

The data shown in this bulletin is not representative of all the affected population, and only reflects the feedback collected by Internews and partners.

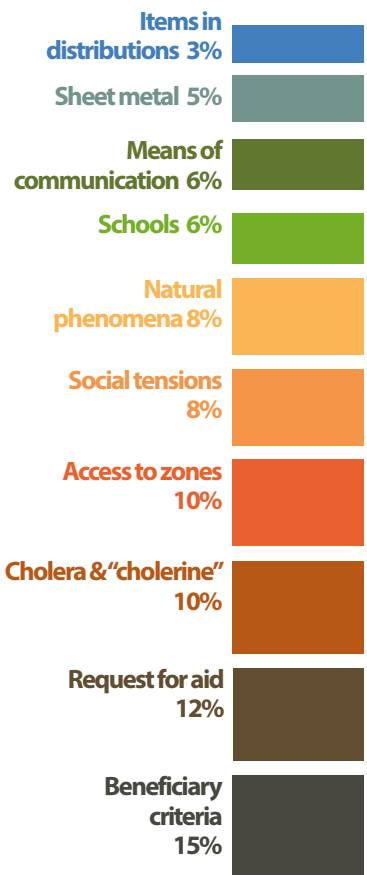
"I have a child in school in Les Cayes who can no longer go because all of my livestock is gone."



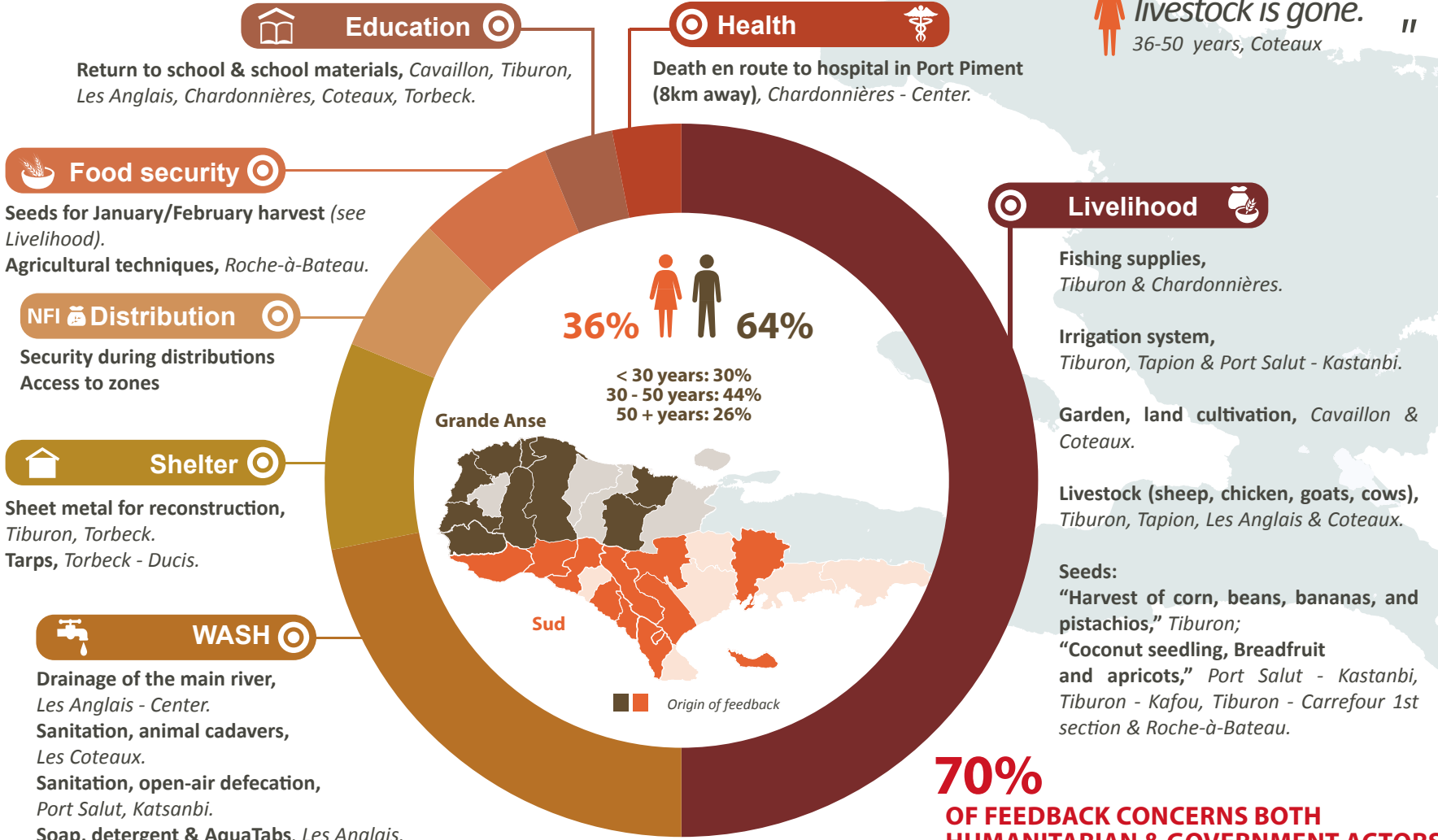
36-50 years, Coteaux

OVERVIEW OF EXPRESSED NEEDS

RECURRING THEMES



10% Not corresponding to humanitarian themes
3% Access to water
2% Market prices
1% Access to electricity



70%
OF FEEDBACK CONCERNS BOTH HUMANITARIAN & GOVERNMENT ACTORS
25% concerns only humanitarian actors,
5% concerns only government actors.



SCHOOLING AT A HALT FOR MANY AFFECTED BY HURRICANE MATTHEW

People with school-age children in affected areas spoke of heightened difficulties in paying for school fees due to loss of income in the wake of the hurricane and competing household priorities, as well as factors such as transport, the loss of already-purchased school supplies, books, and uniforms, and overall financial hardship being impediments to sending children back to school. Schools being used as temporary shelters for displaced people and a lack of alternative solutions were also articulated as a reason for students being unable to access formal learning.



"School landlords have to rent out other spaces, so that the schoolchildren don't miss the school year. People were forced to leave the Lycee. Now they stay at other peoples' homes."

36-50 years, Chardonnières



"They said that children must return to school. We don't have money to send them back. The children are staying at the house."

31-35 years, Torbeck



"Is there a way for the state to subsidize the private schools, so affected families are able to send their children to school for free?"

36-50 years, Torbeck



"There is an education problem since Matthew. Our children stay at home. We bought materials for schools that we lost (in the storm)."

36-50 years, Tiburon



"The children have lost their books, their education materials, even birth certificates were lost."

36-50 years, Tiburon

FEARS OF CHOLERA, "CHOLERINE" AND ACCESS TO CARE

Affected communities spoke of a resurgence of cholera cases in their areas, as well as what they refer to as cholérine, which a milder diarrhea condition that occurs during cholera outbreaks. It is important to note, however, that when affected persons described their symptoms, they largely complained of constipation. Fears of a cholera outbreak post-Matthew (with nearly 8,900 cases countrywide reported as of 28 November by WHO) are compounded by limited local facilities for treatment and difficulty in accessing further-off centres due to poor road conditions. Many people who gave feedback to the Humanitarian Feedback Bulletin were also aware of ongoing vaccination campaigns against cholera at the time, but some did not know how to access the vaccine during campaigns or were unable to due to short supply.



"Cholérine is killing us in this area. The local hospital can't care for people with cholérine. My brother has it, as well as bad colic, and he needs care. I think that it's because of the dead animals, mosquitos, and flies that we are getting this sickness."

51-65 years, Coteaux



"Our main problem is cholera and cholérine. We don't have a health center. We need money to take a bus or motorcycle to take us to Port à Piment to access medical care."

31-35 years, Coteaux



"When someone has cholera, we sometimes have to wait up to an hour to get a car to bring the person to the cholera treatment center. Sometimes we even have to pay a motorbike to transport them to avoid them dying."

31-35 years, Tiburon



"Now cholera is affecting a lot of people, and people are getting cholérine too. Jean Marc was a young man who did health promotion about cholera. Now he is dead from cholera."

36-50 years, Coteaux




"A lot animals die in the water, that's why there is cholera."


36-50 years, Coteaux





HIGH AWARENESS OF AQUATABS, WATER AND PREVENTION


Feedback collected in affected areas shows significant awareness of AquaTabs as a means to treat tap and spring water, as well as of the importance of treating water to avoid bacterial illnesses such as cholera. As there has been an uptick of concerns surrounding the resurgence of cholera in hurricane-affected zones, so too has there been more expressed awareness of common sources of contraction and means of prevention. Concurrently, some affected communities spoke of worry about limited availability of AquaTabs as a treatment method, due to reliance on receiving them in aid distributions.

"People drink the water from the river. There are some who treat the water by adding an AquaTab. There are others who, despite the fact that they know they have to treat it, don't. But people know what they have to do to avoid getting cholera."
 36-50 years, Port-Salut

"Here we drink tap water and spring water. We add AquaTabs to treat it. There is a truck that passes to distribute water, but they only gave it to people they know. There are people who went to look for some water, but they couldn't find any"
 66-80 years, Coteaux


"Here we drink tap water and water from the well. After that we put AquaTabs to treat the water. There is a water truck that distributes water in the area but only their friends get some. Some people go to the truck but they don't give to them."
 21-25 years, Les Anglais


"The (hurricane) water destroyed our toilets. There is cholera in the area, but we put AquaTab tablettes in water before drinking it."
 14-20 years, Port Salut


"There are AquaTab tablets in large quantity now. You can go to a hospital to ask for more and they will give you loads."
 14-20 years, Port-Salut


CRITICAL SUPPORT NEEDED FOR LIVELIHOODS TWO MONTHS POST-MATTHEW

Affected communities across the South and Grand Anse expressed concern that they are still experiencing hardship from losses relating to their means of subsistence, and nearly two months after Hurricane Matthew hit, they do not have access to or cannot afford the necessary goods and materials to rebuild their livelihoods. People in villages such as Dame-Marie, Corail, and Les Irois expressed a great need for fishing materials in particular, whereas there is a widespread demonstrated need for specific seeds and livestock so affected persons may begin again to support themselves and their families.

"People continue to fish, but a lot of their fishing materials have been destroyed. The fishermen need to be supported."
 51-65 years, Coteaux

"We have lost everything. All of the livestock is dead, and there are no more seeds. We sold a lot of breadfruit and apricots before. The only thing left we can access is water."
 31-35 years, Tiburon

"Here we live from cultivating corn, beans, bananas, and pistachios. Everything is destroyed, we don't even have seeds. We have a variety of beans called 'pwa nord' that we have completely lost. We need to go to other areas in order to find this type of seed."
 31-35 years, Coteaux

"If you found coconut seedlings coming from somewhere else, it would be really useful for us, because our livelihood depends on coconuts."
 51-65 years, Tiburon