



COMMUNITY INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

WATER ACCESS CONSTRAINTS
MONONVILLE, HAITI



APRIL 2026

Executive Summary

Field data from Mononville reveals a critical gap between water infrastructure capacity and current demographic pressure in the 10th Communal Section of Orangers, requiring a targeted WASH assessment and technical response options.

Mononville is a high-altitude community with an active local structure, strong clergy involvement, and engaged community councils. Despite the destruction of its primary water infrastructure in 2010, the community has remained organised and committed, demonstrating a capacity to collectively manage resources. This level of local organisation is a key factor in supporting the long-term sustainability of any new water infrastructure.

Context and Constraints

Historical Impact:

A main water intake, operational before the earthquake, directly supplied the Nantif community. It was destroyed in 2010 and has never been restored. This loss created a dependency on a decentralised pump system that was not designed to meet current demand.

Geographic Constraints:

Local data indicates that road conditions and mountainous terrain make water trucking non-viable.

Access Reality:

Due to the lack of infrastructure, residents often begin queuing between 3:00 and 4:00am, using personal objects to hold their place in line.

Key Infrastructure Data

- **System status:** 13 pumps reduced to 5 operational
- **Population :** more than doubled since 2015; over 1,000 people per pump
- **Access reality:** restricted by locking systems and scheduled hours; collection limited to 2–3 hours per day
- **Queue times:** residents arrive from 3:00–4:00am during the dry season to secure access

Community Impact

- **Geographic constraints:** mountainous terrain and limited road access make water trucking non-viable
- **System pressure:** extreme scarcity accelerating pump degradation and increasing tensions
- **Systemic risk:** without replacing the volume lost in 2010, the community faces a credible risk of complete system failure

Community Voice : Nantif, Mononville

"The kiosks still functioning are insufficient to meet the needs of the entire population. They are constantly overloaded, with long queues. Approximately 90% of residents are forced to walk long distances, often several kilometres, to access water. It frequently happens that people return home without water after hours of waiting."

— Rév. Exantus Luczer , Administrator, Église Saint Vincent de Paul, Nantif

Context Overview

The water access challenges in Mononville result from infrastructure loss, demographic pressure, and limited access to public services.

The main water intake was destroyed in the 2010 earthquake and never restored, leaving the community dependent on a decentralised pump network that is inadequate for current demand.

Population growth, including displacement from surrounding areas, has significantly increased pressure on already limited infrastructure.

The mountainous terrain restricts movement and access. During the dry season (November to May), water availability decreases further, compounding the situation.

Mononville is considered a low-state-presence area, not under armed group control, but facing limited institutional coverage and minimal public service infrastructure. As a result, water access and infrastructure coordination are managed primarily at the community level.

To prevent complete system failure, pumps operate on controlled schedules and are locked between access periods. Water collection is carried out primarily by women and children, often in the early hours of the morning.

Situation Analysis

Source and Validation

This report draws on a signal captured via AlerteUnité, a community platform dedicated to surfacing risks and service disruptions.

On 8 April 2026, residents of Mononville reported a rapid deterioration in water access. This information was validated by field contacts.

System Status

The current system is fragmented and uneven, with few functioning infrastructures remaining. Of the five operational pumps:

- Two in Madème, installed through international NGO interventions, are the most reliable
- Two in Nantif, under community coordination, serve as key access points
- One additional pump operates with limited capacity

The remainder of the infrastructure is largely artisanal, with reduced durability and a high failure rate.

Access Conditions

Water access is restricted and managed to preserve existing infrastructure:

- Access organised in time slots (up to 3 hours)
- Some residents walk up to 1 hour with no guarantee of access during the dry season
- Queues begin as early as 3:00–4:00am
- The dry season (November–May) creates severe constraints

Local Management

In the absence of external support, the community has developed mechanisms to maintain minimal water access under significant pressure:

- Pumps are locked between access periods to prevent mechanical failure
- Residents contribute to repairs and basic maintenance, though without the capacity to sustain or renew infrastructure at the level current demand requires
- Access is coordinated by the Nantif / Saint-Vincent-de-Paul committee

Community-Identified Solutions

"The population of Mononville, 10th Section of Orangers, is facing a serious drinking water problem. All kiosks are out of service, and those that remain are insufficient to serve even a quarter of the population." **Field data via AlerteUnité, 8 April 2026**

Feasibility Assessment

Field observations, corroborated by an AlerteUnité signal validated by two local sources, confirm that Mononville's mountainous terrain renders both surface water solutions and water trucking non-viable. The ongoing degradation of existing manual pumps further underscores the need for more durable solutions.

Drawing on local experience and functioning systems observed nearby, the community identifies solar-powered drilling as the most appropriate option. This is grounded in three observations:

- Results seen in neighbouring communities, with a functioning system located approximately 30 minutes away
- Geographic constraints that limit surface water solutions in mountainous terrain
- Access limitations that make supply from external sources unrealistic



Intervention Options

Primary Option	Alternative Option	Not Viable
Solar-Powered Borehole	3 - 5 Strategically Distributed Wells	Water Trucking
■ Identified as the most viable option ■ Supported by a functioning nearby model ■ Suited to local geological conditions ■ Recommended site: Nantif / Saint-Vincent-de-Paul (approx. 4,000 residents)	■ Complementary or alternative if drilling is not feasible ■ Must account for walking distances in mountainous terrain ■ Placement supported by local committee knowledge	■ Mountainous terrain limits access ■ Insufficient road network ■ Roads deteriorate rapidly after rainfall, making transport non-operational

Community Profile and Capacity for Action

Mononville has strong local coordination mechanisms developed over years of managing water access without external support. The Nantif / Saint-Vincent-de-Paul committee oversees water points, organises daily access schedules, and maintains communication across the community.

Structured practices are in place to regulate use and preserve existing equipment:

- Access organised by time slots, with pumps locked between periods to prevent mechanical failure
- Maintenance carried out through collective effort, relying on artisanal practices and long-standing local knowledge
- A structured community anchor point that can facilitate implementation and monitoring of any new intervention

Community Management and Conditions for Sustainability

The community is able to manage day-to-day operations within a structured framework:

- Access oversight, usage organisation, and basic monitoring
- Routine maintenance carried out locally, within observed limits
- Complex technical failures requiring specialised expertise

The sustainability of any system will depend on appropriate technical support, adherence to usage and maintenance boundaries, and access to qualified assistance.

After Five Collective maintains an active field presence through community verifiers and local partners, ensuring continuous validation of conditions and a direct link to local structures. In this context, the community is a key partner for implementation and monitoring, with structured support provided through AlerteUnité.

While this self-reliance is a genuine strength, it carries risks. Volunteer fatigue, the absence of technical backstop support, and the gradual erosion of artisanal maintenance capacity are vulnerabilities any intervention must address. External support must complement existing structures, not burden them further.



Field Infrastructure Observations

The images below document the current state of water infrastructure in Mononville and highlight a high level of degradation and a limited capacity to meet demand. They confirm the constraints identified through community data. These observations confirm a fragmented system, with the majority of infrastructure degraded or non-functional, and significant pressure on the points still in service.



Fig. 1 — Destroyed water intake reservoir, former main supply point (pre-2010)



Fig. 2 — Non-functional community pump, overtaken by vegetation



Fig. 3 — Pump installed on rocky ground, illustrating the constraints of site placement



Fig. 4 — Abandoned and deteriorated pump



Fig. 5 — Functional pump currently in use

About This Report

Prepared by After Five Collective, 20 April 2026
Operating AlerteUnité | Community Intelligence Platform for Resilience
Submitted to the WASH Cluster in Haiti

This report provides community-sourced intelligence on water access constraints in Mononville, Haiti, to inform targeted humanitarian response, infrastructure planning, and actor coordination.

After Five Collective collects, structures, and validates data surfaced by communities through AlerteUnité, transforming local observations into coherent, actionable information. This report draws on repeated, community-validated signals indicating that the current situation has reached a threshold requiring institutional attention.

Our role is to facilitate coordination by connecting field intelligence to the actors positioned to respond. We work with partners committed to evidence-based solutions and responsible implementation.

Access to safe and reliable drinking water is fundamental to health, stability, and human dignity. The situation in Mononville calls for swift, evidence-informed action.



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