



OVERVIEW

- No housing alternative for majority of IDPs who want to leave camps
- In the absence of rain, steady decrease of new cholera cases in July
- Second Joint Natural Disaster Simulation Exercise



EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE



IDP

Majority of Haitians in camps want to leave but have nowhere to go

At least 94 per cent of the people living in more than 894 displacement camps in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake would leave the camps if they had alternative accommodation, according to the first major intention survey among earthquake displaced people released by IOM, ACTED and CDAC Haiti.

Most of those surveyed said if they had to depart immediately, they would not have the means to pay rent or the resources to repair or replace their damaged or destroyed homes. Approximately 53 per cent do not know where they would go if they had to leave, while only 14 per cent would go back to their yellow/green tagged houses. The yellow tagged houses are those affected by the earthquake and need repair.

Asked where they would wish to go, 17 per cent said they wanted to return to their original homes, 12 per cent said they wanted to leave Port-au-Prince and go back to the countryside. Some 11 per cent said they needed more information to decide, 10 per cent that they wanted to go to a planned site, while 9 per cent were prepared to return to their own home, even if it was not repaired. Finally, 19 per cent said they had no place to go.

Luca Dall'Oglio, IOM Chief of Mission in Haiti, explains, "The intention survey debunks the notion that people are living in the camps out of choice. The survey indicates that it is extreme poverty, worsened by the earthquake which has kept hundreds of thousands of Haitians homeless for so long."

According to IOM data, despite a sharp decrease in the camp population from some 1.5 million last year, 595,000 Haitians still live in approximately 894 displacement camps scattered mostly around the capital, Port-au-Prince. The camps continue to shelter Haiti's vulnerable, and are also at serious risk of flooding during the hurricane season.

"This survey provides factual-based evidence of the need to communicate more and in a better way with the earthquake affected population," says CDAC Haiti Coordinator Ben Noble. "All humanitarian partners have to better assess the information needs of these communities to be able to adapt and design relocation and return projects according to the needs and concerns expressed by displaced people."

IOM-Haiti polled over 15,000 camp dwellers to find out why they are still there despite the discomfort and insecurity posed by living in tents or under tarps, through a cholera epidemic, and two consecutive hurricane seasons.

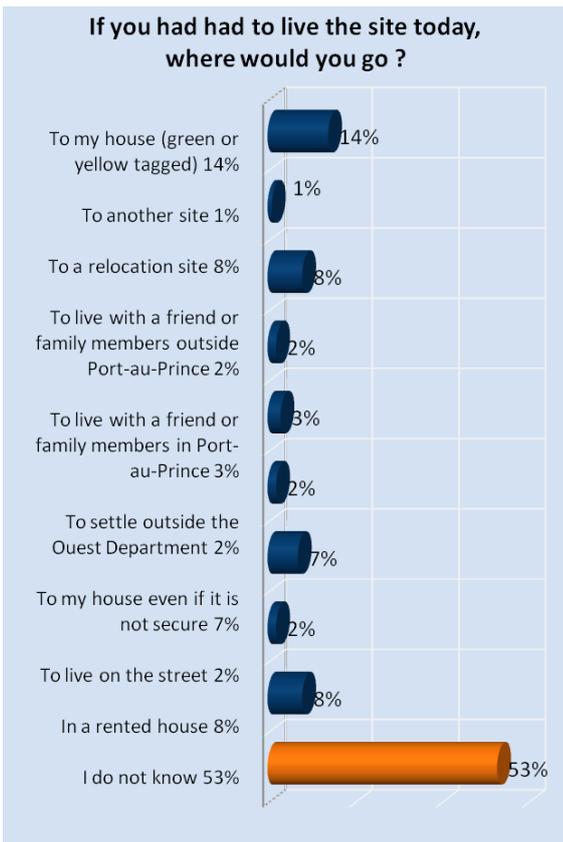
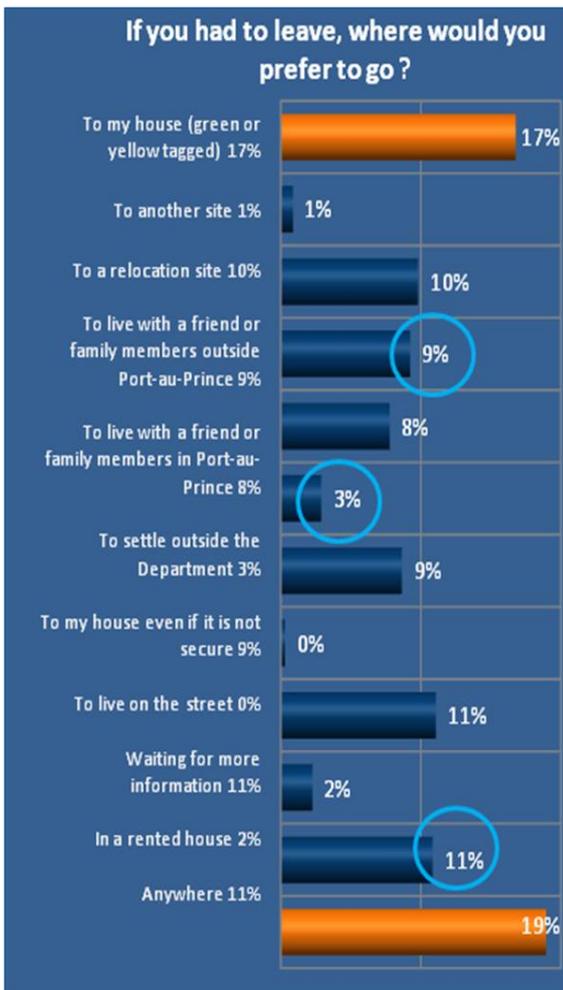
The intentions survey and its subsequent analysis is a collaborative effort of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, the Shelter Cluster, UNOPS, IOM, ACTED, CDAC Haiti and Internews. IOM Haiti carried out the surveying by telephone using numbers in IOM's registration database that tracks the population of camps.

The report is available online at:

<http://www.cdac-haiti.org/rapport-iom-acted-des-intentions-des-d%C3%A9plac%C3%A9s>

or at:

<http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/media/docs/reports/Rapport-IOM-Acted-Intentions-Des-Deplaces-Final.pdf>



Source: Cluster CCCM – IDP intention survey August 2011

Over 70 per cent of children in 189 camps attend school

According to the IDP Sites Registration Phase 2 produced by IOM, 77% of children of age 6-14 in 189 camps attend school (boys 77.1%, girls 76.9%). For 6 – 11 years old (grade 1-6), the total enrolment is 78.2%, while for 12-14 years old, it reaches 74.7%. Out of all the children of age 6-18, around 21.5% have never been to school. The survey also reveals that the enrolment rate of children with disabilities is 76.1% for children aged 6-14 (76.6% for boys and 75.5% for girls).

Although it is difficult to estimate the number of children that were in school before the quake, best estimates suggest that approximately half of school aged children was attending school.

The majority of school-going children in camps attend schools outside the camps, in line with the Ministry of Education’s policy not to establish schools within camps. According to the Education Cluster’s survey on camps conducted in November 2011 in collaboration with IOM, 90% of the parents of out-of-school children stated lack of financial resources as the reason for enrolling their children.

President Martelly’s programme to provide free and compulsory education to all children in Haiti brings attention to massive challenges that the country is facing, including insufficient qualified teachers and quality learning spaces, particularly in 140 *sections-communales* where there is no public school or any school at all.

Humanitarian priorities for the beginning of the academic year in earthquake affected areas include providing support to schools still under tents with semi-permanent or permanent constructions, the provision of furniture and teaching and learning materials in overcrowded schools where children from camps will be enrolled and installation of proper water and sanitation facilities as a sustainable way to address the risk of cholera in schools.

The Education Cluster has also voiced its concern at a trend among certain donors to built hurricane shelters in school facilities. Presented as a cost-effective, long-term solution to the limited availability of evacuation sites, this approach fails to take into account the detrimental consequences on children’s education and the added cost on the education sector, says the Cluster.

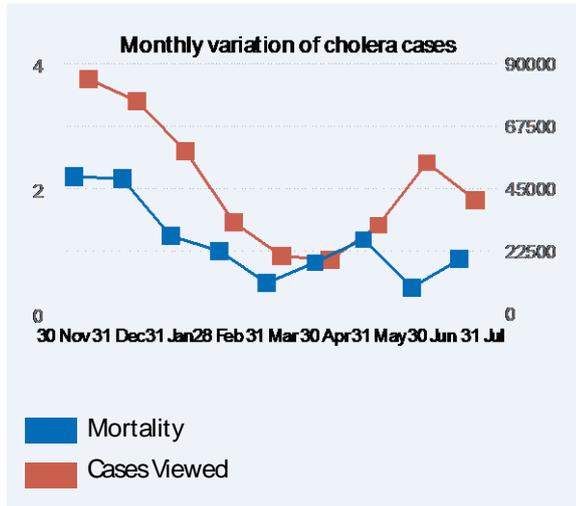


CHOLERA RESPONSE

Steady decrease in new cholera cases in July

The number of new cholera cases continues to decrease steadily in the absence of significant rainfall during the month of July. According to the Ministère de la santé publique et de la population (MSPP), some 40,873 new cholera cases were notified in July compared to 54,339 in June. The number of new hospitalizations reached a total of 21, 751 in July compared to 28,126 in June.

An overall downward trend has been confirmed in Artibonite (with the exception of the communes of



As of 17 Aug 2011:
35
 Cholera Treatment Centres
202
 Cholera Treatment Units
 Source: Health Cluster, MSPP

As of 8 Aug 2011:
1.7%
 mortality rates nationwide
426.785
 cumulative cholera cases
6.169
 number of deaths

Saint Michel, Marchand Dessalines and Ennery), Centre, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grande Anse. The epidemic stabilized in the Nord, Nord-Est, West and Sud departments, reports the Health Cluster in its August report. A sharp increase however has been notified in the Nord West department where the Baraca Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) alone saw 998 patients between 21 and 27 July.

Mortality rates however went slightly up as a result of cholera outbreaks in June. It remains the highest in the Sud-Est Department, but decreased from 8.2 per cent in May to 5.3 per cent in July. Port-au-Prince metropolitan area still has the lowest mortality rate (0, 7 per cent). The disparity between rural and urban areas where access to

medical facilities and WASH services is easier highlights the need for more humanitarian partners' presence in remote parts of the country. As the cholera epidemic trend continues downward in Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, humanitarian partners are focusing their activities on prevention efforts. Oxfam, IOM, CARE and ADRA have trained 360 young volunteers in order to create a pool of local human resources that could be rapidly mobilized for outreach and prevention activities in case of a sudden recurrence of the disease.

The number of staff assigned to CTCs/CTUs has been decreasing and humanitarian partners are gradually reducing their operations or changing their response strategy. ALIMA, which was present in the Haitian Community Hospital (HCH), in the commune of Pétienville has moved to more vulnerable areas, such as a Bristou, Dupont and Fermathe.

As the end of the year approaches, certain organizations are struggling to find necessary funding to maintain their activities, notably in the Nippes and Grande Anse where actors are planning to leave by the end of October unless funding is made available, reports the Health Cluster. In many departments health partners that were managing cholera treatment facilities handed them over to the MSPP, in accordance with the Ministry's continuity strategy. However, the MSPP lacks financial capacity to support these facilities.

Additional water and sanitation facilities needed in schools

Many school children in Haiti continue to face a lack of access to water and sanitation facilities in schools. According to a survey by Feed the Children conducted in 30 schools of Carrefour, Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, which has seen an increase in cholera cases in the last months, 42 per cent of the schools surveyed provide students with drinking water from public or private water companies.

In another 42 per cent of schools, students have to bring water that is available in the neighbourhood. Only 23 per cent of schools have proper facilities to store and treat water and 60 per cent of them do not have water available for students to wash their hands. Only 4 out of 30 schools have latrines available for teachers and students, and 75 per cent have latrines in very poor conditions.

To mitigate the risk of cholera contamination, 146 schools in Carrefour have been supported by the Cluster with water treatment and hygiene

promotion activities. To date, Education Cluster partners implemented programmes in more than 420 schools nationwide to install latrines and/or water facilities.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Second SIMEX takes place in Ouest and Sud-Est departments

The second Joint Natural Disaster Simulation Exercise (SIMEX) took place on 20 and 21 July 2011 in the Ouest Department (communes of Tabarre and Léogane) and the Sud-Est Department (communes of Belle Anse and Cayes Jacmel). Under the leadership of the Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC), more than 330 representatives from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), clusters members and both international and national NGOs and the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) were invited to take part.

The SIMEX demonstrated that the preparation work and the operational capacity building in place for several years in Haiti have strengthened the country's emergency response capacity. However challenges still exist in the areas of cooperation between national and international structures, harmonization of procedures and communication flows, decision-making process, simplification of coordination structures and a better overview of the different levels cooperating in the emergency response.

In order to facilitate information flow, one of the recommendations was to strengthen the procedures of information exchange between the Emergency Operation Centre (EJOINT) coordinated by OCHA and the Centre d'Operation d'Urgence National (COUN) coordinated by the DPC. Other information management tools were suggested, such as the use of aLog Book by the country's 11 Centres d'opérations d'urgence.

The exercise also highlighted the need for all organizations to ensure that staff (DPC and humanitarian community) involved in any emergency related activity is properly trained on radio communications. The need for continued training of all actors (DPC, humanitarian community and MINUSTAH) on emergency coordination structures and related SOPs at national and departmental level was also one of the key SIMEX lessons learned.

Tropical Storm Emily spares Haiti

No death or major damage was reported following the passage of Tropical Storm Emily which became a low pressure system before reaching the Haitian south-eastern coast on 4 August. However, strong winds and rains in the Sud department damaged a number of homes and

plantations of rice, congo peas, corn and millet, sugar cane and bananas. Some 1,000 families in Saint Michel du Sud, 245 families in Barrière Solon and 200 households in Rivière Mombin either lost crops or livestock. A total of 601 persons were evacuated to four schools which they left a few hours later when weather conditions improved. In Miragoâne and Jacmel, 65 inmates were moved to safer buildings.



Map Sources: UNCS, CNIGS.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created Jul 2011.

Source: <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

Anticipating the impact of the storm, the Haitian Government and the international community activated their emergency response cells nationwide. Prepositioning of stocks (food, medical kits, cholera kits, tents and tarpaulins....) in the metropolitan area and departments across the country had been done ahead of the hurricane season. Additional capacity was available in the regional stocks in Panama. There were 102,798 shelters in the country ready to be distributed and 360 evacuation sites identified in Port au Prince metropolitan area with a hosting capacity of 50,000 individuals for a period of 48 hours. The World Food Programme prepositioned 7 000 metric tons of food enough to feed 500,000 people for 26 days and was ready to start distribution when necessary.

Humanitarian actors such as CDAC, the Haitian Red Cross and IOM, partnered with the Department de la protection civile (DPC) in disseminating DPC awareness messages in camps, flood prone areas and evacuation sites through print and SMS messages. The Education

Cluster launched an SMS alert system called "AvetiLekol" by sending early warning messages on the risks related to the storm to around 5,000 school directors, education authorities and Education Cluster partners.



The WASH component, particularly latrines, is increasingly included in the construction of temporary shelters (T-Shelters). In Croix des Bouquets (Ouest Department), all actors have included systems aimed at collecting and storing water, latrine and shower construction in their program.

The construction of temporary shelters with metal structure has started, particularly in the commune of Croix des Bouquets. These new shelters have a life span of 15 to 20 years compared to 3 to 5 years for shelters built with a wooden structure.

A number of humanitarian partners building T-shelters will complete their

program by the end of August. CONCERN Worldwide has already completed its activities while UNOPS will end its program in August.

Some 296 families from camps Dortoir Universitaire Carradeux and Te Roche in the commune of Tabarre have been relocated to T-shelters built by ACTED in Rony Colin. An additional 108 families will follow in the coming weeks.

Contact Information:

Head of OCHA Haiti: Philippe Verstraeten
Email: verssaccoe@un.org
Tel: (509) 3702 1759

Spokesperson/ Public Information Officer: Emmanuelle Schneider
E-mail: schneider1@un.org
Tel: (509) 3702 5176

Reporting Officer: Abdourahmane Diallo
Email: diallo57@un.org / ocha.haiti@gmail.com

For more information on the response in Haiti, please visit:
<http://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info>

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, (OCHA), Boulevard Toussaint Louverture et Clercine 18, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.