



UN Haiti Cholera Response MPTF
PROJECT QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Period (Quarter-Year): Q3-2020 as at 30 September 2020

PROJECT NUMBER and TITLE: CLH7 Strengthening the national response for the elimination of cholera in Haiti Project ID: 00122749 (Gateway ID)	PROJECT START DATE¹: 8 July 2020	AMOUNT ALLOCATED by MPTF <i>(please indicate different tranches if applicable)</i> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">TOTAL</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">\$ 4,000,000</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF Tranche</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$2,000,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNOPS Tranche</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$2,000,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			TOTAL		\$ 4,000,000		UNICEF Tranche		\$2,000,000		UNOPS Tranche		\$2,000,000		RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION -UNICEF -PAHO
TOTAL		\$ 4,000,000															
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Project Focal Points: UNICEF: Antonio Marro <amarro@unicef.org> PAHO: Chantal Calvel <calvelc@paho.org> Juniorcaius Ikejezie <ikejezijun@paho.org>	EXTENSION DATE: N/A	Other Sources: <i>not applicable</i> Government Input: <i>not applicable</i>			IMPLEMENTING PARTNER(S): (For UNICEF): Ministry of Health (MSPP) central and departmental level, DINEPA, ACF, ACTED, Solidarites International, Haitian RC, NL RC, Plan International, ADRA, Caritas, Aloviye. (For PAHO): Ministry of Health (MSPP) central and departmental level												
Proposal Location (Departments): Haiti - Nationwide	PROJECTED END DATE: 6 May 2022	EXPENDITURES <i>Estimated as of 30-09-2020</i>															
		Org	Transferred amount	Expenditures	Committed Funds	Balance available											
		UNICEF	2,000,000	198,878.61 *	4,041.68	1,797,079.71											
		PAHO	2,000,000	-	-	-											
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TRACKS																	
X	TRACK 1a: Intensifying efforts to cut transmission of cholera and improve access to care and treatment																
□	TRACK 1b: Addressing the medium/longer term issues of water, sanitation and health systems																
□	TRACK 2: Assistance and Support																
□	GLOBAL SUPPORT - strategic engagement in support of the new approach to cholera in Haiti and organizational learning																
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX																	
OUTPUT INDICATORS																	

¹ The date project funds were first transferred.



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Indicator	Geographical Area	Projected Target (as per results matrix)	Quantitative results for this current reporting period	Cumulative results since project commencement (quantitative)	Delivery Rate (cumulative % of projected total) as of date
<i>Description of the quantifiable indicator as set out in the approved project proposal</i>					
PAHO Output 1:	To strengthen the early warning and response system of the Ministry of Health (MSPP/DELR) at the central and departmental level to detect, test and respond to cholera-related events and other infectious diseases, including COVID-19				
Number of departments with an early warning and response system established, to investigate all alerts related to cholera and other infectious diseases, including COVID-19	Nationwide	10	10	10	100%
PAHO Output 2:	To expand the nation-wide enhanced surveillance system for cholera and other infectious diseases				
Number of acute watery diarrhea stool specimens collected and transported annually to be tested for cholera	Nationwide	>4,000	-	-	-%
Number of molecular tests performed among suspected COVID-19 cases	Nationwide	>2,000	16,160	16,160	>100%
PAHO Output 3:	To improve the technical capabilities of the national laboratory and the peripheral laboratories for the timely detection of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> and other infectious diseases				
Number of functional laboratories with culture and antimicrobial resistance capacity implemented to test for cholera and other infectious diseases	Nationwide	>4	3	3	75%
UNICEF Output 4:	Carry out WASH emergency interventions at community level, to ensure minimal conditions for prevention of cholera and other infectious diseases (hand-washing stations, emergency repairing of water systems, chlorination, water treatment, trucking, etc.)				
Number of hand-washing stations installed and functional (with water and soap) during at least 3 months	Nationwide	1,000	1,920	1,920	>100%
Number of people who wash their hands in the installed hand-washing stations	Nationwide	2,000,000	480,000	480,000	24%
UNICEF Output 5:	Communication, community engagement and community-based interventions promoting hygiene practices, through the support of health community agents (ASCP) and emergency response teams				
Number of people receiving awareness raising messages for prevention of cholera and	Nationwide	2,000,000	1,270,000	1,270,000	63%



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other infectious diseases, including of COVID-19					
Number of health community volunteers (ASCP) trained to support surveillance and awareness raising at community level	Nationwide	1,000	426	426	43%
PAHO Output 6:	Strengthen MSPP capacities for case management and infection prevention and control measures for patients related to cholera and other infectious diseases				
Number of health care workers (HCW) trained in the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for cholera and/or COVID-19	Nationwide	>500 HCW	283	283	57%

* **NOTE** for UNICEF component: the level of expenditures may not be in line with the level of the Output indicators achieved (i.e. expenditure of approx. 10% vs higher Outputs achievement). The reasons of this apparent discrepancy are: (i) MPTF funds are contributing to the overall UNICEF Cholera/Covid-19 response plan, together with other donors, while the Outputs achievement reported reflects the overall % of MPTF contribution; (ii) several UNICEF NGO partners work in 'reimbursement mode', meaning they advance the funds for the activities implementation and UNICEF reimburses the correspondent funds after the submission of the financial report. The mentioned reasons explain the partial lag among results achievement and funds disbursed during the reporting period, that will be compensated in the following reporting periods.

BENEFICIARIES:

of beneficiaries and disaggregated data, where applicable

OTHER:

No. of Beneficiaries		No. of Beneficiaries	
Female	1,045,200	Communities	
Youth Female	415,910	Total	
Male	964,800		
Youth Male	438,019		
TOTAL	2,863,929		

Updates and Key Achievements (*please use this section to highlight project inputs and key achievements for the current period, including 1-2 narrative paragraph as well as Table, Graphs and or Infographics*)

UNICEF:

As mentioned in the indicators' matrix, thanks to MPTF support, UNICEF has been able to support Haitian Govt and partners in strengthening Health and WASH services in terms of handwashing, hygiene promotion and behavior change, as well as the reinforcement of health services at community level. These actions have been key and beneficial to strengthen Haitian Govt capacities, help preventing the transmission of Cholera and other infectious diseases, including Covid-19, as planned.

NOTE: the total targets achieved in the reporting period, including other sources of funding, are as follows (approx. figures):

- Number of handwashing stations installed and functioning: 8,000
- Number of people who wash their hands: 2,000,000
- Number of people receiving awareness raising messages for prevention: 5,300,000
- No. of health community volunteers (ASCP) trained: 1,291

PAHO:



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Due to uncertain funding for 2021, all the activities planned by PAHO under the MPTF project were conducted using other available funds that had an earlier expiration date. These activities include the following:

- Ten epidemiologists were integrated in the 10 departmental health directorates to support the coordination of alert and response activities, epidemiological investigations, and reporting of epidemic intelligence to health authorities at the central level.
- Support was provided for the set-up of a large-scale laboratory diagnostic confirmation system for the rapid identification of cholera and COVID-19 cases through joint missions conducted at different laboratories in Haiti by personnel of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) and PAHO/WHO. During the missions:
 - Four laboratory technicians from two regional laboratories (1. Hôpital Universitaire Justinien in Cap-Haitien, Nord department; 2. Hôpital Immaculée Conception in Les Cayes, Sud department) were trained on culture and antibiotic susceptibility testing of stool specimens for the detection of *V. cholerae*, as well as salmonella and shigella species.
 - Eight laboratory technicians from four regional laboratories (1. Hôpital Immaculée Conception in Les Cayes, Sud department; 2. Hôpital Saint Boniface in Fond-des-Blancs, Sud department; 3. Hôpital Sanatorium in Port-au-Prince, Ouest department; 4. Hôpital la Providence des Gonaïves in Les Gonaïves, Artibonite department) were trained on the GeneXpert method for the rapid molecular diagnosis of COVID-19.
- All visited laboratories were inspected to detect potential hazards. These laboratories also received recommendations for the improvement of quality assurance systems, data reporting, and management of biological waste.
- 120 health professionals from 25 health institutions across the country were trained on the collection, management, and transport of specimens from acute watery diarrhea cases.
- 283 people (staff from the central level of the MSPP, the National Ambulance Center and private ambulance companies, quarantine sites, health care institutions) were trained on infection prevention and control (including doffing and donning personal protective equipment - PPE) in the context of cholera and COVID-19.
- 18 nurses from the Labo-moto project (an MSPP-PAHO/WHO collaboration established in 2017 to strengthen cholera surveillance) ensured the timely collection and transport of COVID-19 samples from treatment centers to laboratories on motorcycles. Between July and September 2020, around 80% of all samples collected outside of the Ouest Department were tested with the support of Labo-moto nurses. Furthermore, Labo-moto nurses ensured that health institutions had sufficient quantities of supplies to avoid disruptions in the sampling of suspected cases.
- To support the scale up the capacities for laboratory testing, diagnostic products were procured and distributed to the National Laboratory (LNSP) and the regional laboratories, as necessary. These items include approximately 5,000 GeneXpert cartridges, antimicrobial susceptibility test discs, antibiotics, and laboratory reagents. Most of the items were purchased through the PAHO/WHO Regional Revolving Fund for Strategic Public Health Supplies.
- To reduce the risk of transmission of cholera, COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, 484,281 priority PPE items (including 307,150 surgical masks, 141,950 examination gloves, and 13,080 N95 masks) were distributed to the MSPP, health care institutions, and the National Ambulance Center, among others.
- To support surveillance activities, supplies and equipment were procured and distributed to field teams in each of the 10 departments. Examples of these items include those used for data collection (e.g., tablets, notepads, pens.).

Delays or Deviations (if any, briefly describe the delays or changes in focus, approach or targets, and provide a short justification for the change in 1-2 narrative paragraphs).

PAHO:



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Implementation of the planned activities, such as the expansion of the nation-wide enhanced surveillance system for cholera and other infectious diseases (Output 2) was hampered by a number of factors and events. Paramount among these was the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted the global supply chain for laboratory reagents and test kits and affected the timely procurement of these items, as national borders were closed for several months. Due to the pandemic, many in-person coordination meetings could not take place; however, many of these were rapidly replaced by discussions on video conferencing platforms. COVID-19 also led to the temporary postponement of a number of activities, including field evaluations and trainings for laboratory personnel. The COVID-19 epidemic also affected the procurement of laboratory materials. This resulted in the delayed start of the MSPP's new strategy for the detection of cholera. Furthermore, throughout most of the reporting period, the Haitian gourde (the national currency) experienced a substantial depreciation in relation to the U.S. dollar. This resulted in a significant increase in the cost of goods and services, which ultimately made the implementation of planned activities more expensive.

UNICEF:

Other challenges include bottlenecks related to the MSPP's fund transfer procedures, which delayed the training and equipment of the second wave of ASCP. Furthermore, despite the huge efforts with the communication and awareness raising campaign, an important part of the population continued to ignore basic COVID-19 prevention measures, due to the belief that the outbreak had ended in Haiti.

It is worth mentioning that the achievement in the indicator of: ' *total number of people washing their hands in the handwashing stations installed* ', was lower compared to the other indicators (24% only) for several reasons: (i) the initial number of people calculated per handwashing station was slightly over-estimated; (ii) the cost of managing each handwashing station was higher than planned (one person full time taking care of the installation, ensuring presence of soap and water, etc.) (iii) the calculation was made on a conservative side, to avoid any double counting (i.e. one person washing his/her hand on a given day, should not be counted if the person comes back the following day); (iv) several handwashing stations were installed in schools and health centers to ensure their sustainability and usage in the future, beside the COVID-19 response.

Finally, UNICEF started a phaseout / exit strategy for the handwashing stations in coordination with DINEPA and all involved partners to ensure durability and/or discontinuity of hand washing stations installed; however, for other private or public partners that were not associated to the response coordination, this seemed to be more difficult.

Additional Information (*Optional – including stories from the communities, photos, links relevant to the project*)

Communication material produced and disseminated, in the reporting period:

UNICEF:

Covid-19 related stories

[Informing the Most Vulnerable Populations About COVID-19 on Horseback](https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/informing-most-vulnerable-populations-about-covid-19-horseback)

<https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/informing-most-vulnerable-populations-about-covid-19-horseback>

[Coronavirus pandemic denies children access to their basic rights](https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/coronavirus-pandemic-denies-children-access-their-basic-rights)

<https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/coronavirus-pandemic-denies-children-access-their-basic-rights>

[Mother seeks to protect daughter from new coronavirus](https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/mother-seeks-protect-daughter-new-coronavirus)

<https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/mother-seeks-protect-daughter-new-coronavirus>

[L'UNICEF et ses partenaires se mobilisent contre le COVID-19](https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/lunicef-et-ses-partenaires-se-mobilisent-contre-le-covid-19)

<https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/lunicef-et-ses-partenaires-se-mobilisent-contre-le-covid-19>

[Vers le renforcement de la communication dans la lutte contre la Covid-19](https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/vers-le-renforcement-de-la-communication-dans-la-lutte-contre-la-covid-19)

<https://www.unicef.org/haiti/recits/vers-le-renforcement-de-la-communication-dans-la-lutte-contre-la-covid-19>



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PAHO:

Photos from the field

Training of laboratory technicians at Hôpital Universitaire Justinien in Cap-Haitien, Nord department



Distribution of PPE and other supplies in the Nord and Centre departments

