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HIGHLIGHTS

- Launching of mid-term review of the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)
- Cholera alerts reported in four departments, including in IDP camps
- Pace of exit from camps accelerates
- Launch of the 2012 hurricane season, 450,000 people could be affected
- Food shortages in the Nord-Ouest, Nord-Est, Artibonite, camps and slums of Port-au-Prince

Humanitarian financing

CAP mid-year review against a backdrop of funding shortfalls

The humanitarian community and the Haitian Government launched on 25 May in Port-au-Prince the review process of the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP). In the presence of government representatives and donors, humanitarian actors took stock of their activities since last January US\$230.5 million humanitarian appeal. As a result of the steep decline in aid budget, the participants also sought to re-adjust their priorities to reflect the current shortfalls. A revised road map will be presented in June.

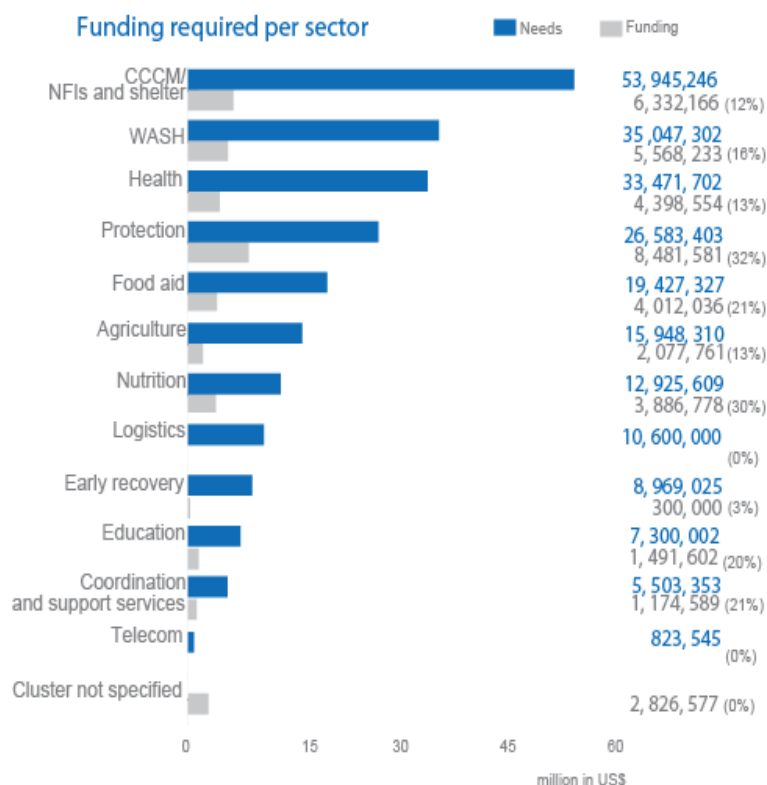
FIGURES

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Number of IDPs in camps | 490,545 |
| Cumulative cholera cases | 532,925 |
| Fatality cases | 7,095 |

FUNDING

230.5 million
requested (in US\$)

18%
funded



"With a funding level of 15 per cent¹, Haiti's CAP has the dubious distinction of being the second least funded appeal. This is a reality that we cannot ignore and which has to inform our debate," insisted the Humanitarian Coordinator Nigel Fisher in his opening speech.

Donor fatigue, which has manifested itself since the second quarter of 2011, has profoundly affected the ability of humanitarian actors to continue providing assistance to 420,000 people still living in tents, prevent the spread of cholera, detect cases and treat

¹ CAP funding now stands at 18%

Decline in humanitarian funding dominates the CAP mid-year review and requires setting priorities among priorities

people. This limited response capacity comes at a time when vulnerable communities face higher risks during the rainy and hurricane seasons. The early start of the rains has already caused the deaths of 22 people, and inflicted damage to hundreds of homes since March.

The CCCM / E-Shelter warns that 320,000 people will still be living in tents at the end of the year if donors do not invest in projects to support their relocation to their community. Further deterioration of living conditions in displacement sites, where 50 per cent of tents need to be replaced, is also expected.

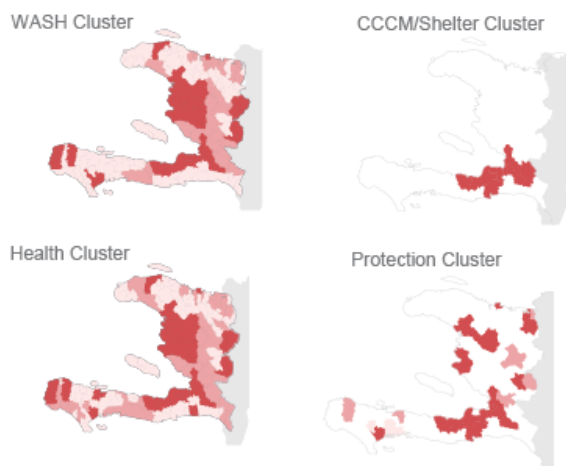
It will not be possible to implement protection activities for 468, 000 children, including children living in displacement sites, children separated from their families, orphans, children without parental care or in situations of extreme vulnerability, highlights the Protection Cluster.

PAHO says that the cholera epidemic might infect between 200,000 and 250,000 additional people and that the current capacity of the humanitarian community and the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) will not be sufficient to control the epidemic and treat patients if severe outbreaks occur.

"The CAP strategic objectives remain the same, but the situation requires us to make choices. The strategic priorities we made in March are still valid," said Mr. Fisher (see March Humanitarian Bulletin).

Priority areas per sector in 2012

Priority level



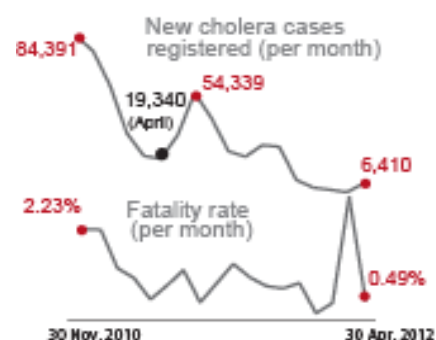
Cholera response

Multiplication of cholera alerts

Four of the 10 departments - Artibonite, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest and Ouest - have reported cholera alerts in May. The island of Gonave, IDP camps in Martissant and Carrefour in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, as well as surrounding communities, also indicated an increase in new cases.

The Artibonite department is particularly affected because of its many cholera hotspots, including in remote areas, the lack of protection of water sources and poor hygiene practices. The Health Cluster indicates that 20 per cent of the cases and 17 per cent of the deaths nationwide come from the department. On the other hand, the number of partners has gradually decreased from 20 to 7 due to funding constraints.

PAHO adds that most of the alerts in the country have been recorded since 1 April due to the early onset of the rainy season. Response capacity will not be sufficient should this trend continue. The decline in humanitarian funding in Haiti since the second half of 2011 has reduced the capacity of health partners to face resurgence of cholera. At the peak of the epidemic in June 2011, 2,500 beds were available in the country. Today, most of the existing 814 beds are already occupied.



Total number of cholera beds

 = 250 beds

 2,500 beds in June 2011

 814 beds in May 2012

Given the limits imposed by declining aid budgets, the Health Cluster adjusted its priorities for the next six months. It will focus on providing treatment for cholera patients in areas affected by cholera, particularly remote regions and IDP camps, and prevent the spread of the vibrio cholerae and other infectious diseases. It will also support the establishment of a coordination system in case of public health emergencies during natural disasters.

Cholera spreads to schools hosting IDPs

Cases of cholera were reported on 16 May in four public schools sharing space with IDP camps in the metropolitan area of Martissant. This confirms the risks related to the cohabitation between the displaced and school children, reports the Education Cluster.

In response to these outbreaks, UNICEF, through its implementing partner ADRA, distributed water purification tablets, soap, buckets and chlorine to promote hand-washing. School inspectors of the Ouest Department organized hygiene awareness campaigns for school children and their teachers.

Some 24 public schools, most of them dilapidated, share their water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure with IDP camps occupying the school perimeter. Cases of gender-based violence, theft of school equipment and fires were also reported by the Cluster.

Education partners are working closely with OCHA, IOM and the CCCM / Emergency Shelter Cluster to develop a common strategy on consistent vulnerability criteria which would form the basis of camp selection criteria for the relocation of their residents. The aim is to influence government policies and practices, donors and other partners to target the most vulnerable IDPs and provide a safe environment in schools. The government of Prime Minister Laurent Lamothe says the closure of camps located on school grounds is one of his priorities.

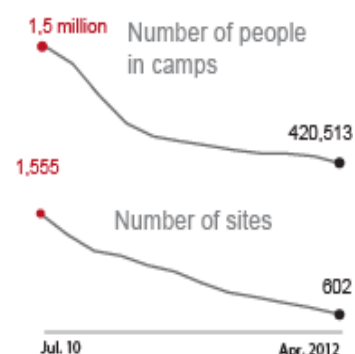
Camp management

Significant decrease in camp population

Estimated at 420,513 individuals, camp population decreased by 14 per cent in March and April. This is the highest rate of exit since February when it stood at 7 per cent, according to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). It also represents a 73 per cent decline compared to July 2010 figures when earthquake affected areas were home to 1.5 million displaced in 1,555 camps.

The strongest decrease in camp population was observed in the town of Port-au-Prince where the number of displaced households went down by 21%.

IOM attributes the general trend to the implementation by the government and partners of various return and relocation programs, including the 16/6 program. The first phase of implementation of the 16/6 led to the closure of six priority camps hosting more than 5,000 families who benefited from rental subsidies.



Support to return projects contributed significantly to the decrease of IDP sites and camp population



With the 16/6 project, the displaced on place Saint Pierre were able to leave the camp. Credit: Government of Haiti

The closure of Champ de Mars, one of the largest IDP camps hosting 4,600 families, will be completed in August. Some 3,000 households have already received a rental subsidy and left.

IOM, however, indicates that many people have also been forced to leave because of the deterioration of living conditions and threats of forced eviction.

Threats of eviction continue

From July 2010 to April 2012, the cumulative number of eviction threats totaled 399, according to the latest CCCM report. Some 81,982 people living in 147 camps, or 19 per cent of the camp population, are currently threatened with eviction.

Delmas continues to be the most affected commune, with current threats in 45 sites, followed by Tabarre where threats have been reported in 22 sites, and Carrefour with 12 camps under threat. The report also indicates that 92 per cent of the camp population at risk of forced eviction is located on private land and 6 per cent of them on public land.

IOM says that since July 2010, 66,566 people have been forced to leave the camps.

Emergency preparedness

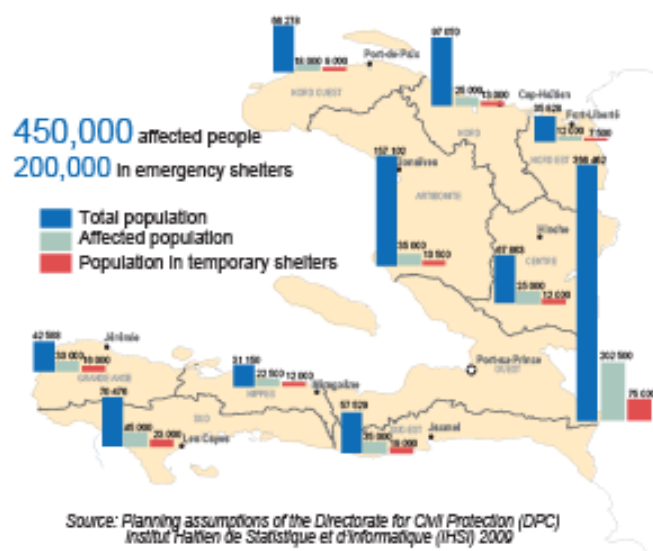
Launching of the 2012 hurricane season

On 1 June, the Government officially launched the hurricane season for 2012. According to the national contingency plan estimates and scenarios developed by the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) with the support of international actors, 450,000 people are potentially at risk of being affected by the hurricane season and may need to be evacuated.

The 2008 hurricane, which affected 800,000 people, destroyed 20,000 homes and led to the evacuation of 400,000 people, was taken as a reference in the development of planning assumptions. The scenario also takes into account the likelihood of an increased hurricane activity between August and September 2012.

Half of the evacuees could be located in the Ouest department, which is home to 3.7 million people. Highly vulnerable to natural disasters, the Sud would be the second most affected department with 45,000 people potentially in need of temporary shelter.

Planning assumptions of at risk-population (source DPC)



First SIMEX of an earthquake organized in Nippes

On 11 May, the Department of Nippes tested its operational response to a putative earthquake of magnitude 6.0, followed by heavy rains and tidal waves.

Implemented by the DPC with the participation of UNDP, OCHA, WFP and the MINUSTAH Joint Operation and Tasking Center (JOTC), the simulation exercise (SIMEX) aimed to train staff of the Regional Joint Operation Center (RJOC) and the Departmental Emergency Operation Center (COUD) in the drafting and dissemination of needs assessments and situation reports.

This is the seventh simulation exercise, albeit the only one in response to an earthquake. From 12 March on, SIMEX were organized in the Nord, Nord-Ouest, Nord-Est, Centre and Sud departments, as well as in the city of Hinche. The next exercise will be conducted on 31 May and 1 June in Port-au-Prince.

EU completes program in support of the national system for risk and disaster management

The European Union (EU) in Haiti completed on 23 May its Programme for Strengthening the National System for Risk and Disaster Management (PER-SNGRD). This 15 million euro program launched 20 months ago aimed to increase local capacity to respond to disasters and beef up the management of disasters-related crisis at the national level.

Over 300 First Aid Intervention Devices (DIPS), composed of relief and rescue material, were installed in 140 municipalities. Three thousand volunteers, including 205 firefighters and 43 trainers, received training in rescue and clearing operations and have integrated the national system in their respective departments as part of a support system to the DPC.

The PER-SNGRD also funded the construction of an extension of the National Emergency Operation Center (COUN) which will be equipped with a computerized data management system.

Internews produced three documentaries, supported public awareness campaigns and conducted surveys in order to develop and test the level of knowledge of the population. A Guide to Emergency Communication was also developed and disseminated.



Volunteers trained in rescue techniques. Credit: European Union.

Food insecurity

Food shortage in Nord, Nord-East and Artibonite departments

According to a FEWS NET report covering the period from April to June, the Artibonite, Nord-Ouest and Nord-Est departments are running low on food and this trend will remain unchanged until June.

Unlike the southern, western and central regions that have benefited from heavy downpour since the beginning of the year, areas of the upper Artibonite, Nord-Est and Nord-Ouest have experienced prolonged episodes of drought since October-November. This has delayed spring harvests and led to the loss of crops of sorghum, the main staple of the poor.

With the early arrival of the rains, food security of affected departments will improve in July

The decline in farming, also due to a lack of chemical fertilizers and a 250 per cent increase in fertilizer prices, has led to the shrinking of the labor force, and therefore, a loss of income for the poorest who are mainly employed in the fields.

In the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, the camp population in camps and slums has also experienced food insecurity, the report says. Rice prices increased slightly by 5 per cent while corn and beans prices also increased by 14 and 8 per cent respectively compared to April 2011.

FEWS NET notes, however, that early rains may boost production this year and that availability of food on the local markets will be higher between July and September. Food insecurity will become minimal in affected areas.

Other issues

Inauguration of a second human waste and wastewater treatment center

On 23 May, the National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) inaugurated in Titanyen a new human waste and wastewater treatment center. Funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development (AECI), the new facility has a capacity of 500 cubic meter per day and will collect and treat wastewater and excreta from IDP camps, cholera treatment centers and pits of Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

The first official treatment plant in the country opened in October 2011 at Morne-à-Cabri in Croix -des-Bouquets. It was funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) managed by the United Nations, ECHO, UNICEF and the American Red Cross in response to acute sanitation needs of the three million inhabitants of the metropolitan area.

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