

2023 MSNA BULLETIN

November 2023
Haïti

KEY MESSAGES

More than three-quarters of households have very extreme unmet needs (4+) for shelter and non-food items (S-NFI) and drinking water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH)

- In the departments of Grand'Anse and Sud, a recent period of drought **combined with fragile resilience to natural disasters** ^{1,2}, continues to impact access to water, livelihoods and household food security.³ In **Grand'Anse**, 37% of households depend on unimproved drinking water sources, while in the **South**, 52% were unable to meet 25% or less of their priority needs.
- In the **Nord-Ouest** department, also vulnerable to the effects of climatic hazards, 32% of households present very **extreme unmet needs** (MSNI 4 or more) in **Shelter-NFI** and 27% of households report significant roof damage with risk of collapse.

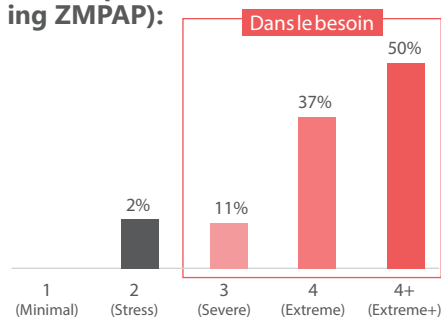
In the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area (ZMPAP), Centre and Artibonite, at least half of all households present unmet protection needs (3 or more).

- Nearly half of households in the **ZMPAP (58%), Centre (55%) and Artibonite (49%)** have unmet protection needs. The main concern in the **Centre** department is **child protection**, with 44% of households whose **children's main activity is work outside the household**.
- In the **ZMPAP**, unmet protection needs are mainly linked to **protection incidents faced by men and women**, such as the risk of being killed, sexual violence, physical harassment, gang recruitment, kidnapping and being hit by a stray bullet.

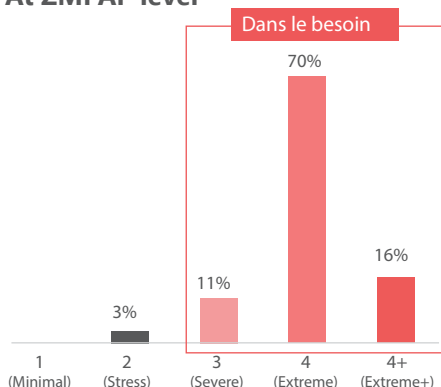
BACKGROUND In 2023, the complexity of the situation in Haiti presents significant challenges for humanitarian coordination, with an increase of 300,000 people in need of assistance compared to the previous year.⁴ IMPACT, through its REACH initiative, under the mandate of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) has facilitated for the second consecutive year in Haiti a Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) covering the entire territory, to inform among other things the Humanitarian Programming Cycle (HPC) for 2024. Data collection took place from June 16 to August 15, 2023, with 4'362 households surveyed in person.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEVERITY PHASE ⁵

On a departmental level (excluding ZMPAP):

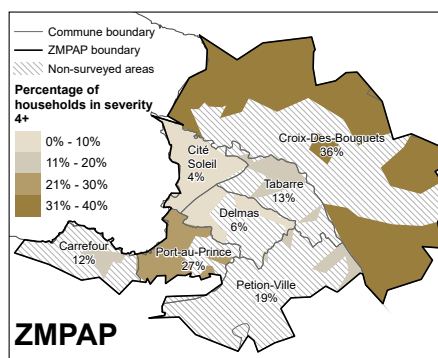


At ZMPAP level

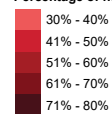


HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

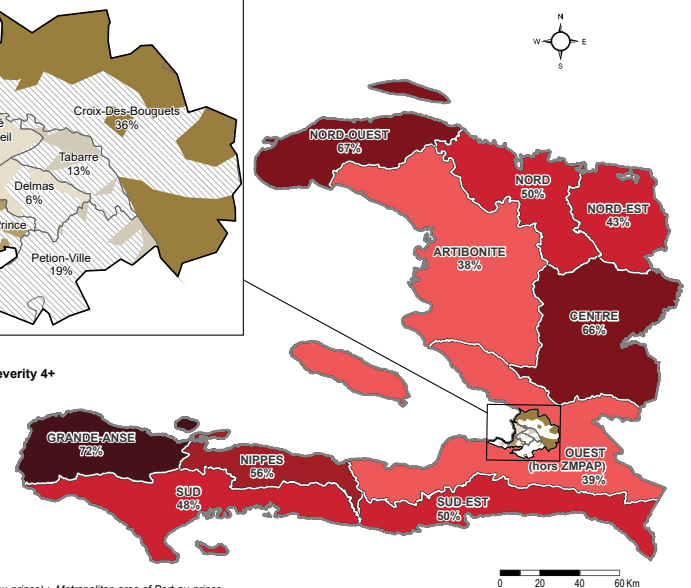
Percentage of households in severity 4+, on department and ZMPAP levels:



Percentage of households in severity 4+



Department boundary
Country boundary



* ZMPAP (Zone métropolitaine de Port-au-prince) : Metropolitan area of Port-au-prince

MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) - OVERVIEW

CONTEXT Haiti, ranked 163rd out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) ¹, faces structural vulnerabilities accentuated by deteriorating climatic, socio-economic, political and security conditions. The complexity of the Haitian crisis poses significant challenges to humanitarian coordination, particularly as humanitarian access becomes an increasingly tangible barrier. Security constraints, which make certain areas difficult to access, seriously hamper the ability of humanitarian organizations to effectively develop a cross-sectoral humanitarian response strategy throughout the country.

What's more, the data available is often specific to an intervention, location or sector, limiting the scope for humanitarian coordination in developing an integrated response to the crisis as a whole. This complexity is reflected in a mismatch between the severity of the crisis and current humanitarian aid coverage. At present, only 26% of the targets set by the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023 are being met in Haiti, despite alarm signals linked to the exponential deterioration of the humanitarian situation, particularly in terms of the protection, food insecurity and health crises.²

In 2023, 5.2 million people will need humanitarian aid, compared with 4.9 million in 2022, according to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).³ This situation is exacerbated by a rising cost

of living, high inflation and 60% dependence on food imports, contributing to food insecurity.^{4,5} In 2021, a devastating earthquake affected over 800,000 people, requiring emergency aid for 650,000. More recently, a health crisis linked to the resurgence of cholera recorded 24,232 suspected cases, of which 1,742 were confirmed in January 2023. Among the main factors behind the epidemic, insecurity continues to hamper access to affected areas, restricting epidemiological surveillance, the installation of oral rehydration points and cholera

Almost half the households in the ZMPAP (43%) and Artibonite (41%) had extreme unmet protection needs.

treatment centers (CTCs), and the transport of patients to CTCs.⁶

Indeed, the activities of armed gangs have intensified and spread, disrupting the daily lives of residents, hampering the circulation of essential goods and limiting access to basic services and humanitarian aid.

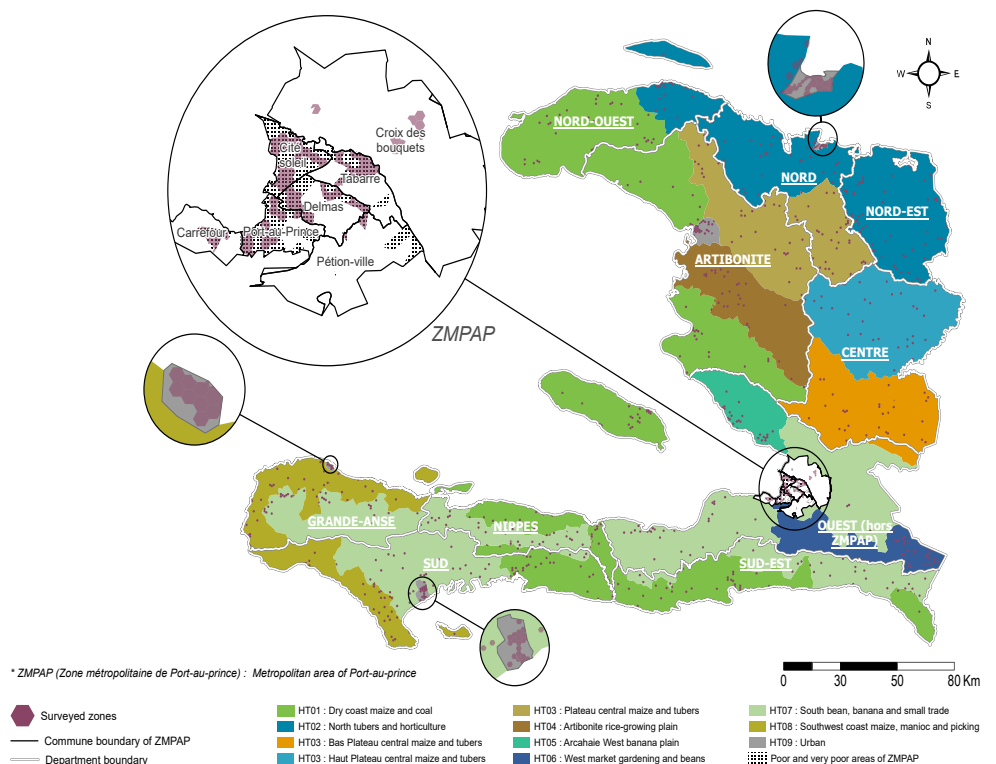
Initially concentrated in certain districts of the city of Port-au-Prince, the activities of armed gangs have spread to most of the metropolitan area (ZMPAP) and certain departments such as Artibonite.⁷ According to the latest available data from OCHA, at least 1.5 million

ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

by department and livelihood zone as well as by communes in the ZMPAP in poor and very poor areas.

Data collection dates :	
June 16 - August 15 2023	
Number of households assessed:	
Total :	4362



MULTISECTORAL NEEDS INDEX (MSNI): SEVERITY OF THE CRISIS

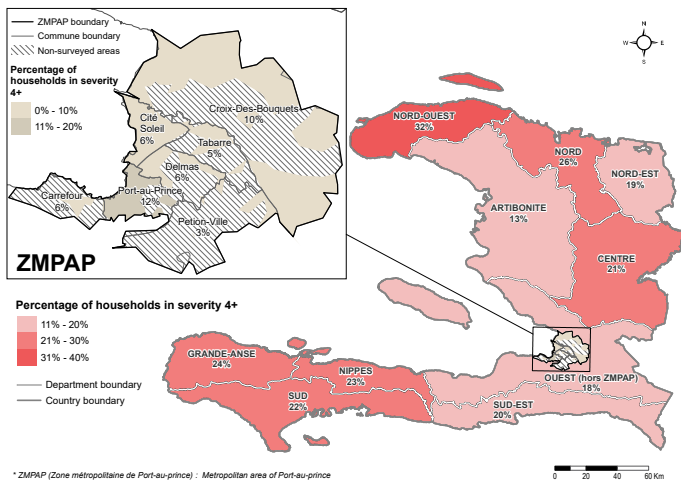
Percentage of households by severity phase at departmental level (excluding ZMPAP) :

Dans le besoin	1 (Minimal)	1%
	2 (Préoccupant)	2%
	3 (Severe)	11%
	4 (Extreme)	37%
	4+ (Extrême+)	50%

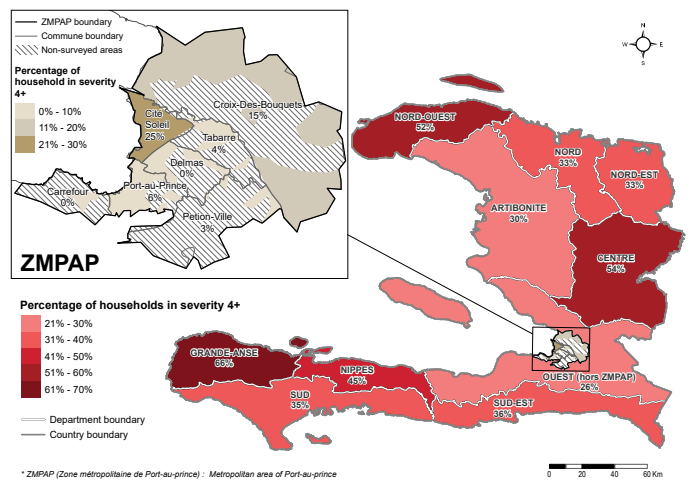
The MSNI index is a composite indicator designed to measure the overall severity of a household's humanitarian needs..It is based on the highest sectoral severity identified for each household, and is expressed on a scale of 1 to 4+. Sectoral severity is determined by calculating sector-specific composite indicators. MSNI takes into account all households in need in at least one sector (severity of 3 or more). In the absence of data for a given sectoral severity, the MSNI is calculated on the basis of the maximum available sectoral severity. The full methodology of the MSNI and its sectoral components, in line with the **MSNA REACH analytical framework guide**, can be found [here](#).

HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED BY PRIORITY SECTOR

Percentage of households with MSNI severity of 4+ in Shelter-NFI :



Percentage of households with MSNI severity of 4+ in WASH :



MSNI SEVERITY PHASE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Percentage of households by severity phase, by department and ZMPAP :

	1	2	3	4	4+
Grand-Anse	0%	1%	4%	24%	72%
Nord-Ouest	0%	2%	8%	23%	67%
Centre	0%	0%	6%	28%	66%
Nippes	0%	1%	15%	28%	56%
Sud-Est	0%	1%	11%	37%	50%
Nord	1%	3%	8%	39%	50%
Sud	0%	4%	11%	37%	48%
Nord-Est	0%	1%	10%	47%	43%
Ouest	0%	2%	16%	42%	39%
Artibonite	0%	4%	12%	46%	38%
ZMPAP	0%	3%	11%	70%	16%

*Unimproved water sources refer to the following choices: unprotected spring, unprotected well and surface water. Unsuitable shelters refer to the following choices: lightweight unsuitable shelter with tin roof and block/parpaing wall, lightweight unsuitable shelter with improvised materials (tarpaulin roof), emergency unsuitable shelter with tarpaulin only, tent, collective shelter, uncovered/unfinished building.

Across all departments (excluding ZMPAP), **85% of households have extreme or very extreme multi-sectoral needs (severity 4 or 4+) that are not being met.**

Households in the **Grand-Anse (72%), Nord-Ouest (67%) and Centre (66%)** departments have more extreme multi-sectoral needs, particularly in **WASH and Shelter-NFI**. Faced with inadequate access to water or sanitation infrastructure and adequate shelter, over a third of these households **rely on unimproved water sources for drinking and/or live in inadequate shelter***.

In the **ZMPAP, 97% of households have needs** (severity 3 or more), more than half of which are in **Shelter-NFI (76%), WASH (61%), protection (58%) and food security (55%)**. In the communes of **Cité Soleil and Croix-des-Bouquets, 94%** of households have extreme or very extreme needs (severity 4 or 4+).

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND DETERMINING FACTORS

Which populations have the greatest needs? Where are they concentrated? What are the main factors determining these needs?

68% of households at the department level (excluding ZMPAP) have **extreme and very extreme unmet needs in Shelter-NFI**.

56% of households at the department level (excluding ZMPAP) have **extreme and very extreme unmet WASH needs**.

- The departments with the highest proportion of households whose needs were identified as **very extreme** were **Grand’Anse (72%) and Nord-Ouest (67%)**.
- Two sectors account for the high proportion of households in need. Indeed, **78% of households assessed had unmet needs in Shelter-NFI and 77% in WASH**.

Shelter-NFI

- In terms of Shelter-NFI conditions, the proportion of households with **very extreme unmet needs was highest in the Nord-Ouest département (32%)**. Shelter-NFI needs were linked to shelter type, with 42% of households in the département and 58% in the ZMPAP residing in inadequate housing*.
- 68% of households in the département (excluding the ZMPAP) live in a shelter that is not weather-resistant**. This proportion was particularly high in **Grand’Anse (87%), Sud (84%) and Centre (82%)**. In Grand-Anse, a department heavily impacted by the 2021 earthquake and Hurricane Matthew in 2016, **18% of households said they had suffered a shock that had an impact on their eviction from housing**.

WASH

- The **need for WASH** is mainly due to lack of access to improved latrines, with **23% of households using unimproved facilities and 24% having no facilities at all in the département**. In **Grand-Anse**, 50% of households reported using no sanitary facilities at all.
- Grand-Anse is also one of the three departments where households most frequently use **unimproved water sources (37%), along with Centre (40%) and Nord-Ouest (37%)**.

Protection

- Almost half of households in **Centre (55%) and Artibonite (49%) have unmet protection needs**. While in Centre this figure seems to be caused by the fact that around a third of households have no official identity documents, **in Artibonite it is more related to exposure to protection incidents** such as the **risk of being killed for men (9%), restrictions on movement (8%), or the risk of women being subjected to harassment or sexual violence (11%)**.
- As for **child protection**, the **Centre** recorded the **highest proportion of households reporting having at least one child working outside the household (44%), mainly fetching water (37%) or performing an activity described as risky, degrading or illegal (8%)**.
- In the ZMPAP, 43% of households face extreme and very extreme protection needs, mainly linked to protection incidents, notably the **risk of injury or death from stray bullets (40% for women, 57% for men)**.

25% of households in Artibonite reported being exposed to severe to extreme protection risks faced by both men and women.

Food Security

- The departments of **Grand-Anse, Nord-Ouest and Centre are the most affected by food insecurity, with 64% of households having unsatisfied needs**. In **Grand-Anse and Centre, 31% of households fall into the poor category of the Food Consumption Score (FCS)**. In the **North-West, geographical isolation and limited infrastructure** hinder the inclusion of clay production in export markets and restrict access to distribution channels. ¹

Percentage of households in need by sector, département-level (excluding ZMPAP) :

Secteur	Pourcentage
Shelter-NFI	78%
WASH	77%
Food Security	52%
Protection	41%
Education	18%
Health	17%

Reading aid: **78% of households in the département (excluding ZMPAP) have a need for S-NFI, while 77% have a need for WASH.**

Most common multi-sector need profiles, by department (excluding ZMPAP) :²

Departments	Education	Food Security	Health	Protection	S-NFI	WASH
Total (15%)		✓			✓	✓
Grand-Anse (23%)		✓			✓	✓
Nord-Ouest (18%)		✓			✓	✓
Centre (17%)		✓		✓	✓	✓

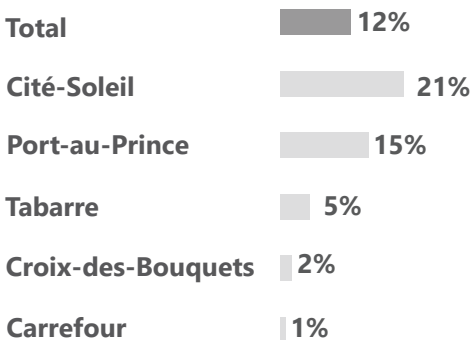
Reading aid: The table above shows **the most common combinations between sectors that lead a household to be considered as being in need at the intersectoral level with one or more severe severity thresholds**. As it happens, in the departments with the highest proportion of households with a very extreme severity threshold, i.e. Grand-Anse, Nord-Ouest and Centre, **households have a need for Food Security, S-NFI and WASH**. In the Centre, unmet protection needs are added to this combination, bringing the number of households in need to 17%.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

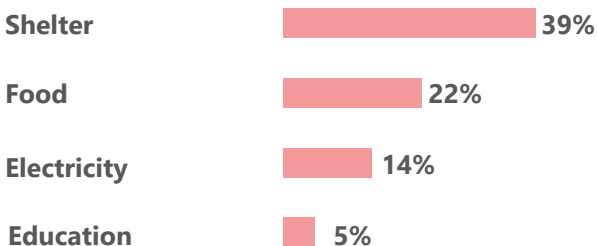
At departmental level (excluding ZMPAP), **3% of households reported having received humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months prior to data collection. This assistance was mainly received in **Grand-Anse (6%), Sud, Nord-Ouest and Nippes (5%)**. In the **South and North-West, 37% and 34% of households respectively encountered obstacles** to accessing humanitarian aid. Among these households, **favoritism during selection was the most frequent obstacle in the South (56%)**, while **lack of information on how to access aid prevailed in the North-West (71%)**.

In the **ZMPAP, access to humanitarian aid reached 12% of households**. In the commune of Cité Soleil, this proportion rose to 21%. In the commune of Port-au-Prince (where 15% of households received assistance), the **main services received were food distributions (31%), water, hygiene and sanitation services (23%), unconditional cash transfers (23%) and shelter services (15%)**.

% of households having received humanitarian assistance in the ZMPAP (in the 12 months preceding datacollection)*.



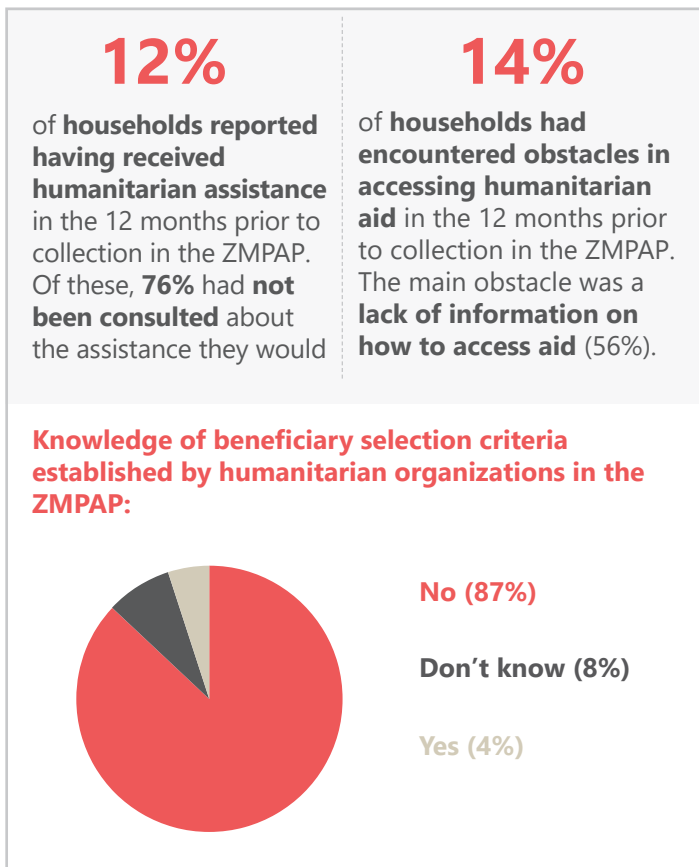
Priority needs identified by households in the departments (excluding ZMPAP) :



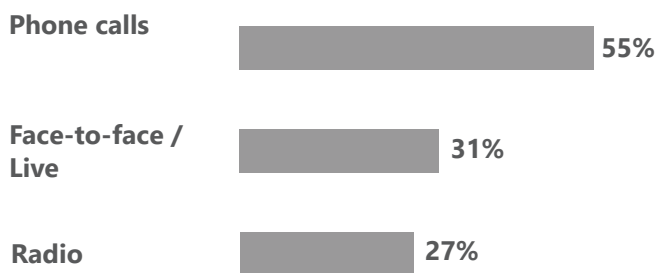
*In ZMPAP, only poor (P) and very poor (TP) areas were surveyed.

Preferred source of information on humanitarian aid in the departments (excluding ZMPAP)

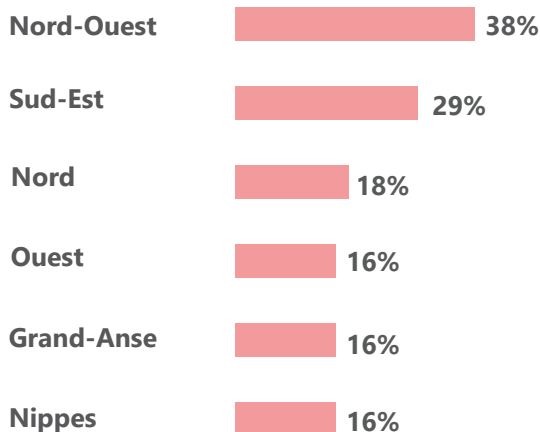
Radio station	41%
National Humanitarian Aid Agency	32%
International Humanitarian Aid Agency	27%
TV channel	16%
Community leader	15%



Preferred communication channels at departmental level (excluding ZMPAP) :



Departments where the most households reported having no network coverage :



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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FINANCED BY :



Aide humanitaire et Protection civile



WITH THE SUPPORT OF :



People for development



Groupe JEVIDEV

Methodology. Data collection took place from June 16 to August 15, 2023, and 4362 households took part in the survey in the 10 départements. Interviews were conducted in person. REACH collected data from households in the general population. The sample is stratified by cluster with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% at departmental level, and a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of 10% at ZMPAP level. The data are representative at department and livelihood zone level for the entire territory outside the ZMPAP, and at wealth zone level for the ZMPAP, as well as by commune for "poor" and "very poor" zones. Due to security access constraints, the samples for the ZME strata of Sud-Est - HT07, Artibonite - HT04, Artibonite - HT09, Grand-Anse - HT08, Nord-Ouest - HT02 and for the ZMPAP strata Croix des Bouquet Pauvres (P) + Très Pauvres (TP) and Pétionville P +TP could not be completed and the results must be considered as indicative.

Note - a [methodological appendix](#) using the MSNA methodological appendix template should also be produced and distributed with this bulletin.

About REACH : REACH facilitates the development of tools and information products aimed at strengthening the capacity of humanitarian actors to make informed decisions in emergency, recovery and development situations. REACH's methods include primary data collection, followed by in-depth analysis. All activities are carried out within the framework of inter-agency coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Program for Satellite Applications (UNITAR-UNOSAR).



Aide humanitaire et Protection civile



Informing more effective humanitarian action

END NOTE

PAGE 1

¹ World Bank, [Les leçons de l'ouragan Matthew en Haïti](#), 2021

² UNICEF, [Massive earthquake leaves devastation in Haiti](#), 2021

³ WFP, [Haïti: Analyse des conditions de sécheresse](#), 2023

⁴ OCHA, [Aperçu des besoins humanitaires](#), 2023

⁵ The different levels of severity can be roughly defined as follows:

- Very extreme (4+): Indication of total collapse of standard of living, with potentially life-threatening consequences (increased risk of mortality and/or irreversible damage to physical or mental well-being).
- Extreme (4): Collapse of standard of living, with (risk of) significant impairment of physical or mental well-being.
- Severe (3): Deterioration in standard of living (compared with usual/typical level). Reduced access/availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) deterioration in physical or mental well-being.
- Concern (2): Living standards are under pressure. Minimal impact (risk of impact) on physical or mental well-being/concerned state of physical or mental well-being in general.
- Minimal (1): Standard of living is acceptable, showing at most some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate basic services. No or minimal impact (risk of impact) on physical or mental well-being.

For more details, see the methodological note.

PAGE 2

1 UNDP, [Classement de l'Indice de Développement Humain](#), 2022

2 OCHA, [Aperçu de besoins humanitaires](#), 2023

3 OCHA, [Aperçu de besoins humanitaires](#), 2023

4 Trading Economics, [Haïti Inflation Rate](#), 2023.

5 World bank, [Haiti Overview](#), 2022

6 PAHO/WHO, [Cholera epidemic in Hispaniola](#), 2023

7 ACLED, [Haïti: Expanding Gang Activity Amid Persisting Political Instability](#), 2023

8 OCHA, [Haïti: Humanitarian note: The impact of violence, 31 Mars](#), 2023

PAGE 4

1 BID, [Une approche spatiale pour analyser l'insécurité alimentaire dans le département du Nord-Ouest d'Haïti](#), 2022

2 Complete table of the most common multi-sector need profiles, by department (excluding ZMPAP):

Departments	Education	Food Security	Health	Protection	S-NFI	WASH
Total (15%) (excluded ZMPAP)		✓			✓	✓
Grand-Anse (23%)		✓			✓	✓
Nord-Ouest (18%)		✓			✓	✓
Centre (17%)		✓		✓	✓	✓
Nippes (19%)					✓	✓
Sud-Est (14%)		✓			✓	✓
Nord (16%)		✓			✓	✓
Sud (15%)					✓	✓
Nord-Est (18%)					✓	✓
Ouest (18%)					✓	✓
Artibonite (11%)		✓		✓	✓	✓
ZMPAP (9%)		✓			✓	✓