisanal systems allowing families to wash their hands without touching the containers
- Distribution of soaps to facilitate hand washing for children and rural families
- Distribution of Chlorax

Kenscoff (district of Port-au-Prince) and UEPLM school network, in partnership Groupe d'Action Francophone pour l'environnement (GAFE)

Budget : 5,700 euros

- Facilitation of a training on coronavirus and social communication for 20 elected officials, 20 Civil Protection officers and 10 community activists, as well as 9 directors of UEPLM partner schools in Port-au-Prince and Kenscoff. The training lasts half a day and will be given 4 times.
- Video recording of this training which will be broadcasted to all the directors of the UEPLM network and to local associations in some intervention areas (Chaîne des Matheux, Salagnac, Sud, Gros Morne)
- Distribution of hygiene equipment to local elected officials and to Civil Protection officers (bokits, chlorine stripes, soaps, washable masks)
- Distribution of social communication material (megaphones, banners, etc.) for the dissemination of awareness messages on barrier gestures

- **Who are we partnering or collaborating with to provide our response?**

- Local authorities
- NGO and local organization especially the Groupe d'Action Francophone pour l'environnement (GAFE)
-

- **What kind of response activities or interventions are being provided? What support items are needed or have been collected/distributed? How is ChildFund linked with humanitarian coordination structures, i.e., in which clusters or working groups do we participate? The most recent/next meeting and who is representing ChildFund? Donor meetings we have attended, or missions that we are aware of related to the response?**

Below Sections for Internal Use Only

Part 4: Office and Staff Status

Office Status (Open/Closed)	Number of Staff:				
	Diagnosed with COVID19	Diseased from COVID19	Working from Office	Working from Home	On Special Leave
Closed	0	0	0	8	0

Notes:

- Any cases of staff diseased need to be reported immediately to RD and GHR.
- Special leave as per [COVID19 Administrative Guidelines](#).

Number of staff/partner organization staff completed WHO COVID online training <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/training/online-training>.

Part 5 Human Resources

- Which visitors are there in the country ? Please include names, functions, contact information and arrival/departure dates for both IO and RO staff (note: due to the travel ban, this will apply only once the ban has been lifted) **No visitor**
- Any gaps in staffing/need for deployment from other COs or Global Teams? **No**
- Are there any other major HR issues? **No**

Part 6 Safety & Security

- Are police and other services functioning in the normal manner? **Yes**
- Are the courts still operating? **No**
- Are there reports of looting or increased criminality? **No**
- Have military personal being deployed to patrol towns or cities? **Yes**
- Confirm the safety of staff and their families in the affected area. **Yes**
- Have Safety and security risks/mitigation plans been updated to current environment? **Yes. The local staff telework and is now obligated to stay at home.**
- Recommendations around any upcoming travel planned for staff or donors (note: Only once global travel ban has been lifted) **No staff nor donors will be able to leave or come until May, at best. On 26 May : not planned.**

Part 7 Grants

List all active grants:

Grant Job Code	Grant Name	Donor	Status of Implementation (Normal/Reduced/Suspended)	Any specific guidance received from donor? (Yes/No)

Provide any additional narrative on how the COVID19 crisis affects implementation of your major grants.

Part 8 Funding

Provide information about potential sources of funding, including grant donors, subsidy, Emergency Action Fund, Alliance members, GIK, etc., for these emergency response efforts using the chart below:

Donor	Program	Amount (USD)	Requested? (Y/N)	Confirmed? (Y/N)

- Budget
 - o Outline how we will use this funding with a rough topline budget.

Part 9 Media/Communications

- o List of media who will be or have been contacted with press releases.
- o List of emergency CO spokespeople, including name, location, contact information, and languages spoken.

MARIE LIESSE TEISSIER, + 509 37 98 31 85, Head of mission HAITI – English/French

VANESSA QUINTERO, head of programs, FRANCE vquintero@unenfantparlamain.org – English/French

JOELLE SICAMOIS, Director, FRANCE, jsicamois@unenfantparlamain.org – English/French

- o Plans for collecting photos/videos/stories, e.g., should an outside photographer be hired? [Not for now](#)
 - o Key points for messaging and visibility, particularly any host-government sensibilities that must be considered.
- Support needed or requested from IO, GSS or Global Teams – whether onsite or remote.