

HIGHLIGHTS

- Rains cause flooding in three departments (Artibonite, Nord-ouest, and Centre), affecting more than 6,000 families.
- Cholera alerts increase in several departments, including the Sud-est and Grand Anse.
- Food shortages reported in the southern peninsula, central plateau and north; likely to last until September.



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FIGURES

Number of IDPs in camps	320,051
Source: DTM, March, 2013.	
Cumulative cholera cases	663,134
Source : MSPP, 30 June 2013.	
Fatality cases	8,160
Source : MSPP, 30 June 2013.	

FUNDING

USD 53 million US funded (35, 6%)

Source : FTS-30 June 2013

Floods in three departments

More than 6,000 families affected and hundreds of homes damaged

Heavy rains on 14, 15 and 28 June caused flooding in Artibonite, Nord-ouest and Centre departments. The floods affected 6,653 families and left six people dead, four wounded and four missing. Extensive damage was reported in the agriculture and livestock sectors, according to the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC).

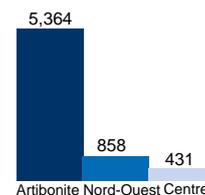
In Artibonite department, three municipalities (Saint Marc, Marchand Dessalines and Grande Saline) bore the brunt of the floods that affected 5,000 families. Two communes in the Nord-ouest (Port-de-Paix and Saint Louis du Nord) and two communes in the Centre department (Hinche and Boucan Carré) were also affected.

6,653 affected families,

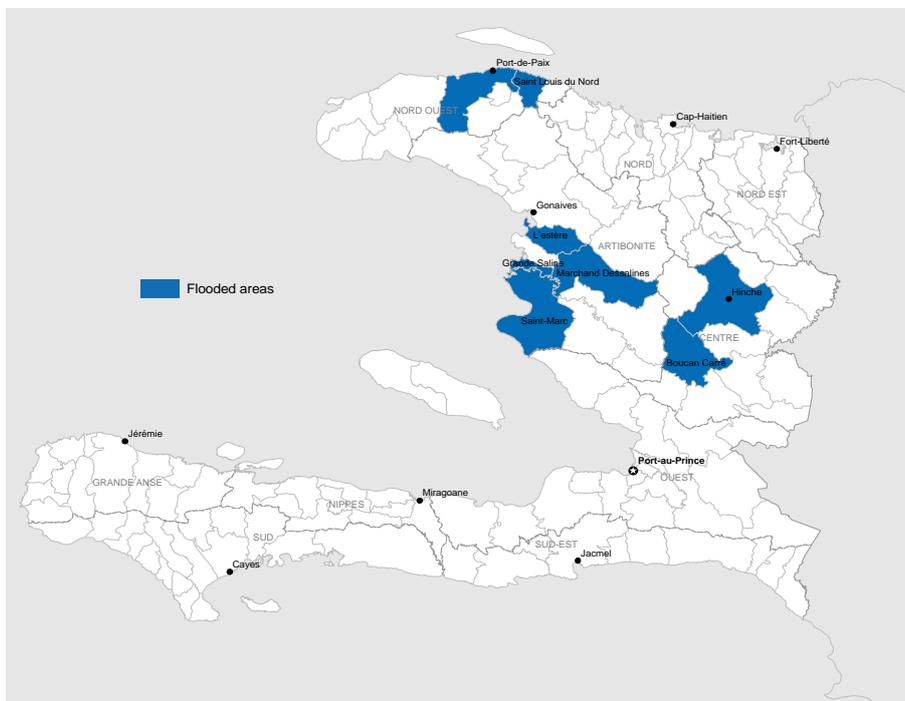
4 injured,

6 deaths,

4 missing.



After the floods, government and humanitarian partners provided the affected in all departments with 400 hot meals, 1,400 food kits and hundreds of hygiene kits. In Artibonite, the DPC deployed 19 civil protection officers and 14 civil action agents to St. Marc to assist in evacuations. Dry rations are being provided to 700 families in Grande Saline and high energy biscuits to 1,460 affected families in Bocozele (Saint Marc, Artibonite). UNICEF donated a tent and medical and disinfection supplies to the Cholera Treatment Unit (UTC) in Estère (Artibonite) that was destroyed by the floods. In the Nord-Ouest department, relatively less-affected, FAES, the public programmes management authority, distributed more than 1,000 food kits in Port-de-Paix and Saint Louis du Nord. DINEPA, the potable water and sanitation directorate, distributed hygiene kits and water purification supplies.



2013 hurricane season predicted to be very active, raising fears of loss of life and material damage.

Emergency stocks under pressure amid heavy rains

It is feared that strategic emergency stocks may be used up early in the rainy season, and it is unlikely that they would be quickly replenished. This could potentially result in large shortages of critical aid supplies, preventing the government and its humanitarian partners from responding effectively to future shocks.

Floods highlight the need to address longer-term vulnerabilities

Flood-affected areas still face immediate needs despite the government's response, with the support of the humanitarian community. There is urgent need for mitigation work (watershed management, cleaning and drainage of riverbeds and shoreline protection), distribution of hygiene kits and water purification tablets and the repair of health structures in the Estère, Grande Saline, Bocozele communes.

Cholera resurfaces at the start of the rainy season

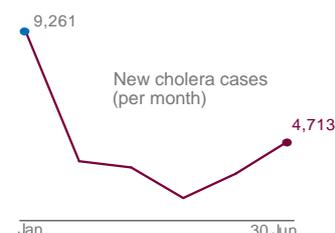
Cholera alerts increase in several departments, including the South-East and Grand Anse.

Reported cholera cases jump by 40 per cent in June

The Ministry of Public Health (MSPP) reported a significant increase in the number of cholera alerts and new cholera cases in June. New cholera cases rose from 3,357 in May to 4,713 in June. This represents an increase of 40 per cent compared with last month.

The largest increases came in the South-East and Grande Anse departments, where no cases had been reported over the dry season, which ended in May. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Ouest, Nord, Sud-est and Artibonite departments.

Current information on cholera from January to June 2013



Experts attribute this resurgence to the advent of the rainy season in May and ongoing difficulties in ensuring acceptable levels of sanitation provision and hygiene awareness among vulnerable Haitians.

Cholera response continues, with major focus on preparedness and prevention

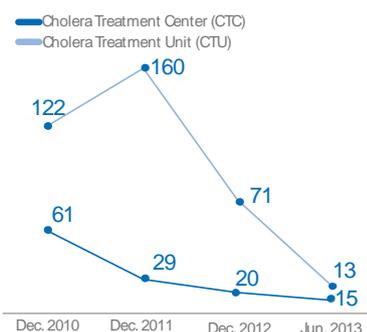
Overall, PAHO/WHO effectively restored health services following the floods in Artibonite, Centre and Nord-ouest departments, preventing the spread of cholera through the distribution of aquatabs and soap and hygiene promotion. Other major cholera response activities included work by *Médecins du Monde* and *Action contre la faim* to support Haitian officials to distribute WASH and medical supplies, as well as educate people on the risks of the disease and how they can protect themselves.

MSF believes the cholera situation is less worrying than the same time last year. This conclusion is based on their experience treating 4,000 cholera patients to date in 2013. However, this apparent reduction is tempered by fewer and often worse-quality health facilities in several towns where MSF operates, including Delmas, Carrefour and Léogâne.

Across Haiti, the number of outpatient Cholera Treatment Units fell from 71 to 13 between December 2012 and June 2013, and the number of inpatient Cholera Treatment Centres declined from 20 to 15.

These decreases – 82 per cent and 25 per cent respectively – do not correspond to the size of drops in

Number of Cholera Treatment structures (CTC and CTU) from 2010 to June 2013



reported cases, meaning treatment centres are closing faster than cholera has declined. Although some cholera treatment capacity is being integrated into general healthcare facilities, the vast majority of cholera treatment centres are closing because there is no longer funding available for the NGO partners who run them to continue their activities.

MSF hopes to continue to collaborate with national authorities to implement the national cholera eradication plan. With the approval of the Ouest health service (DSO) and the Ministry of Public Health (MSPP), MSF has built a new cholera treatment unit (UTC) in Carrefour (Arcachon 32).

Médecins du Monde assisted the Nippes health department (DSNI) in distributing WASH and cholera supplies to help contain the outbreaks. They have also undertaken awareness-building measures, and WFP has food supplies if the need arises.

More than 15 new cases were recorded in the Artibonite department (Marchand Dessalines -Villard) between 14 and 24 June. DINEPA with the Artibonite Health Department (DSA) and *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) are carrying out community outreach activities, including disinfection. However, cholera figures released by the DSA for 16 - 22 June point to significant increases in Gonaives, Saint Michel, Verettes, and San Marco. The absence of health workers in these localities is hampering awareness activities and decontamination of houses in the affected areas.

Fifteen cases and 2 deaths were reported in Belot (Kenscoff), the Ouest department between 15 and 24 June. In response, the Ouest health department (DSO)/PAHO deployed two experts to assist the nurse in the area and to raise awareness and strengthen capacity. In addition, IOM provided a tent for an oral rehydration point (PRO). There is further need for cholera awareness, WASH interventions and an additional PRO tent.

	# CTCs* (Jun. 2013)	# CTUs* (Jun. 2013)	# CTDA*s* (Jun. 2013)
Ouest	6	2	16
Artibonite	1	1	15
Nord	1	-	18
Sud	1	7	3
Nord-Ouest	2	-	10
Centre	-	1	13
Grande-Anse	3	2	10
Nord-Est	1	-	16
Sud-Est	-	-	9
Nippes	-	-	8
TOTAL	15	13	118

Drought compounds food insecurity in many areas

Food shortages reported in the southern peninsula, central plateau and north; likely to last until September.

According to FEWS NET, food shortages are likely to persist until September in the southern peninsula, the central plateau and the north, which have been struggling with a prolonged drought. 1.5 million people are in immediate need of food aid to help them through crop losses. In the southern peninsula, many municipalities have suffered from drought since mid-May 2012. The government and international agencies have already distributed over 1,200 tons (MT) of food and more than 100 MT of seeds to affected households, but the vast majority of farmers have been unable to acquire the amount of seeds they need to resume normal planting. The drought in affected areas contrasts with conditions in some areas of Nord-ouest, Nippes and Artibonite departments which have received near-normal rainfall. The report is optimistic that food aid distributed in some parts of the country and the next fruit and bean harvest in September will alleviate the food situation of households.

Drought pushing food prices higher in many areas – especially Port-au-Prince

FEWS NET also reports an increase in the prices of basic foodstuffs and the absence of some local products in the market. In metropolitan Port-au-Prince in particular, the price of corn flour has increased by 18 per cent. To alleviate the rise in prices, the government has introduced Vietnamese rice to the market. The average Haitian household spends 20 per cent of its food budget on rice, meaning steep rises in the staple can have a particularly strong impact.

National authorities move to stem food insecurity

Food insecurity in Haiti has deteriorated in the past year, and over a million people currently face food shortages across the country. The government approved a set of measures on 14 June which are intended to address the short-term, medium-term and long-term consequences of food insecurity. These measures include price stabilization for five basic products (rice, corn peas, flour, and oil) and the strengthening of production tools to boost agricultural production.

Relocation programmes ongoing, threats of eviction persist

5,000 families relocated from Jean-Marie Vincent IDP camp – once Port-au-Prince's biggest

Some 5,000 families (about 17,000 people) living in Jean-Marie Vincent IDP camp in Pétion-Ville have been re-settled, some in their original neighbourhoods which have been reconstructed, and some in different neighbourhoods.



Partial view of Jean Marie Vincent Camp. Photo: OCHA.

Most of the remaining 4,000 families (13,600 people) in Jean-Marie Vincent should be resettled by September. The relocation of these families is seen as a decisive step in the national strategy for assisting IDPs who wish to return home. IDPs in Jean-Marie Vincent originally made up the largest group of people displaced by the 2010 earthquake in Port-au-Prince. Funded by the government with support from the World Bank and IOM, the \$16 million project will run through January 2014.

Remaining camp residents face violence, crime

“Those who remain in the camps face “great difficulties, particularly in terms of protecting the vulnerable,” according to Frank Santana, one of the coordinators of the relocation project. “There have been cases of extreme violence and very serious crimes. Building the awareness of the vulnerable through our health units and psychosocial counseling has been essential for preparing the return to normal life for many displaced.” These issues were part of the reason that residents of Jean-Marie Vincent camp were targeted for relocation.

Bristou camp in Juvénat commune (Petionville) facing threats of eviction

“Violence associated with efforts to evict IDPs from camps forced 200 families (about 680 people) to flee from Bristou camp in Juvénat (Pétion-Ville) on 4 and 5 June. Tents were destroyed and guns were fired. Additional threats were made against the camp’s remaining residents. This disturbing situation illustrates once more the persistence of forced eviction threats in metropolitan Port-au-Prince. UNPOL, IOM and the human rights section of MINUSTAH have carried out a survey and a mission to evaluate the situation with the IDPs in the camp.

Ms. Sophie de Caen, the Humanitarian Coordinator, *ad interim*, has expressed concern over violations of the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Haiti and the non-application of established formal camp closure procedures. She has brought the incident at Camp Bristou to the attention of the Prime Minister, and promised UN support for the Minister of Human Rights’ initiative calling on senior government officials to investigate the incident at Camp Bristou. Ms. de Caen also renewed the humanitarian community’s call on the Government of Haiti to prioritize the search for sustainable solutions for people living in the camps.

In brief

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent tools for communicating with beneficiaries demonstrate success

The most recent addition to the beneficiary communications toolkit in Haiti, *Telefon Kwa Wouj*, has so far proved a resounding success, receiving an average of more than 100,000 calls every month. As of 1 April, the system had received over a million calls in its first 10 months. Callers are connected to an audio menu, through which they are able to proactively and confidentially access information. Major topics include sexual health information, cholera and disaster preparedness information. Calls to the system increased significantly – by up to eight times – when the *Telefon Kwa Wouj* 733 number was included in SMS messaging.

Since its launch in 2010, *Radyo Kwa Wouj* has expanded and now has weekly broadcasts on two different radio stations – one with a large listenership in Port-au-Prince and one with national reach. The show remains the most popular of the Red Cross Red Crescent media for communicating with beneficiaries. Almost a third of those interviewed for the study reported having heard the show. More than 1,100 callers' questions were answered live on air during 2012.

Building SNGRD capacity for disaster preparation and response

From 12 to 14 June, the Directorate for Civil Protection held a workshop to analyse the capacity of the national risk and disaster management system. Part of this work included commitments from national and international partners to develop a roadmap to strengthen the capacity of the system to prepare for and respond to disasters. This roadmap will include establishing a legal framework for disaster risk management, identification of coordination mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation, and public education and sensitization.

Participants stressed the need to continue the process of transition to national authorities to enable them to assume leadership of coordination mechanisms for emergency preparation and response.

The UN and the Government of Haiti partner to strengthen national capacities for mitigation of coastal disasters

From 17 to 19 June, a national training workshop on disaster risk reduction through integrated management of the coastal ecosystem management area (eco-DRR) was held in Port-au-Prince. The objective of the training was to sensitize key national actors and provide tools to address vulnerability to coastal hazards and climate change.

Haiti receives \$35.5 million grant to improve water services

Haiti has received a \$35.5 million grant from the Inter-American Development Bank to improve drinking water services in Port-au-Prince, building on an earlier programme that started in 2010. The programme aims to cut losses from leaks, unapproved connections and unpaid bills. It also seeks to increase revenue to cover operational expenses. DINEPA, Haiti's national water and sanitation agency, and a local water company will lead the programme's implementation.

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