



A child being screened for malnutrition during a mobile clinic deployed by UNICEF and its partners in displaced site. ©UNICEF/2024/Erol

# Haiti

## Humanitarian Situation Report No. 10

November 2024



Reporting period: 1–30 November 2024

### Highlights

- As of 11 November, the situation in Port-au-Prince has rapidly deteriorated following attacks by armed groups in several neighborhoods – including attempted sieges of established residential areas. These attacks have caused the largest single displacement event since January 2023, with over 40,000 people forced to relocate within two weeks. The international airport remained closed throughout the month, and although UNHAS services experienced a temporary suspension, they have since resumed and remain the sole air-transport option for the humanitarian community to travel in and out of the capital.
- In response to these events, several partners had to suspend mobile clinics due to security constraints. However, UNICEF has played a crucial role in facilitating the resumption of essential WASH, health-nutrition, and child protection services in displacement sites and host communities.
- During November, UNICEF provided critical support to over 22,400 children, parents, and caregivers with mental health and psychosocial services. Additionally, more than 67,000 people received critical water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies, and over 35,000 children were screened for wasting, with more than 4,400 cases of severe wasting treated.
- UNICEF urgently calls on all donors to mobilize resources to address the 72 percent funding gap (US\$160.4M) in the 2024 humanitarian appeal. Immediate funding is essential to meet the life-saving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable women and children in Haiti.

### Situation in Numbers



**3 million**  
Children in need of humanitarian assistance (HNRP 2024)



**1.2 million**  
Children under threat in the Greater Port-au-Prince area (Based on Haitian Institute of Statistics)



**1,323** Deaths from cholera (including 314 community deaths)



**87,717** Suspected cholera cases

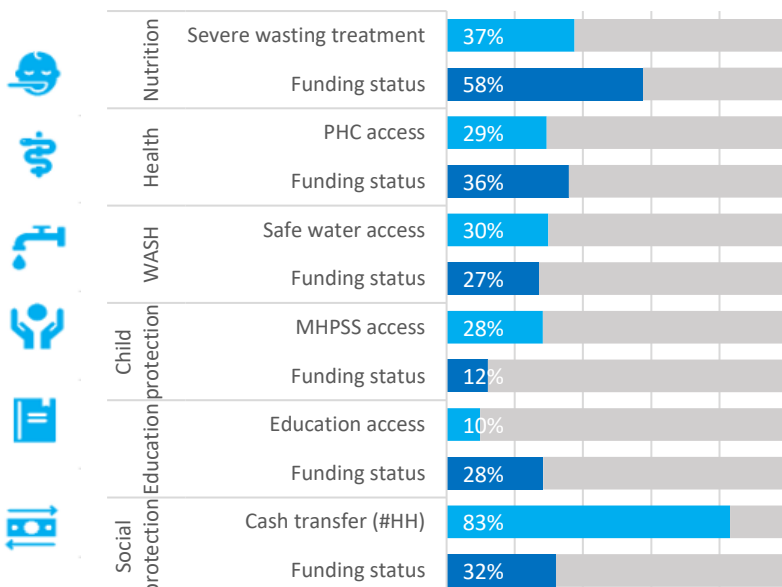


**4,861** Confirmed cholera cases (Ministry of Health, 9 November 2024)



**365,600** IDP children (IOM-DTM, September 2024)

### UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

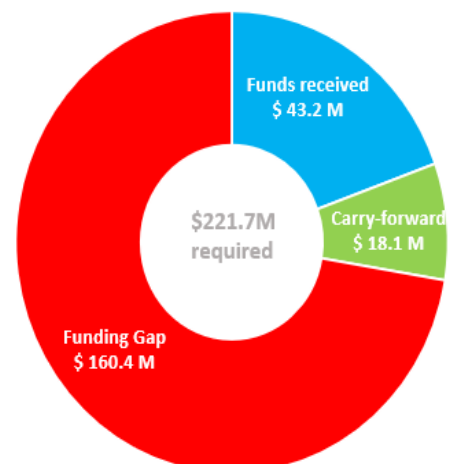


### UNICEF Appeal 2024

**US\$221.7 million**

**Funding Status (in US\$ / Million)**

**Funding Status (US\$)**



## Funding Overview and Partnerships

In 2024, the escalating humanitarian crisis in Haiti highlighted the urgent need for donor support to sustain life-saving interventions and restore essential services for families. The 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti outlines a funding requirement of US\$673.8 million for multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance. Within this plan, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children appeal requests US\$221.7 million to address the critical needs of children and their caregivers. This support spans critical areas, including nutrition, education, child protection, health, gender-based violence (GBV), social behaviour change and humanitarian cash transfer programmes.

As of 30 November 2024, 72 per cent of UNICEF's appeal remains unfunded, leaving gaps in its ability to deliver life-saving assistance. Despite generous contributions from the Republic of Korea, the Government of Japan, the Government of Cyprus, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the Government of Greece, the Government of Norway, the Government of France, the Bureau of Humanitarian Aid of the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Spanish Committee for UNICEF, the German Committee for UNICEF and the Canadian Committee for UNICEF, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Government of Belgium, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the Government of Canada, urgent needs persist. UNICEF Haiti has also received significant support through the Global Humanitarian Funds and internal allocations via the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) loan mechanism, which has sustained critical humanitarian activities. Despite these efforts, critical gaps remain, with Child Protection emerging as one of the most underfunded sectors, facing an alarming 88 per cent funding gap.

UNICEF extends its sincere gratitude to all donors for their invaluable contributions. While all funding is vital and greatly appreciated, unearmarked and flexible funding has proven particularly impactful, enabling UNICEF Haiti to respond swiftly and effectively, allocating resources where they are needed most and ensuring timely life-saving interventions.

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

In November 2024, Haiti faced severe socio-political and security challenges, with devastating consequences for families and children. On 10 November, the Presidential Transition Council dismissed Prime Minister Garry Conille and appointed Alix Didier Fils-Aimé as his replacement, intensifying political instability. This upheaval coincided with escalating gang violence, particularly in Port-au-Prince. The "Viv Ansanm" coalition launched offensives in neighborhoods such as Solino and Nazon, leading to massive population displacements. In Pétion-Ville, an attack by armed groups, repelled by police and local residents, resulted in the deaths of 28 gang members.

The humanitarian consequences of these disruptions were significant. The IOM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) recorded over 40,000 people displaced within two weeks – the largest single displacement event since January 2023. Half of those displaced were children, many of whom had already experienced multiple displacement in the past month. Save the Children estimates that nearly one in ten children have been forcibly displaced, multiple times in the past two years.

Children face heightened risks in this escalating crisis. UNICEF estimates a 70 per cent increase in children recruited by armed groups between mid-2023 and mid-2024. Many children who refuse to join or attempt to leave armed groups face immediate threats to their safety. Those in areas not controlled by armed groups are often viewed with suspicion, risking violent reprisals from vigilante movements. For countless children, the dangers of recruitment, displacement and violence compound an already dire protection crisis.

The crisis was further exacerbated by the suspension of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) operations in Port-au-Prince due to security threats, exacerbating an already critical healthcare crisis. Armed group shootings targeting commercial flights led airlines to temporarily halt services to Haiti and forcing the closure of the international airport in Port-au-Prince. Following temporary suspensions caused by the airport closure, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) resumed operations on 25 November, restoring a critical lifeline for aid delivery.

Reports of cholera cases persisted during November, particularly in the Artibonite department (Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye and Dessalines). While suspected cases in Dessalines dropped from 103 in late October (week 43) to 20 by the end of November (week 48), and cases in Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye fell from 21 to four, the situation remains precarious.

The cyclone season concluded without any major cyclones recorded, torrential rains in early November caused severe flooding and mudslides across the southern and northern departments, resulting in casualties, deaths and additional displacements.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

Following the activation of the cluster approach, as endorsed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in June 2023, UNICEF has continued its humanitarian coordination leadership in 2024 as follows:

- **Education Cluster:** Co-led by UNICEF, Save the Children and the Ministry of Education (MoE/MENFP).
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector:** Co-led by UNICEF and the National Directorate for Water and Sanitation (DINEPA).
- **Nutrition Cluster:** Co-led by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health (MoH).
- **Child Protection Area of Responsibility:** Co-led by UNICEF and the Institute of Social Welfare and Research

For the WASH, education and nutrition clusters and the child protection area of responsibility the coordinator and information management personnel are based in Haiti.

UNICEF also continues to co-lead efforts to ensure protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in partnership with the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH). Additionally, UNICEF actively participates in humanitarian intersectoral and interagency coordination platforms led by OCHA, in collaboration with the Haitian Civil Protection General Directorate (DGPC) and other Haitian Government institutions.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### Nutrition

Following the events of 11 November, 2024, which forced several partners to suspend activities through the mobile clinics due to security constraints, UNICEF facilitated the resumption of essential nutrition services in displacement sites and host communities. Through technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and implementing partners, UNICEF coordinated mobile clinic schedules in collaboration with Médecins du Monde (MDM), Gheskio and the West Health Directorate, ensuring service continuity in new and existing displacement sites across the metropolitan area.

In November 2024, notable progress was achieved, including the screening of 35,431 children (18,072 girls) under five years of age for wasting and admitting 4,484 children with wasting for treatment. To date, UNICEF and partners have screened a total of 392,582 children under five years for wasting (65 per cent of annual target), as well as admitting a total of 39,307 children with wasting for treatment (37 per cent of annual target). Furthermore, in addition to the 4,113 children receiving micronutrient powder (MNP) supplementation, UNICEF provided 20,756 children with vitamin A supplementation, reaching a total of 289,151 children aged 6-59 months to date (48 per cent of the annual target). Finally, during the reporting period, 19,664 caregivers were instructed about infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and on maternal nutrition, reaching a total of 269,582 caregivers to date (63 per cent of the annual target).

UNICEF also worked to enhance the quality of wasting management services, achieving a recovery rate of 79 per cent (exceeding the acceptable threshold of 75 per cent), a mortality rate of 1.5 per cent (significantly below the 5 per cent threshold), and addressing a high defaulter rate of 19 per cent (above the 15 per cent threshold) by expanding community-based services in areas such as Croix-des-Bouquets and Cité Soleil. Partnerships with MDM and Gheskio were further strengthened to improve follow-up for children receiving outpatient care. Community health workers and mothers' clubs conducted screenings, referrals and follow-ups as part of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programme.

To support these efforts, UNICEF distributed essential nutrition supplies to the West Health Directorate and its partners, including 2,690 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), 20 boxes of F100 and 48 boxes of F75 Therapeutic milk, 20 of Vitamin A packs, 3,500 Amoxicillin oral suspensions, 1,200 albendazole tablets and 3,670 micronutrient powder sachets.

Field visits were conducted at new displacement sites, such as Lycée Jean Marie Cesar, to identify gaps and propose tailored solutions in collaboration with MDM and Gheskio. These coordinated efforts remain critical in addressing malnutrition amidst ongoing insecurity.

On the coordination front, the National Nutrition Technical Committee (NNTC) launched the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise in November to strengthen coordination for 2025. Preliminary results from the ongoing survey are expected by the end of December 2024.

### Health

In November 2024, UNICEF supported mobile clinics to provide an integrated package of primary healthcare services in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince and West department. Through partnerships with Médecins du Monde Argentina, Center Hospitalier Fontaine and Gheskio, 19,530 people were reached, including 6,484 children (3,259 girls), 3,808 mothers and women, 826 pregnant women and 917 men. To date, a total of 191,599 children and women received essential healthcare services in UNICEF-supported facilities in Haiti. Moreover, 7,495 people (4,872 women and 2,623 men) were sensitized on various health topics at displacement sites, including Ecole de Delmas 3, École Nationale Jean Marie César, École Pierre l'Arbitre, Lycée Marie Jeanne (Ancien et nouveau local) - Lycée des Jeunes Filles - École Nationale Darius Denis.

UNICEF also provided health supplies to the West and Artibonite departments, including antidiarrheal medications, antibiotics, AWD kits, IEHK kits, PPE, skin disease medications and nutrition supplements to support approximately 50,000 people, including children.

The month of November was marked by an increasing trend of suspected cholera cases in the Artibonite department, particularly in the commune of Dessalines. By the end of November (48th epidemiological week), 2,094 suspected cases and 76 deaths had been reported since January 1, 2024. Four communes continued to report cases, compared to six at the end of October. To address the outbreak, UNICEF increased support by training six additional health staff (four nurses and two hygienists) recruited to run the Cholera treatment center of Dessalines.

UNICEF also provided the Artibonite department with critical medical supplies, including oral rehydration salts (ORS) and Zinc, acute water diarrhea (AWD) treatment kits, and equipment, masks, gloves and IV fluids with consumables. These supplies are designed to support approximately 2,000 people, including children.

A cholera outbreak response vaccination campaign is planned for December 16-21, 2024, with the support of UNICEF and PAHO-WHO. The campaign will target three communes – Marmelade, Dessalines and Saint Michel de l'Attalaye – reaching an estimated 118,321 individuals aged one year and older. This initiative will be combined with a routine immunization catch-up campaign for children and pregnant women.

Despite the localized outbreaks, the nationwide cholera trend is lower compared to the same period in 2023. In 2024, there were 87,717 suspected cases and 1,006 deaths, with five departments (Artibonite, West, Center, North-East and South-East) still reporting cases.

The Periodic Intensification of Routine Immunization (PIRI) continued in the West, metropolitan area of Port-Au-Prince and Artibonite departments, targeting under-immunized or zero dose children. During the reporting period in 11 communes: 3,960 children (2,106 girls and 1,854 boys) were vaccinated against Penta 3 and DPT, 2,407 children (1,266 girls and 1,141 boys) were vaccinated against measles. In addition, catch up campaigns organized in the Artibonite department reached: 2,541 children (1,322 girls and 1,219 boys) vaccinated with Penta 3 & DPT, and 2,549 children (1,333 girls and 1,216 boys) vaccinated with measles vaccines;

Due to the escalation of violence in the metropolitan area of the West department, the number of IDPs increased rapidly, with new sites raising health needs. However, limited financial resources and difficulties accessing some sites due to armed group violence and control forced implementing partners to suspend their activities temporarily.

## Education

During the reporting period, the humanitarian situation in Port-au-Prince and in Artibonite remained unchanged. In response, UNICEF continued to provide technical and financial support to its civil society partners – OCCEDH, APADEH and PRODEV – operating in the metropolitan area. These organizations provide psychosocial support both in schools and at displacement sites for children affected by the IDP crisis.

Approximately 2,299 children (1,131 girls and 1,168 boys) aged 6 to 17 participated in psychosocial support activities, awareness sessions on gender-based violence, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and children's rights. These activities also engaged 1,039 adults (518 women and 521 men).

OCCEDH organized psychosocial activity sessions and discussion groups focused on relaxation techniques, resilience, stress management and gender-based violence (GBV). Approximately 765 children (357 girls and 408 boys) aged six to ten participated in these activities. Additionally, 16 awareness sessions were conducted on topics such as Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and children's rights, engaging more than 1,534 children (774 girls and 760 boys) aged 12 to 17 and 1,039 adults (518 women and 521 men).

In parallel, APADEH implemented basic literacy and numeracy activities in Temporary Learning Spaces, benefiting 644 children (434 boys and 210 girls) at sites including Lycée Marie Jeanne, OPC, Kid and Argentine Bellegarde.

Beyond psychosocial activities, UNICEF supported OCCEDH in identifying and reintegrating out-of-school children into nearby schools. In November, 1,370 children (714 girls and 656 boys) were enrolled in schools near displacement sites.

UNICEF also distributed individual school kits to schools and internally displaced persons (IDP) sites in the departments of the West, including Léogâne, and Artibonite. Approximately 18,545 individual school kits and 100 teaching kits for educators were provided.

UNICEF financially supported the relocation of seven MENFP schools from neighborhoods frequently affected by clashes between police and armed groups. This initiative will provide 12,753 children access to secure learning spaces and ensure they enjoy the same educational opportunities as others who have already returned to school.

To strengthen governance in schools, UNICEF provided financial support to the departmental directorates of Grande-Anse and Nippes to revitalize school councils and train their members on topics such as local management and GBV prevention. In total, 165 school council members (105 in Grande Anse and 60 in Nippes) from Beaumont, Jérémie and Dame-Marie participated in a two-day training session. Additionally, 90 teachers and school principals (22 women and 68 men) from 15 priority schools under DDEGA were trained in differentiated teaching, psychosocial support and gender. These educators are now equipped to organize recreational and psychosocial activities.

In November, UNICEF also trained 42 U-Reporters and mobilization agents to enhance community awareness on the importance of returning to school. Recreational activities, sports games and social cohesion initiatives were organized in 15 schools, benefiting approximately 1,500 children.

In the Artibonite department, 5,717 children (2,938 girls and 2,779 boys), including 608 internally displaced children (12 with disabilities) across 10 public schools in St Marc (6), Gonaïves (3) and Milot (1), participated in psychosocial support workshops and recreational games facilitated by Red Cross Youth volunteers and U-Reporters.

UNICEF also trained 121 teachers and school principals (43 women) from 27 DDEA priority schools in Artibonite in differentiated teaching, psychosocial support and gender. These educators are equipped to conduct psychosocial and recreational activities in their schools. Furthermore, 105 school council members (37 women) from these schools were

trained on psychosocial support and GBV prevention, enabling them to raise awareness among parents and community members.

Ten public schools in Artibonite and North (Milot) were equipped with recreational and educational kits to facilitate psychosocial and recreational activities for children. Additionally, 38 public schools in Artibonite, including St Marc, Verrettes and Pont-Sondé, received 400 table-benches and 60 blackboards, providing seating for approximately 2,000 school-age children.

On 11 November, widespread clashes between the Haitian National Police and armed groups prompted the temporary closure of nearly 90 per cent of schools in the West department for approximately two and a half weeks. Exceptions were limited to certain areas in municipalities such as Pétion-Ville and Kenscoff. This new emergency compounded an already critical security crisis that began earlier in the year, which had previously led to significant disruptions in education. By the end of June, nearly 1,000 schools had closed, and by early November, 134 schools in Artibonite alone were closed, affecting almost 20,000 students. This situation contributed to school dropouts and restricted access to education, particularly in camps and displacement sites, including those in southern departments.

Despite efforts, only a portion of the target population of 774,194 school-age children was reached, primarily due to underfunding, with a 65% gap for the Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP), and access restrictions in highly insecure areas. The continuity of educational activities was severely disrupted by a dual crisis of floods and insecurity, which limited access to learning services and led to repeated school closures. Many schools also lacked adequate classrooms and equipment to accommodate new students, and the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MENFP) instructed departmental education authorities to ensure displaced children were enrolled in host schools despite limited capacity.

In response to the security crisis, efforts were made to strengthen the protective environment for learners. This included initiating discussions on distance learning and expanding Disaster Risk Management (DRM) training under the Education in Emergencies (EiE) framework. Establishing educational alternatives in child-friendly spaces during the initial phase of emergencies proved effective in enhancing community preparedness. This joint education and child protection activity supported children's emotional well-being and strengthened their resilience to risks, including school closures.

In places where education facilities are closed because of the security situation and where there is many IDPs, educational alternatives in child-friendly spaces and the resumption of formal and non-formal education make it possible to strengthen the availability of education services to school-age population, especially in the Artibonite, Grand - Sud and the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. The latter region alone accounts for almost 90% of the country's closed educational establishments. Thus, during the month of November, 507,114 students (249,849 girls) in the ten departments affected by the humanitarian crisis were cared for school meals by the WFP et the I-NGO Solidarités International. Furthermore, 7,731 children were reintegrated into schools, including nearly 2,000 who had initially taken part in alternative non-formal education in child-friendly spaces in the West department. In addition, 370 students in the West department benefited from school kits as part of the prevention against school dropouts in the current period, when parents affected by the crisis cannot afford all the costs of schooling. Finally, 3,976 students (1,949 girls) benefited from mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities to improve the provision of MHPSS services in crisis-affected learning spaces. With the same objective, the NGO CADEH Haiti awareness sessions entitled "Recognizing the impact of stress and trauma on learning and behavior" in selected schools in the Pétion- Ville municipality (West department).

## **Child protection and GBV**

November saw a significant escalation in child protection challenges in Haiti, driven by increasing armed group violence. These events exacerbated an already fragile situation, with ongoing deportations contributing to higher numbers of family separations and a rise in reported grave violations against children.

UNICEF, in collaboration with partners such as the Zanmi Timoun Foundation (FZT), the Research and Action Group for Collective Welfare (GRABEC) and the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), provided alternative care and family reunification services for 187 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including 33 girls and 154 boys, in Port-au-Prince and at border crossings such as the Belladère and Ouanaminthe border posts. To date, a total of 1,954 UASC (unaccompanied and separated children) have been provided with alternative care or reunited.

Child-friendly spaces (CFS) managed by partners such as Initiative Citoyenne des Droits de l'Homme (ICDH)/KPTSL, Organisation des Cœurs pour le Changement des Enfants Démunis d'Haïti (OCCEDH), and Action Pastorale pour le Développement Humain (APADEH) reached 22,459 people in internally displaced persons (IDPs) sites and hard-to-reach areas in metropolitan Port-au-Prince. Additional support was extended to 456 children in Artibonite and 1,960 individuals, including 1,626 children, in Grand Sud through partnerships with Plan International and CFRAPS.

To address gender-based violence (GBV), which disproportionately impacts girls and women, 15,494 people were reached with prevention and mitigation information. This included 14,695 children (8,785 girls) and 799 women. Direct

support was provided to 198 child survivors of GBV, including 20 boys, through partnerships with Organisation Fanm Vanyan an Aksyon (OFAVA), Centre d'Animation Paysanne et d'Action Communautaire (CAPAC), and RAPHA HOUSE.

Furthermore, in an effort to address staffing shortages with Government counterparts, UNICEF and IBESR deployed interns to new IDPs sites to conduct rapid needs assessments, identify and refer unaccompanied children, and provide psychosocial support.

Despite these immense challenges, UNICEF and its partners continued to strengthen child protection mechanisms, delivering critical care and services to Haiti's most vulnerable children and families.

In November, Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) trained 45 investigators (20 women) and began data collection for the Joint Assessment of Needs in Education and Child Protection (JENA). Surveys were conducted in 427 schools, and 16 groups with six to 10 children each (in-school and out-of-school) were held in areas such as Port-au-Prince (West), Gonaïves (Artibonite), Cap-Haïtien(North) and Jérémie (Grand'Anse). The final report expected by February 2025.

The final training sessions for Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) members were conducted in Jacmel (South-East department), training 46 people (22 women) from 12 member organizations.

Fixed and mobile services providing psychosocial and mental health support reached 21,832 children (13,689 girls), bringing the total for 2024 to 107,843. Additionally, 6,351 adults (4,975 women) received psychosocial and mental health support during the reporting period.

Child protection interventions reached 15,386 children in IDP sites and surrounding communities during November, accounting for 70 per cent of all children supported during the reporting period. These efforts were carried out by 29 CP AoR partner organizations, including one government department, one UN agency, one national NGO and 26 local NGOs.

### Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In November, the Jeunesse Combattante (JECO) organization, with technical support from UNICEF's PSEA Unit, conducted an awareness campaign on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The campaign reached 2,737 people in the metropolitan area, including Carrefour and the displaced persons site of the KID premises. As part of these efforts, 2,000 brochures, 100 posters and 100 PSEA stickers were distributed across the sites.

Additionally, 42 education sector workers (17 women and 25 men) were trained in PSEA and GBV in schools, in collaboration with the Education Cluster.

During the month of November, 19,041 people were sensitized to PSEA, including the availability and functioning of existing complaint mechanisms, bringing the total number of persons sensitized to 292,108.

UNICEF also provided targeted support to three partner organizations – POFCGMI, OCCED'H and GRABEC – through the development of action plans and tailored training initiatives.

### WASH

In November, UNICEF and its partners distributed 2,062,999 liters of drinking water to 67,492 people and provided sustainable water treatment products to an additional 40,000 people in five municipalities in the Centre department. Of the 67,492 people receiving drinking water, 33,580 individuals resided in 32 IDP sites in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP), Léogâne and Saint-Marc. In addition to water distribution, IDPs benefited from hygiene services such as the promotion of good practices, handwashing, solid waste management, access to latrines and PSEA sensitization.

Following attacks by armed groups in May 2024, more than 15,000 families from the commune of Gressier, fled to the neighbouring commune of Leogane in displacement sites to this day. In Léogâne, UNICEF is partnering with local partner *Centre pour l'Education Communautaire et la Culture* (CEDUCC), and in November was able to provide over 701,000 liters of drinking water to 5,600 IDPs across seven sites.

Concurrently, in collaboration with Haiti's Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation's (DINEPA's) regional office in the West department (OREPA Ouest), UNICEF was able to provide drinking water through water trucking to 30,000 of the most vulnerable people in Haiti's largest and oldest shantytown, "Cite Soleil", also in the grip of extreme violence. A total of 794,850 liters of drinking water was provided to them this November.

Other partnerships at the heart of the ZMPP with GOAL and *L'Organisation de Rapprochement Aide Humanitaire* (ORRAH) have helped to assist 27500 IDPs in 22 sites with a complete WASH package including ensuring drinking water for domestic and drinking purposes, of which a total of 489,930 liters have been distributed, waste management; access to latrines; promotion of good hygiene practices including handwashing at key times, menstrual hygiene; PSEA; and solid waste management. In addition to the previous months' distributions, 228 families newly arrived on these sites during the second half of November received a standard UNICEF hygiene kit.

In the Artibonite region, where emergencies are on the increase, Unicef, in partnership with DINEPA's Central regional office (OREPA Centre), has been able to assist the displaced people of Pont-Sonde, who have been living in refugee camps in St Marc following the massacre perpetrated on these families by the "Grand Griff" gang in Pont-Sonde, costing the lives of over 130 people. UNICEF delivered 76,480 liters of water to 480 IDPs and approximately 1,000 other people

near IDP sites. In the Centre department, UNICEF worked also with Deep Springs International on a water chlorination programme and household training in five vulnerable municipalities. Achievements include the production of 18,000 bottles of chlorination products for families, the distribution of over 4,000 water conservation materials (buckets, taps, lids) and the establishment of 90 point of sales of water treatment products (*Gadyen Dlo / Water Guardian*) ets, serving 40,000 people across the five municipalities.

Over 51,471 people in the West and Artibonite departments received WASH support, including 3,095 hygiene kits and 182 cholera kits, in partnership with ORRAH, CEDUCC, GOAL and ACF. These beneficiaries were also sensitized on PSEA.

Four national coordination meetings addressed response strategies, gaps and challenges across three operational areas: IDPs, Cholera and urban marginalized neighborhoods in Cité Soleil.

The WASH Cluster reached 73,361 people with 5.57 million liters of potable distributed across 38 IDPs sites (including 12 new ones) in ZMPP, Léogâne, and Saint-Marc through nine partners. Additionally, 1,608 hygiene kits were distributed, benefiting 8,775 IDPs across six sites (four new) in ZMPP and Arcahaie.

Dedicated coordination efforts led by UNICEF in support to the Artibonite Health department in addressing cholera outbreaks in hotspots such as Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye and Dessalines. Key interventions included a ring approach package for 291 households (1,017 people), addressing 27 suspected cases in Dessalines with support from two partners. In Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye, 142 households (481 people), including 12 suspected cases, were reached with support from one partner. Challenges included volatile security and poor road access, slowing response times.

In Cité Soleil, 795,000 litres of water were distributed to 30,000 residents in 14 neighborhoods. One partner completed drainage of four canals spanning 2.2 km across 16 communities. As part of the water trucking exit strategy, infrastructure projects are underway, including the completion of one borehole with a production capacity of 120 m<sup>3</sup>/hour and 10 water kiosks. Key challenges included limited access, security concerns and fuel shortages for operating water infrastructure.

### **Social Protection - Humanitarian Cash Transfers**

In response to Haiti's challenging socio-political situation and critical data gaps, UNICEF launched a rapid phone survey to assess the evolving context. The survey reached 4,400 households and focused on the impacts of socio-political disruptions on families, particularly in relation to children's safety, emotional well-being, access to education, healthcare, access to social support services and household economic conditions. Findings revealed that 90 per cent of respondents reported compromised child security, while 82 per cent noted school disruptions due to insecurity and resource shortages. Additionally, 73 per cent observed increased stress and anxiety in children, often manifesting as sleep disorders. Economic strain was widespread, with 90 per cent of households experiencing income loss and 96 per cent struggling to meet essential needs. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions, including psychosocial support for children and financial assistance for households.

UNICEF reached 3869 households in cash transfers, Despite this progress, significant challenges hindered operations in November. Security risks, including attacks and general insecurity, restricted access to distribution sites, jeopardizing the safety of field staff and limiting the activities of implementing partners. Payment failures through mobile money also posed issues, as technical difficulties and non-compliance with KYC requirements, affected approximately 1,065 households, or 32 per cent of beneficiaries. These challenges caused delays in reaching the targeted beneficiaries. However, efforts are underway to resolve these issues, with payment finalizations anticipated by early December.

### **Social and Behavior Change (SBC), Accountability to Affected Population (AAP), and Localization**

UNICEF has expanded community engagement and the provision of life-saving information to affected areas beyond the West department, now reaching Artibonite and the four departments of the southern region. With its implementing partners (Reseau Haitien des Journalistes en Sante, the Initiative pour le Developpement des Jeunes, Centre d'Education pour le Developpement et la Culture), UNICEF has continued promoting healthy and protective practices among communities. In the West department, 105 community mobilisers and U-Reporters actively engaged IDPs and host communities, promoting essential family practices. These efforts included identifying and referring cases of acute diarrhea, under-vaccinated and malnourished children, as well as pregnant women for case monitoring. In the municipality of Léogâne, approximately 1,000 families were visited and sensitized on essential family practices, while more than 100 under-vaccinated children were referred and subsequently vaccinated. Young people and U-Reporters were oriented on household water conservation and treatment practices, which were promoted during activities with 3,459 host families. Social cohesion activities, such as crafts, dance, floral art and the production of laundry products, were supported by an average of 10 facilitators at various sites. Training initiatives in schools have been launched, involving more than 2,000 children, adolescents and young people. These trainings cover topics such as community engagement, PSEA, GBV and life skills in over 30 schools. In the Artibonite department, young U-Reporters, accompanied by IBESR agents, engaged over 8,500 people on cholera prevention through demonstrations and sensitization sessions on handwashing and children's rights in 24 schools. Additionally, 56 young people were trained to conduct psychosocial support activities and promote good hygiene practices for cholera prevention in 27 schools.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, has begun implementing the "Back-to-Learning" initiative. This program aims to strengthen the capacities of educational actors, mobilize communities, and create inclusive

environments for internally displaced and vulnerable children, particularly in the West and Artibonite departments and the southern region. In Léogâne, advocacy, communication and community engagement activities have facilitated the return to school of 2,000 displaced children since October. This includes identifying and registering 90 out-of-school children. In the southern region, 165 school council members were trained to promote inclusion and prevent GBV. Furthermore, 42 U-Reporters and mobilization agents received training to support community engagement and assist children affected by the crisis in returning to school. Social cohesion, recreational and sports activities were conducted in 15 schools, directly involving over 1,500 children.

As part of the interagency AAP mechanism, UNICEF collaborated with UNHCR, OCHA and WFP to provide training for over 30 staff members from 23 NGOs and UN agencies. The training focused on mainstreaming AAP approaches and tools, as well as designing and implementing accountability mechanisms within humanitarian responses and fragile contexts.

## Communication and advocacy

### Statement and press release

Statement from UNICEF Country Representative Geeta Narayan on the impact of escalating armed violence on children in Haiti. [Read more](#)

In Haiti, hundreds of thousands of children trapped by violence and the humanitarian crisis. IBESR and UNICEF call for immediate action to protect children. [Read more](#)

Number of children in Haiti recruited by armed groups soars by 70 per cent in one year – UNICEF. [Read more](#)

### Human interest stories/ articles

**UNICEF Haiti:** Cold Chain in northern Haiti safeguards vaccinations for a healthier generation. [Read more](#)

“Previously, we faced shortages because our solar refrigerators couldn’t hold the necessary quantities”. - adds Marie Rudenie, nurse and EPI coordinator for the North department - “With this cold room, we have a large vaccine storage capacity and can supply other health structures in our region and neighboring departments.”

**UNICEF Haiti:** Vaccines close to home: A step toward increasing childhood immunization in Petit-Goave. [Read more](#)

"My commitment goes beyond my role. I grew up here, and I know how important it is to have accessible healthcare. If an epidemic occurs, it will affect my family and neighbors too," Salomise, nurse and community health worker.

### Multimedia contents:

**Donors' visibility:** Cold Chain in northern Haiti safeguards vaccinations for a healthier generation. [Watch here](#)

**UK Natcom:** In Haiti, 700k people have fled their homes due to armed violence. [Watch here](#)

### UNICEF HQ:

- Up to half of all members in armed groups in Haiti are children, who join them out of poverty, lack of education, collapsing services and fear of reprisal. [Read more](#)
- Les enfants veulent vivre dans un monde qui protège et respecte leurs droits, un monde dans lequel ils peuvent avoir une enfance normale. [Watch more](#)
- Mothers in Haiti are being forced to flee with their children because of armed violence. [Watch more](#)
- Keishard, 10, was watching TV in her neighbour’s house in Haiti. This is how armed violence changed her life in a minute. [Watch more](#)

### World Children’s Day campaign

The celebration of World Children’s Day was held digitally due to the escalating violence in Port-au-Prince. The focus was on advocacy messages and UNICEF’s response to the crisis.

- While children worldwide celebrate their rights, Haitian children live daily in uncertainty, fear and mass displacement. [Read here](#)
- Amour, respect et protection [#PourChaqueEnfant](#). [Watch here](#)
- À l’occasion de la [#JournéeMondialedeLenfance](#), les U-Reporters de Saint-Marc ont mené des activités avec les élèves de l’école Bon Samaritain de Saint-Marc. [Read here](#)
- D’après les résultats du sondage lancé à l’occasion de la célébration de la Journée mondiale de l’enfance, 61% des répondants affirment qu’il existe de graves violations des droits de l’enfant en Haïti. [Read more](#)
- Every day, children face life-threatening challenges and severe violations of their rights. [Read more](#)

### External media:

- Miami Herald: [Children are being recruited into Haitian armed gangs at an alarming rate, UNICEF says](#)
- Al Jazeera: [Gang recruitment of children in Haiti rises by 70 percent: UN](#)
- Vatican new: [Child gang recruitment soars in Haiti](#)
- France 24: [Number of children recruited by violent gangs in Haiti up 70%, says UNICEF](#)
- Natcom UK: [Number of children in Haiti recruited by armed groups soars by 70 per cent in one year – UNICEF](#)

- UN News: Haiti: [Child recruitment by armed groups surges 70 per cent](#)

Next SitRep: December 2024

UNICEF Haiti: [www.unicef.org/haiti/](http://www.unicef.org/haiti/)

UNICEF Haiti Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: [www.unicef.org/appeals/haiti](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/haiti)

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## Annex A

### Funding Status

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources 2024	Resources available from 2023 (Carry-over)	\$	per cent
Health	26,500,000	6,407,006	3,092,076	17,000,918	64%
Nutrition	33,224,240	15,231,690	3,899,742	14,092,808	42%
Child Protection	48,704,793	4,077,936	1,803,345	42,823,512	88%
Education	32,637,995	5,762,251	3,472,058	23,403,686	72%
WASH	43,810,800	7,269,178	4,621,528	31,920,094	73%
Cross Sectoral	36,772,384	4,428,699	1,193,041	31,150,644	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,650,212</b>	<b>43,176,759</b>	<b>18,081,790</b>	<b>160,391,663</b>	<b>72%</b>

## Annex B

### Summary of Humanitarian Response Results

Sector   Indicator	HAC 2024 Target	UNICEF and IPs Response 2024						Cluster/Sector Response		
		Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Results	per cent Progress	HNRP 2024 Target	Total Results	per cent Progress
<b>Nutrition</b>										
# Children aged 6 to 59 months screened for wasting	600,000	202,499	190,083			392,582	65%	750,000	392,852 <sup>1</sup>	52%
# Children aged 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	104,827	20,438	18,869			39,307	37%	104,857	39,307	37%
# Primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving IYCF counselling	430,884			269,582		269,582	63%	574,512	269,582	47%
# Children 6–59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation	600,000	150,360	138,791			289,151	48%			
<b>Health (including public health emergencies)</b>										
# Children vaccinated against measles, supplemental dose	223,052	104,807	91,687			196,494	88%			
# Children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported facilities	652,400	67,259	40,073	84,267		191,599	29%			
# New health professionals recruited and deployed in health institutions	250			341	183	524	210%			
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>										
# People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs	884,000	65,440	53,307	78,702	66,435	263,884	30%	1,700,000	536,523	32%
# People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities	176,400	19,430	15,576	23,321	19,442	77,769	44%	300,000	179,745	60%

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF is supporting supplies for treatment of acute malnutrition; this is why all results related to treatment are the same for UNICEF and cluster.

# People reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services <sup>2</sup>	<b>884,000</b>	83,822	67,196	100,613	83,970	<b>335,601</b>	<b>38%</b>	1,700,000	<b>620,147</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Education</b>										
# Children accessing mental health and psychosocial support in their schools/learning programmes	<b>25,000</b>	7,945	7,084			<b>15,029</b>	<b>60%</b>			
# Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	<b>502,123</b>	62,262	58,834			<b>121,096</b>	<b>24%</b>	772,496	<b>162,988</b>	<b>21%</b>
# Children receiving individual learning materials	<b>120,000</b>	22,662	20,543			<b>43,205</b>	<b>36%</b>	772,496	<b>21,559</b>	<b>3%</b>
# Teachers and facilitators trained in basic pedagogy and/or mental health and psychosocial support	<b>500</b>			270	515	<b>785</b>	<b>157%</b>	1,700	<b>30,550</b>	<b>1,797%<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Child protection, GBVIE and PSEA</b>										
# Children, parents and caregivers accessing community mental health and psychosocial support	<b>336,557</b>	45,197	34,494	11,950	3,398	<b>95,039</b>	<b>28%</b>	568,408	<b>130,441</b>	<b>23%</b>
# Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	<b>5,979</b>	366	1,200			<b>1,566</b>	<b>26%</b>	7,474	<b>1,954</b>	<b>26%</b>
# Women, girls and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions	<b>181,200</b>	15,028	8,489	13,552		<b>37,069</b>	<b>20%</b>			
# Children, youth, parents and community leaders sensitized on recruitment and use of children by armed groups	<b>448,743</b>	1,452	1,140	7,119	5,098	<b>14,809</b>	<b>3%</b>			
# People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse	<b>1,623,584</b>					<b>292,108</b>	<b>18%</b>			
<b>Cross-sectoral (HCT, CBC, RCCE and AAP)</b>										
# Households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers (including for social protection and other sectors)	<b>39,696</b>					<b>32,995</b>	<b>83%</b>			
# People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services <sup>4</sup>	<b>4,500,000</b>					<b>6,123,754</b>	<b>136%</b>			
# People with access to established accountability mechanisms	<b>150,000</b>					<b>119,500</b>	<b>80%</b>			

<sup>2</sup> The target includes people assisted with cholera kits through rapid response teams benefiting from a 'cordon sanitaire' and community response, as well as support with hygiene kits in emergency response. Hygiene kits are accompanied by sensitization and local solutions for oral rehydration salts where cholera kits are not sufficient to address needs.

<sup>3</sup> Note the overachievement stems from the acknowledgment that due to school closures and relocations, 6 months into the year, more teachers are in need of support requiring more training. Partners are mobilizing resources to address this additional need – as such there is an overachievement on this result as the HNRP 2024 has not been revised as we are close to the development of the HNRP 2025.