



OVERVIEW

- CERF US\$ 8 million grant goes to 5 camp-based underfunded activities
- Closure of Champs de Mars, one of the largest IDP camps, starts
- Launch of national campaign against hunger

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

FUNDING

Five priority camp-based activities receive CERF US\$ 8 million funding

A US\$ 8 million grant from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has been allocated to five priority activities in IDP camps where 490,545 people affected by the earthquake still rely on critical life-saving programmes.

This first allocation originates from CERF window for underfunded emergencies. Haiti was deemed eligible together with 12 other countries such as the Central African Republic, Chad and Ivory Coast.

In 2011, the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) of US\$ 382 million was 55 per cent funded. So far, the 2012 CAP of US\$ 231 million is two per cent funded mainly in the form of a carryover from last year.

Underfunding led to the withdrawal of many partners and the closure of programs essential to the survival of the displaced.

CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2012

REQUIRED FUNDING
FOR HAITI

\$231 million

CONTRIBUTIONS

\$4.9 million (2%)

UNMET

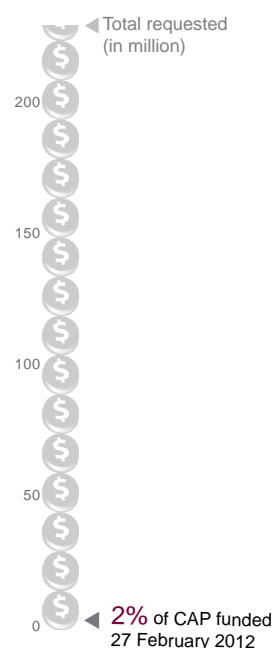
\$226 million

This CERF funding prioritizes the provision of essential services in camps such as water, hygiene, sanitation (WASH), camp management, nutrition, protection from sexual violence and cholera response.

Some US\$ 1.9 million will be allocated to the provision of camp management services to hundreds of thousands of people living in the camps of Port-au-Prince metropolitan area that are not targeted by return-to-neighbourhood-of-origin projects.

Some 7,700 IDP households will also benefit from emergency shelter distributions. With the coming rainy and hurricane seasons, the need to replace or reinforce tarps for remaining vulnerable IDP households in camps is urgent. Those families continue to live in tents and emergency shelters that were provided to them immediately following the earthquake two years ago.

An amount of US\$ 3.5 million will be disbursed to address gaps in the provision of basic water, sanitation and hygiene services. Due to funding shortage and the subsequent withdrawal of humanitarian actors, water and sanitation conditions in camps have deteriorated, exposing IDPs to serious public health threats. Most



Appeal launched in December 2012
Source: Financial Tracking System FTS - 27 February 2012

emergency toilets installed in 2010 and beginning of 2011 were not designed to last more than six to twelve months, and desludging programmes have progressively been reduced in 2011.

CERF Funding :

US\$ 8 million

5 Priority sectors :
Shelter/CCCM, WASH, Nutrition, Protection, Health

7 Projects

5 Implementing partners:
IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, PAHO

Source: OCHA

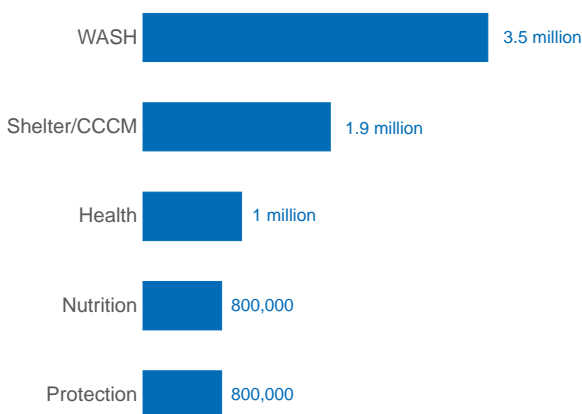
Other priorities include supporting water committees in IDP camps to ensure availability of potable water, particularly as it relates to the provision of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) in case of a cholera outbreak.

Up to 50 water points will be repaired or rehabilitated, 250 sanitation facilities in IDP camps maintained or repaired and 14 sites provided with mitigation works. Solid waste management system will be maintained in 30 sites, 240 mobile toilets desludged and maintained. Up to 60,000 IDPs will receive cholera prevention training.

CERF funding for WASH activities in Champs de Mars will kick in April when water and hygiene programs funded by the Emergency Relief Response Fund (ERRF) come to an end.

To fight moderate malnutrition in camps, CERF will also allocate a US\$ 800,000 grant to treat 9,000 children under five and 6,000 pregnant or lactating women. The provision of nutritional supplements will be conducted from April to December 2012.

Breakdown of 2012 CERF funding by sector in US\$



Source: OCHA

Due to a significant decrease in funding in 2012, it was expected that stocks of nutritional supplements would be depleted as early as March.

CERF allocation of US\$ 1 million will also be invested in programmes to help victims of sexual violence in camps. It will seek to strengthen a Port-au-Prince based 24 hours/7days emergency call center for SGBV victims and boost immediate medical referral. Focusing on IDP sites located in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, it will also provide technical assistance to local partners on data collection and management. It will support existing shelters home to survivors of SGBV and their relatives.

In light of increased risks of cholera contamination, CERF funds of US\$ 1 million will also be allocated to the reactivation of brigades tasked with leading awareness campaigns, screening and referring suspected cases and treating mild cases.

Other cholera-related activities will include improving case management in hospitals, assisting Cholera Treatment Centers and Units (CTCs and CTUs) and providing essential medicines and WASH items.



Some 600 families leave Camp Champ de Mars

The first 610 of the families who settled on the Champs de Mars in the aftermath of the earthquake have been able to go back to their neighbourhood of origin. With a US\$ 20 million grant from the Canadian Development Agency (CIDA), the relocation project will allow all 4,600 families living in tents on the main square of the capital city to leave by next August. The project is implemented by IOM, UNDP, UNOPS and ILO.

These families have been relocated in houses of their own choosing. They received an allocation of 20,000 gourdes (US\$ 500) to pay the rent for one year, and 1,000 gourdes (US\$ 25) for their travel expenses. Agencies involved in the project inspected the selected homes to make sure they were not located in areas at risk of flooding or landslide.

During this first wave of relocation, priority was given to the most vulnerable families, such as pregnant women, mothers with children under 5 years old, elderly, single parents, disabled people and patients with tuberculosis or HIV.

Several sustainable housing solutions are currently implemented as part of the reconstruction process. The building of 3, 000 houses is underway at Morne-à-Cabrit and in the town des Orangers in the Ouest Department. The

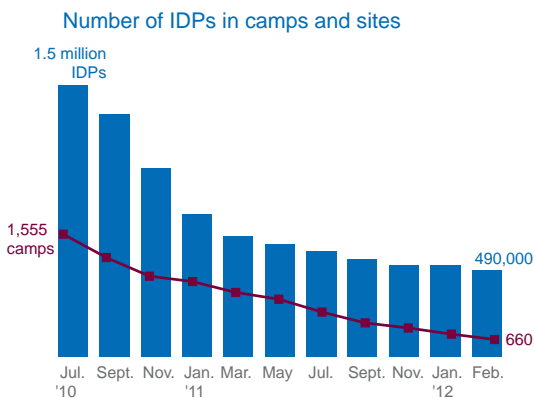
government is currently working on the development of lending and financial eligibility criteria for the acquisition of these homes. The most vulnerable families will benefit from more flexible purchase procedures in terms of interest rates and financing process.

The closure of camps in Haiti remains a priority of the government and the humanitarian community. A strategic framework was developed that focuses on the return of IDPs to their neighbourhoods of origin.

With the relocation of these 610 families from Champs de Mars, the total number of households who left the camps through the strategy increased from 4, 061 to 4, 671. Nine camps have been closed. Between March and August 2012, IDPs of camps Canape Vert, Mais Gaté 1 and 2 and the Primature in Port-au-Prince metropolitan area should also benefit from relocation programs.

Number of IDPs below half a million

According to the results provided by IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), camp population declined from 515, 960 in January to 490, 545 in February 2012. This is a five per cent decrease, which confirms that the pace of exit from camps continues to slowdown. The total number of sites decreased by 47 during this reporting period, from 707 to 660.



Source DTM/IOM

The report also shows that there is still a tendency toward polarization in large camps. The majority of the displaced population (58 per cent) is concentrated in 52 large sites which represent only eight per cent of all sites. Each of these camps is home to 500 households.

The municipalities of Tabarre and Port-au-Prince, where relocation and return programs were implemented through the Project 16/6, experienced the largest decline. In Tabarre, the number of IDP households declined from 9,086 in January to 7,394 in February. In Port-au-Prince, 32,976 displaced households remain in camps in February, compared to 34,242 in January 2012.

Outside the metropolitan area, the town of Léogâne hosts the largest IDP population with 2,072 households.

Data regarding the status of camp residents remain unchanged. Tenants represent 78 per cent of the current camp population while owners account for 19 per cent.



Threats of eviction from camps affect 95,000 people

Close to 95,000 IDPs in 162 camps are faced with threats of eviction, according to IOM in its February Eviction Report. This represents 19 per cent of the total number of IDPs currently living in camps. The report notes that during the last two months, 10 camps hosting 1,395 people were evicted. An additional five sites under eviction have been newly identified and will receive assistance.

The total case load of threats of eviction reached 396 since records started in July 2010, of which 128 have been emptied and closed. Some 106 cases have been successfully resolved through mediation by the CCCM Cluster and partners, 128 are still going through a mediation process and 9 cases have been temporarily resolved.

Delmas has been the most affected by eviction, with 126 IDP sites (32%) under threat, followed by Petionville and Tabarre. Information collected in the regions shows that Petit Goâve is the commune with the highest number of sites affected, followed by Léogâne, Gressier, Jacmel, and Grand Goâve.



Some 310,000 people might remain in camps at the end of 2012 in the absence of housing solutions

Based on current activity and impact projections, the CCCM Cluster Coordination Unit (CCU) is projecting that 312,501 IDPs, the equivalent of 74,405 households, will remain stranded in camps at the end of 2012 if no additional housing solutions are identified.

In order to address limited targeting of camp-based beneficiaries with transitional shelters, the Cluster is advocating the funding of an additional 20,000 T-Shelters primarily for camp-based residents. This figure is based on the capacity to deliver T-Shelters in 2012, which in turn is based on the rate of delivery in the second half of 2011.

The Cluster says it will also continue to press for the financing of an additional 30,000 rental subsidy solutions, alongside the proposed increase in T-Shelter assistance. This activity can be strengthened by micro-credit initiatives to

further encourage the development of the rental housing stock through private initiatives.

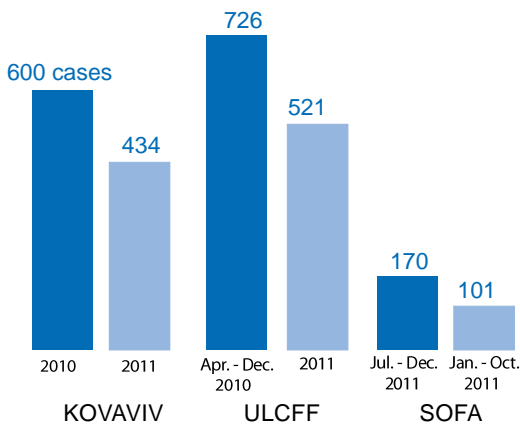
The full application of 30,000 additional rental assistance solutions and 20,000 additional transitional shelters to camp population will not be sufficient to facilitate full camp closure under current impact projections. These figures allow space for an increase in the targeted delivery of permanent housing solutions in neighbourhoods, formalisation of camps and wider housing development to assist a further 24,000 camp-based families, according to the Cluster.



Violence against women living in camps drops

Women and girls living in camps are less confronted with situations of violence, reports the platform of national NGOs promoting human rights POHDH, in a statement released on 2 February.

Cases of violence against women in camps



Source : POHDH

All three sources quoted in the statement confirm a downward trend in the number of cases.

KOVAVIV recorded a decline of 72 per cent of cases of sexual violence, from 600 from January to December 2010 to 434 during the same period in 2011.

The Unit for Combating Violence against Women (ULCFF) of the National Haitian Police (PNH) received 726 complaints from April to December 2010, against 521 for the entire year of 2011.

SOFA recorded 170 cases from July to December 2010, against 101 from January to October 2011.



IOM launches Tap Tap, a sitcom to help mitigate post-earthquake trauma

Tap Tap is the name of the first television series produced by IOM to help Haitians still living in camps and communities devastated by the

earthquake recover from the trauma left by the 12 January quake.



Loaded with humor and taking its name from the brightly colored trucks used for public transportation, Tap Tap aims to raise awareness of the problems of mass displacement and natural disasters.

The comedy depicts slices of real life in which Haitians can relate to.

The first public release of Tap Tap, directed by Laudel Chery, a young Haitian filmmaker, took place on 27 January in Jalousie, a neighborhood of Petion-Ville devastated by the earthquake. It is partly inspired by the British sitcom Steptoe and Son, released in the UK in the 70s and 80s.

In the first episode, the tap tap winds its way through areas devastated by the earthquake, past ravines and hillsides with camps clinging to the sides, through wealthier areas and the very heart of the capital. We follow the adventures of the owner-driver Mercurieu, his Facebook-loving son and the manager who endured the hardship of a restavek life.

It is not the first time that UN agencies tap into the Haitian culture for awareness raising purposes. Last year, UNESCO published a cartoon featuring a character already famous in Haiti called Ti Joel. Through short stories, Ti Joel emphasizes the importance of hand-washing, the most inexpensive and effective means to prevent cholera, diarrhea and pneumonia.

The first series of Tap Tap is available at the following address: <http://tinyurl.com/TapTapOne>



Volume of excreta from IDP camps treated at Morne-à-Cabrit declines

The percentage of excreta originating from IDP camps and treated at the first official wastewater and excreta treatment site declined from 36 in December to 22 in January, according to a January report from the Directorate for Potable Water and Sanitation (DINEPA). This decrease is attributed to the withdrawal of NGOs operating in camps which are no longer able to conduct desludging activities of latrines.

In contrast, the percentage of excreta coming to the site from health centers and other locations increased respectively from 16 in December to 18 in January, and from 48 to 65.

Funded by ECHO, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) managed by OCHA, UNICEF and the American Red Cross for a total of US\$ 2.6 million, the site opened three months ago in Morne-à-Cabrit, commune of Croix des Bouquets. It has a daily capacity of 500 m³ and treated 17,900 m³ of human waste since its inception.

DINEPA fleet of desludging trucks operated by UNOPS accounts for 18 per cent of the total volume of excreta received at the site although it is not functioning at full capacity. Donated by OFDA and UNICEF, only five of the 32 trucks were operational in January. The private fleet of JEDCO accounts for 30 per cent of the total volume of waste treated in Morne-à-Cabrit.

A new waste treatment site was identified in Les Cayes in the Sud department. Haitian authorities are seeking funding to make the site operational.

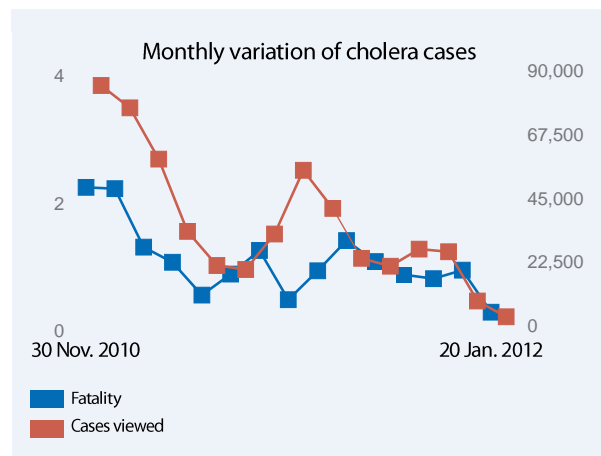
CHOLERA RESPONSE



Downward trend continues

The number of new cholera cases keeps declining, with an average of less than 200 cases daily nationwide, compared to 500 last November. With the approaching rainy season, cholera outbreaks are expected at a time when capacities for case management and prevention continue to decrease. Cholera funding has come to an end for many NGOs/ agencies, which threatens the effectiveness of the response.

Following several alerts received from the Artibonite, Ouest, and Grande Anse departments in the past weeks, PAHO and partners stepped up distribution of hygiene kits, water purification tablets and soap to affected population. Additional support was also provided to Cholera Treatment Centers (CTCs) that reached full capacity. In anticipation of flooding in the Nord Ouest department which could start in April with the first rains, the Sanitary Directorate beefed up its stocks of emergency medical supply.



As of 23 February 2012:

30
Cholera Treatment Centers
169
Cholera Treatment Units

Source: Health Cluster, MSPP

As of 23 February 2012:

1.3%
Case fatality rate
526, 524
Cumulative cholera cases
7,025
Number of deaths

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



Preparing for the next hurricane season

The humanitarian community is gearing up for the next hurricane season. Preparing for disaster risk reduction and emergency response includes support to authorities in developing a contingency and response plan and making emergency stocks available.

Lessons learned from last year's hurricane season dictates the need to strengthen understanding of coordination mechanisms triggered in case of an emergency. Information

workshops for national and international actors such as the DPC, UN agencies, NGOs and MINUSTAH will be organized across the country. A working group composed of the DPC, OCHA, UNDP, WFP and MINUSTAH will conduct training and simulation exercises (SIMEX).

The first of a series of five SIMEX is scheduled to take place in March at the College Catts Pressoir, in the Ouest department. It will test emergency procedures such as alert, evacuation and gathering. The second SIMEX will be conducted in the Nord East department.

Discussions also started in February between national and international actors on the

development of a contingency plan and simulation exercises in case of an earthquake.



Launch of a Guide to protection in case of disasters

On 10 February, the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC), in partnership with IOM, USAID, and the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) launched the Guide to sites and evacuation shelters management. The guide aims to protect people threatened by disasters or those whose lives are in danger.

In addition to contributing to the publication, IOM is implementing emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction programs. In partnership with the DPC, the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC), the Ministry of



RECONSTRUCTION



Gressier paraseismic village rises from the ground

The construction of a paraseismic village started on 2 February in the commune of Gressier, Ouest department, where 250 people died in the earthquake and thousands more were left homeless.

Funded by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) for an amount of US\$ 5.5 million and supported by MINUSTAH engineering battalion from Korea, the eight-month project will allow the return of 1,200 displaced persons. The government has made available a plot of 58,000 m² while the Dominican construction company Guzman will build 200

Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) and the World Bank, IOM assessed 500 potential evacuation sites in Port-au Prince to determine their structural capacity. The organization also mapped 600 other sites around the country, built seven new shelters and rehabilitated 19 others.

In the event of a natural disaster, the multimedia centers of MINUSTAH in the departments will also be used as evacuation shelters.

The DPC, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF / Education Cluster and IOM also reached a compromise on the use of schools which often operate as evacuation shelters.

IOM plans to organize training sessions on the use of the Guide in the country's 10 departments.

cyclone and earthquake resistant houses. Each house will be equipped with a solar panel and waste treatment system.

This project is part of a construction program of 1, 200 houses in the Palmes region (Gressier, Léogâne, Grand Goâve and Petit Goâve) and will employ 100 local workers.

On 27 February, the government inaugurated another construction project of 400 houses in Zoranje, commune of Croix des Bouquets. The US\$ 30 million programme funded by the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) will finance the construction of 2,000 homes in the Ouest, Nord-East and Sud departments.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES



Launch of national campaign against hunger

To address food insecurity and poverty in Haiti where only 30 percent of the population has a meal three times a day, the government launched on 24 January Aba Grangou, a national campaign to end hunger and malnutrition. This national program is receiving funding of US\$ 125 million from the international community

Aba Grangou follows the Brazilian experience "Fome Zero" (Zero Hunger) implemented in 2000 and which lifted more than 24 million people out of extreme poverty in five years. The objective in Haiti is to halve hunger by 2016 and eradicate it by 2025.



Aba Grangou mobilizes nine departments, seven independent agencies and the Haitian Red Cross. Some 21 programs will be strengthened or harmonized.

In 2012, priority will be given to the most vulnerably communities of Ouest, Nord-Ouest, Nord-Est, and Centre departments that have been affected either by the earthquake, droughts, flooding or rising food prices. Some 60 per cent of

Haiti's population lives in rural areas with less than two dollars a day.

In 2015, the campaign will expand to the entire country.

At the end of 2016, 2.2 million students will benefit from the campaign through the National School Feeding Programme (NSCP) supported by WFP, which is currently benefiting 1.5 million children.

A million mothers and people living in extreme poverty will also receive food and money transfers by the end of 2016, including 100,000 beneficiaries during the first year of implementation. One million children under 5 years old will be enrolled in nutrition programs. Malnutrition affects 30 per cent of Haitian children.

Contingency food stocks will be set up in 35 areas of the country and distributed to 100,000 persons in the event of a disaster.

Aba Grangou will also provide support to farmers to improve and increase their production. Today, Haiti imports half of its needs and 80 percent of the rice consumed in the country. However, agriculture plays a dominant role in the economy. It contributes 25 per cent of the GDP and makes up 50 per cent of the work force.

Nearly one million small farmers will have access to agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, as well as crop storage facilities and irrigation structures.

The campaign also takes into account the need for land reforms to allow optimum use of arable land estimated at 600,000 hectares. Only 19 per cent of owners of agricultural parcels hold property titles. Many farmers renting their plot of

lands enter into sharecropping arrangements and give up half of their harvest to landowners.

Water tanks for 100,000 rural households will also be built. Currently, 70 per cent of Haiti's population lacks access to safe drinking water.

Independent Expert on human rights in Haiti calls for urban planning strategy

On 8 February, the United Nations Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, Michel Forst, concluded his tenth mission in the country where he assessed the human rights situation in the context of the humanitarian crisis.

Following his visit to camps Corail Cesse-Lesse, Canaan and Jerusalem, he called for an urban planning strategy that would enable the displaced to return to communities guaranteeing normal living conditions and respect for their economic and social rights.

Michel Forst was also briefed on humanitarian developments at a time when needs, such as access to drinking water in the camps, are not covered due to the phasing out of humanitarian organizations.

The Independent Expert also expressed concern about the significant challenges that remain to be addressed in Haiti and insisted that restoring the rule of law was an integral part of the post-earthquake reconstruction process. He stressed the need to continue the fight against prolonged pretrial detention, corruption and impunity, including in the ranks of the National Police.

The report of his visit will be released in April 2012 and submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council.

IN BRIEF



A slowdown in agricultural activities was reported in the Nord Ouest Department. The DPC and the department's offices for agriculture

and planning indicate that the rains have been scarce since September 2011. Irrigated areas are poorly maintained, despite some availability of river water. It is estimated that nearly 250,000 people in the region are moderately food insecure

Starting on 12 April, PAHO, in support of the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP), will intensify its immunization activities across the country. A total of 2.3 million children aged 9 months to 10 years will receive one dose of vaccine against smallpox and rubella. Some 2.5

million children aged 1 day to less than 10 years will receive two doses of vaccine against polio at a four-week interval.

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will close its regional office in Léogâne at the end of March. Although some humanitarian needs exist, the organization believes that local authorities have sufficient prevention and response capacities.

The phasing out of OCHA is considered whenever the capacities of local authorities have been strengthened. At the end of 2011, OCHA closed its office in Jacmel. OCHA will continue to provide support to planning and coordination capacities at the national and departmental level from its offices in Port-au-Prince and Gonaïves.

Workshops specializing in the manufacture of fashion accessories with fabric from tents used in camps opened in Cité Soleil. The initiative, launched by the Italian NGO AVSI, in

collaboration with UNICEF and the European Union, seeks to provide 50 artisans from the most vulnerable areas of Cité Soleil with a source of income

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