



OVERVIEW

- To bolster underfunded humanitarian activities, Haiti receives US\$ 8 million from CERF
- Water quality and dislodging activities in camps keep deteriorating
- Relocation process of the 20,000 displaced of Champs de Mars starts
- Haiti, the Dominican Republic and partners launch a call to action against cholera

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

FUNDING

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocates US\$ 8 million to Haiti

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated US\$ 8 million to the humanitarian response in Haiti in order to bolster humanitarian activities which are currently underfunded. The 2011 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) amounting to US\$ 382 million only received 55 per cent of the total requested.

The country still faces a humanitarian crisis due to the presence of more than half a million people in camps created in the aftermath of the earthquake. A cholera epidemic has so far killed 7,000 people and a situation of food insecurity is affecting 45 per cent of the population.

CERF funding will be allocated to priority projects addressing the most pressing needs of the vulnerable population still living in camps. Validation of priority areas identified by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country team (HCT) will be finalized in the coming weeks.

The CERF receives voluntary contributions from UN Member States, NGOs, local governments, private sector and individuals. The Fund allocates one third of all contributions received to neglected underfunded crises each year. It is managed by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, on the basis of priorities identified by the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator.

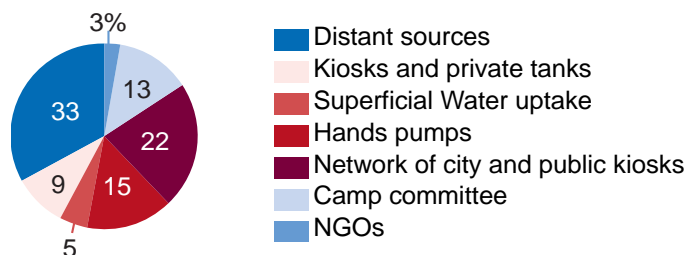
IDP

Further deterioration of water quality and dislodging activities in camps

The quality of drinking water in camps has deteriorated, according to the results of recent chlorine tests conducted by the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA) in December 2011.

The decline in water quality coincides with the end of free water distributions in camps through water trucking, in accordance with the national strategy developed by DINEPA. Only three per cent of households in camps are now receiving water provided by an NGO.

Some 47% of the water tests conducted in households are of poor quality, compared to 29% in early December. Tests also revealed that 44 per cent of the water tested in water points (bladder tank) are of poor quality, compared to 26% in the last report. Only 55 per cent of household in camps drink chlorinated water.



This decline can be attributed to low water chlorination activities conducted by the 82 water management committees set up in camps, according to the WASH Cluster in its latest situation report. These committees, which cover 13 per cent of the water consumed by

households, have been established by NGOs as part of their exit strategy from the free water distribution system.

The WASH Cluster also indicates that a third of households in camps have access to water from a remote water source. For 35 per cent of them, this source of water is not chlorinated. In addition, a quarter of households get water through the city network and public kiosks, of which 18 per cent are not chlorinated.

Moreover, 50.7 per cent of hand-washing facilities in camps are non functional, 57 per cent do not have soap in sufficient quantity and 64 per cent do not have water in sufficient quantity. Over 37 per cent of non functional hand-washing stations are located in four camps: Golf Delmas 48, Terrain Accra, Tabarre ISA and Kan Neptune.

In December, the percentage of sites with desludging activities fell by 18.1 per cent compared to November while 356 latrines needed to be permanently closed, reports the WASH Cluster.

IRC ends its programs in 31 camps

Due to a lack of funding, International Rescue Committee (IRC) announced the end of its water and sanitation activities as of 30 January in 31 camps of Port-au-Prince, Pétion-Ville, Delmas, and Tabarre.

The organization explains that exit strategies have been implemented to transfer responsibilities to central and WASH committees in camps. IRC reports that it will maintain until February 29 its cholera related activities funded through the Emergency Relief and Response Fund (ERRF) managed by OCHA.

Launch of the Champs de Mars camp relocation process

To mark the two-year anniversary of the earthquake on 12 January, the Haitian government announced the launch of the relocation process of 20,000 Haitians living in the camp of Champ de Mars.

Funded by the Government of Canada for a total amount of US\$ 20 million, this initiative will kick start in late February. It aims at relocating the displaced population to their neighbourhood of origin and rehabilitating Champs de Mars by 2013.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) explains that the project will help restore in areas of return some 500 non official businesses set up in the camp, most of which are owned by women. It also includes training of 50 entrepreneurs and the creation of 2,000 construction related jobs (debris removal, reconstruction and renovation of damaged

housing). Construction training will also be offered to 240 Haitian workers.

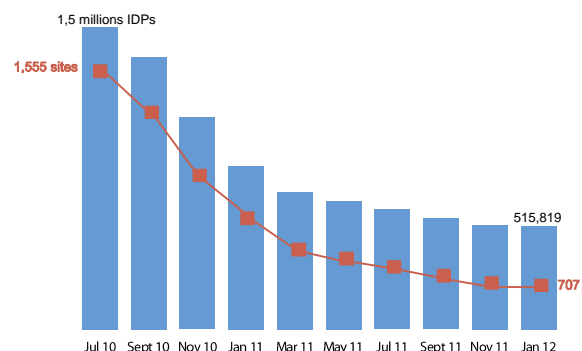
The program is technically supported by UNDP which will be responsible for assessing the housing needs of families, distributing grants, conducting debris removal and renovation of damaged houses, among other activities.

Other relocation initiatives are taking place through the project 16 / 6 launched by the government with the support of the international community. With a total budget of nearly US\$ 79 million, the project 16 / 6 is intended to facilitate the reconstruction of 16 neighbourhoods¹ through the rehabilitation of housing, access to basic services and the creation of income-generating opportunities.

The project 16 / 6 is also designed to facilitate the return of IDPs originally from those 16 neighbourhoods and who are living in six priority camps set up in Place Boyer, Place Saint Pierre, Carl Brouard, Mais Gate / Airport, Vincent Gymnasium. Those six camps totalled 5,239 households, or 30,000 people. Since the implementation of the project, residents of camps Place Boyer and Place St Pierre were relocated in their area of origin.

Slight decrease in the number of camp residents

Haitians left homeless by the 12 January earthquake continue to leave IDP camps. From 519,164 last November, the number of IDP went down to 515,819 as of January, confirming a bi-monthly rate of decline of 6%, according to IOM latest Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).



Source: IOM DTM January 2012

This slight decrease is one of the slowest observed since IDPs have started to leave the camps in September 2010 and confirms that the exit rate from camps continues to slow down.

¹ Morne Hercule, Morne Lazard, Nérette, Delmas 60 Argentine, Panaméricaine Haute, Panaméricaine Bas, Villa Rosa, Bas Canapé Vert, Bois Patate, Jean-Baptiste, Mapou/Mont Elbo, Maïs Gate1 et 2, Barbancourt, Carrefour Clercine, Fond Delmas 31 et 33

The number of sites also decreased by 51 during this period, from 758 in November 2011 to 707 in January 2012.

Data on the number of tenants living in the camps have not varied significantly since the November DTM. Tenants represent 78% of the current population in camps while owners make up 19%.

The report also shows that the closure of camps on private land is faster than those located on public land. A decrease of 42% in the number of sites located on private land was observed in January 2012, while the number of sites located on public land decreased by 18%. Currently, there are 508 sites on private land and 190 sites on public land.

50 young Haitians from camp Jean-Marie Vincent complete professional training

A total of 50 young Haitians living in the camp Jean Marie Vincent Camp, the largest IDP site in the country, have completed a technical training on the maintenance and repair of cellular phones. The training also included the development of entrepreneurship skills.

Funded by MINUSTAH for an amount of 84,565 US dollars and implemented by its Community Violence Reduction (CVR) Section, the program aims to reduce violence in IDP camps through vocational training of young people and support for income-generating activities.

Upon completion of the program, the trainees received a kit containing a mobile phone, an inverter, batteries and cables, a tool box, a 50-watt solar panel, pieces of small furniture as well as 2,500 gourdes (\$US 61).

Since 2007, the RVC Section has focused on crime prevention in urban communities that are the most marginalized and vulnerable to risks related to the presence of criminal elements. It has provided opportunities for income-generating activities, training and coaching to young people of these communities, but also vulnerable groups such as women and girls.

UN annual report: Tangible progress achieved two years after the earthquake

Tangible progress has been made by the humanitarian community in response to the earthquake and the cholera epidemic, according to the 2011 [annual United Nations Report in Haiti](#).

"These results are real and their impact should not be underestimated" says Nigel Fisher, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Haiti.

The report spells out progress and outlines the work of the United Nations family in Haiti over the

last year in areas ranging from the rule of law to the protection of IDPs.

Housing

The report notes that the United Nations, in support of the government's housing and urban planning efforts, is implementing four joint programmes with a total budget of US\$121.9 million: two debris management programmes (41.9 million), one return to the neighbourhoods programme (50 million) and one programme supporting reconstruction (30 million). Of this budget, US\$ 101.9 million are provided by the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF).

The 16 / 6 project, launched in August 2011 by President Michel Martelly and the co-chair of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC), President William J. Clinton, aims at facilitating the rehabilitation of 16 neighborhoods spread over six communes in Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and enabling 5,000 households living in camps to find adequate housing.

In December, 1,275 families living in two of the six targeted camps in the public squares of Saint-Pierre and Boyer were able to find alternative housing and leave the camps.

Today 50% of the debris have been cleared in Port-au-Prince and Léogâne. 58 engineers were trained in seismic engineering and 1,300 masons in damaged housing repair.

Emergency response

The report indicates that with the support of the United Nations, fourteen evacuation centers were rehabilitated and seven new centers, with a hosting capacity of 15,000 people, were built in the Ouest, Sud Est and Artibonite departments.

Close to 30,000 residents from some 20 neighbourhoods and displacement camps have benefited from infrastructure works (drainage, backfill, construction of canals and bridges) that helped reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters. These initiatives created over 2,880 temporary jobs. Eleven contingency plans (a national plan and a plan for each department) have also been developed.

A National Data Centre was established at the Bureau of Mines and Energy to strengthen the country's seismological observation and a map of seismic hazard was developed.

Environment

Approximately 2,000 linear meters of bank protection work has been completed, 27,000 meters of irrigation canals rehabilitated or constructed and nearly 340 km of ravines protected.

Some 15,000 farmers were trained in soil conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

In addition, 450 acres of watershed have been developed and forest and fruit seedlings planted on 1,200 hectares of land.

Education

Education partners contributed to the construction and rehabilitation of 636 schools, including 477 semi-permanent and 159 permanent ones, representing close to 16 per cent of destroyed or unusable buildings.



Children attend class at Ecole Nationale Celie Lilavois. Photo credit UNICEF/ Marco Domino

For the 2011-2012 school year, 15,000 primary school teachers have received and are using basic educational materials, and 750,000 pupils who started the new school year were provided with age-adapted learning material.

Support was provided to the Haitian government in the implementation of its National School Feeding Programme to provide a daily warm meal to 1.1 million children.

Employment

The report notes that since 2010, hundreds of high-intensity labour projects were implemented, creating temporary employment for almost 400,000 Haitians including, on average, 40 per cent women.

Support was given to 500 artisanal seed production groups to ensure the provision of quality seeds to small farmers, reaching 125,000 households.

With the development of an important training component on urban and peri-urban agriculture, 34,000 families now have a vegetable garden that not only enables them to diversify their diet but also to sell agricultural production.

Health

Since the outbreak of the cholera epidemic, more than 3 million people have received water treatment products and 700,000 families were trained on the importance of hygiene throughout

the country. In addition, 1,400 trainers and 5,200 mobilisers were trained on cholera prevention and hygiene promotion.

In 2011, 62,500 women received free health care during pregnancy and childbirth from 62 institutions in ten departments.

Since April 2011, nearly 109,000 children aged six months to five years and 65,000 pregnant and lactating women have been treated for malnutrition.

Despite the progress and results achieved, we cannot ignore the enormous challenges that the country is facing, concludes the report. "The glass is 10 per cent full. We must now fill the remaining 90 per cent", notes the Humanitarian Coordinator Nigel Fisher.

UNICEF annual report: The state of Haitian children has improved

Two years after the earthquake that devastated Haiti, the situation of children in the country is slowly improving although many challenges remain to be addressed, according to the 2011 annual [report](#) by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

According to the report, UNICEF has helped over 750,000 children go back to school and more than 80,000 of them are now enrolled in 193 schools. Children were treated in 314 therapeutic feeding programs supported by UNICEF built by the agency following seismic standards. Over 120,000 children benefited from 520 child friendly spaces.



Photo credit UNICEF/ Marco Domino

A major step has been the strengthening of the legal framework for children in institutions. To date, 336 centers were assessed and over 13,400 children were enrolled in these institutions. The

report notes however that among the 4.3 million children under the age of 18, many of them still

lack protection and development opportunities.

CHOLERA RESPONSE

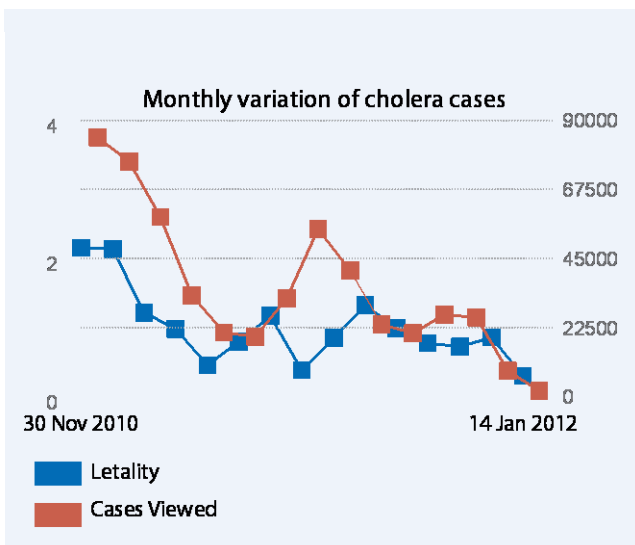
With the dry season, the cholera epidemic abates

The intensity of the cholera epidemic has declined since December 2011. This trend has been confirmed during the first three weeks of January 2012, according to the Health Cluster. However, the progressive departure of NGOs, which have so far played an important role in the management of Cholera Treatment Centers and Units at the community level, is particularly challenging. The Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) does not yet have the capacity to coordinate the response and the national surveillance system is not able to keep up with the epidemic's pace of evolution. In addition, sanitation and access to clean water and medical care remain poor.

In December, a little over a year after the onset of the epidemic in Haiti, the cholera epidemic had infected 500,000 people and killed 7,000 others. Some 20,000 reported cases and 359 deaths have been recorded in the Dominican Republic.

PAHO / WHO notes that Haiti is experiencing the largest epidemic in the world today and the situation is expected to worsen with the arrival of the rainy season in April. Cholera outbreaks may reach peaks of contamination up to a thousand people a day.

To prevent the disease from becoming endemic on the island of Hispaniola, partners and health authorities of both countries have pledged to develop and implement joint strategies to



Source: MSPP 14 January 2011

Haiti and the Dominican Republic unite against cholera

The authorities of the Haiti and the Dominican Republic, two countries sharing the island of Hispaniola, in partnership with the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO / WHO), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and UNICEF launched on 11 January a call for action to eradicate cholera on the island. A conference was held that day simultaneously in Port-au-Prince, Santo Domingo and Washington DC.

TOTAL CUMULATIVE CHOLERA CASES
525,787

NUMBER OF DEATHS
7,025

MORTALITY
1.3%

eradicate cholera by improving drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services. Access to sanitation facilities and drinking water in Haiti is lower than in other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Only 63% of Haitians have access to improved sources of drinking water.

In his [24 January speech](#) before the U.S. Congress, PAHO Deputy Director Dr. Jon Andrus said that "The presence of cholera is a major obstacle to Haiti's efforts to "build back better" after the January 2010 earthquake. It is an obstacle to economic development. It is an obstacle to private investment in Haiti. [...] Cholera in Haiti threatens job growth." Andrus said that cholera in Haiti, which is currently producing some 200 new cases per day, also represents a public health threat to the rest of the Caribbean and to the Americas as a whole.


RECONSTRUCTION

More than 60 000 displaced persons will move to a safe home

A 33.7 million euro project will allow 60,000 people displaced by the earthquake to return to a safe home in an improved urban environment. The project was launched on 10 January by the European Union and the Haitian government.

It is co-financed by UN Habitat which contributes 200,000 euros and the French Development Agency which granted 10.5 million euros to the project.

It will be implemented in the neighborhoods of Martissant and Baillergeau in Port-au-Prince, and promote the repair and reconstruction of nearly 11,000 homes damaged or destroyed by the earthquake. Also included are the development of urban infrastructures (public areas, access to shops and services, roads), the establishment of basic social services and support to capacity building of national authorities.

To help rebuild the country, the European Union pledged 1.2 billion euros, of which 522 million will come from the European Commission. To date, the Commission has disbursed 400 million euros, or 75% of the amount pledged.

In addition, the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission (ECHO) has disbursed 150 million euros which allowed the provision of emergency shelters to 1.5 million people, the distribution of construction materials and the building of temporary shelters for earthquake victims.

The Haiti Reconstruction Fund allocates US\$ 274 million to 17 projects

Of the US\$ 364 million received so far, the Steering Committee of the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) has allocated 274 million dollars to the implementation of 17 reconstruction projects, in accordance with priorities set by the Government of Haiti. Projects are supervised by partner entities: the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and the United Nations, and implemented by the Haitian Government, NGOs, or UN agencies.

Housing projects, a priority of the HRF, will receive US\$ 120 million of the total, including US\$ 30 million for the project 16 neighborhoods / 6 camps and US\$ 42 million for debris removal.

These allocations have led notably to the relocation in safe housing of people living in camps, the removal of 171,810 cubic meters of debris from streets and public spaces and the creation of jobs for over 3,300 people. Funding was also used to fill the government's budget

deficit for the year 2010 and implement education and risk and disaster reduction projects.

The Prime Minister's Office acts temporarily as a substitute for the Commission since its mandate ended on 21 October 2011. The commission was tasked with identifying, assessing and submitting funding requests to the HRF.



Workers removing debris from inaccessible areas.
Photo credit: UNDP

Eighteen months after its creation, the Fund for the Reconstruction of Haiti (HRF) continues to receive additional contributions to fund post-earthquake reconstruction projects with a US\$ 50 million allocation committed over the past three months. This brings the total amount pledged by 19 donors since the creation of the Fund in June 2010 to US\$ 392 million, which accounts for nearly 20% of all international resources disbursed to date. Of this amount, 364 million has been disbursed and transferred to the HRF.

The HRF is a partnership between the international community and the Haitian Government to fund post-earthquake reconstruction. The HRF mobilizes, coordinates and allocates contributions to fund projects and high priority programs and provide budget support

Launch of the first forum on reconstruction

The first Forum on reconstruction took place on January 23 under the theme "The reconstruction has started", with the government, the private sector and the international community discussing challenges and progress faced by the country where 77% of the population lives in rural areas.

During the forum, the Prime Minister of Haiti announced that rebuilding the country was the top priority of his government and that a set of strategies was already being implemented in areas such as land planning, construction of social housing and public buildings meeting seismic standards.

2012 will be the year of economic recovery targeting 8% of growth through the implementation of a hundred projects, much of which is already funded, he also said.

He added that the government will launch the construction of some twenty buildings to relocate public administration structures and hundreds of thousands of people still living in tents.

The Humanitarian Coordinator, Nigel Fisher, also presented the annual report of the United Nations in Haiti. He noted that significant progress had been made two years after the earthquake with a camp population down by 65 per cent and the removal of more than half of the 10 million cubic meters of debris generated by the earthquake.

The Humanitarian Coordinator also noted that a national cholera surveillance system, led by the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) was now in place and operating throughout the country. A national contingency plan and ten departmental plans had also been developed with the support of the international community.

IN BRIEF

The UN Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, Michel Forst, will be in the country until 8 February to assess the human rights situation since [his last mission](#) in September 2011. The Independent Expert, who started his mission on 31 January, will hold a press conference on February 8 at 11 am in the conference room of MINUSTAH logistics base to present his preliminary observations on the outcome of his visit.

The U.S. government donated twelve rescue boats, four vehicles and 11,000 radios to the Haitian authorities. This donation is part of the

U.S. government's efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Department of Civil Protection

(DPC) to prepare and respond to natural disasters.

With a US\$ 30 million grant, the U.S. Department of Defense also financed the construction of nine emergency operation centers and warehouses, eight schools and eight community centers, six medical clinics and fourteen fire stations.

As of 1 January 2012, the Logistics Cluster is providing logistics and storage services for the humanitarian community on a cost recovery basis. For more information and / or clarification, please contact the Cluster at the following email address: haiti@logcluster.org.

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