



OVERVIEW

- Important water and sanitation gaps for camp and transitional shelter residents
- Management of the cholera epidemic still dependent on international health partners
- EU launches Haiti's risk and disaster management system



EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE



IDPs

Water and sanitation needs of transitional shelter and camp residents unmet



Gap analysis from the Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), CCCM Clusters and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reveals the magnitude of the task ahead to meet basic water and sanitation needs of transitional shelter and spontaneous camp residents. WASH funding requirement of US\$175 million is 19 per cent met (\$32 million) and this lack of funds to support programs will have direct consequences on the health situation of vulnerable populations. In the absence of latrines, desludging activities, and safe drinking water, individuals living in densely populated areas are at heightened risk of cholera and water borne disease contamination, particularly during the rainy and hurricane seasons (see previous bulletin).

As of 7 April, 39 per cent of the 56,107 T-shelters hosting 235,649 individuals do not receive any WASH services, reports the Shelter Cluster. Not all of the 65 implementing partners have the capacity and the expertise to implement WASH programming and it is predicted that 42 per cent of the additional 116,000 T-shelters to be built this year will not receive any sanitation and water services either

As of 7 April

39 %

of T-shelter built have not any WASH service

Only

42 %

of T-shelter to be built this year will receive WASH services

the communes of Léogâne, Port-au-Prince, and Croix des Bouquets are the most affected by the lack of access to water and sanitation services by T-shelters residents. Other communes with a high number of cholera cases, such as Carrefour, are also particularly vulnerable.

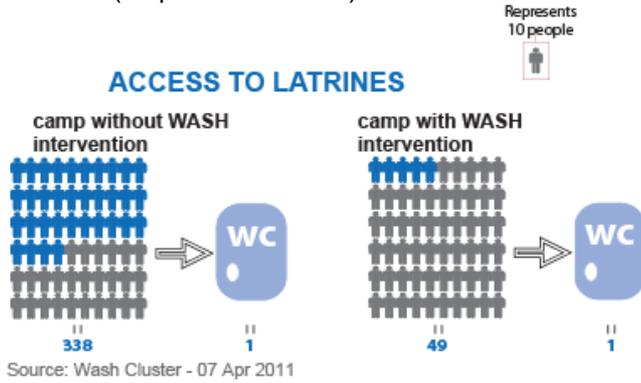
With an average production capacity of 11 T-shelters per partner per day, it is likely that a great majority of shelters planned will be completed by August 2011.

At the same time, the construction of transitional sites is accelerating. Three have been completed and 10 more are being built. Out of the total, 12 of them are located in Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and one in Jacmel. The number of T-shelters planned in transitional sites will represent 11 per cent of the total amount of T-shelters built in Haiti since the earthquake, the majority of them being built in neighbourhood of return.

Transitional sites differ from spontaneous camps and are planned and built during the second phase of an emergency, in accordance with the principles and minimum standards of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Emergency Response Manual and the Sphere Handbook. Those manuals recommend the installation of one latrine per family, a maximum distance of 100 metres from a shelter to a water point and two garbage containers per community of 80 to 100 individuals.

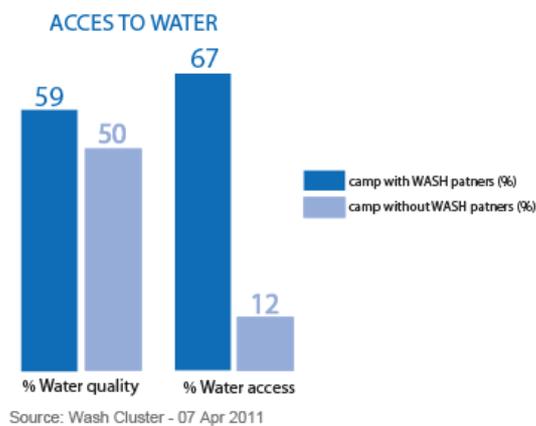
A joint survey conducted by the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) Cluster and the Direction de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement (DINEPA) from 1 to 16 March in 903 sites highlights the high level of vulnerability of spontaneous camp

residents who do not have access to WASH services (32 per cent of sites).



Only 12% of the population in camps without WASH activities receives 10 gallons of chlorinated water per person per day against 67% of those living in sites with WASH actors. Hygiene and sanitation indicators are also much lower in sites without WASH actors: 358 persons per latrine against an average of 49 persons per latrine in sites with WASH actors; 555 people per shower against 126 people per shower in sites with WASH actors

A total of 64 priority sites home to over 1, 500 people each have been identified. In those camps, the number of individuals per latrine is equal or above 100.



Voice of the Voiceless, a new IOM publication

“Today is a great day for me. I am holding my pen to say something important”. Written on a scrap of paper from Camp Boulosse in the slums of Cité Soleil, this is how Jacqueline Jean Baptiste’s letter starts. Hers is one of the 2,500 letters posted in 140 information kiosks set up in camps by the International Organisation for Migrations (IOM).

Ten of these letters, sometimes scrambled in a childish hand or written in elegant calligraphy, are now presented in a book with corresponding portraits of their authors taken by renowned photographer Daniel Desmarais. *Voice of the Voiceless* is a testimony of Haiti’s new homeless to have their voice heard.

Once picked up, explains Leonard Doyle, Media and Communication Coordinator for IOM in Haiti and Editor of *Voice of the Voiceless*, the letters are read and responded to. The humanitarian community also gauges the needs and concerns of the displaced as it plans an exit strategy from camps. The writers, adds Doyle, cry out in desperation for jobs that pay a living wage saving them the dignity of depending on the charity of friends to survive each day.

“Since January 12, things have only gotten worse. We do not have work and we do not have money,” writes Amboise Fleuristil from camp Lilavois.” We are shown hope, but nothing has come to us except the hurricane season. Must we wait for another 12 January for another disaster when things are so difficult for us?”

For videos of *Voice of the Voiceless*, visit <http://www.cccmhaiti.info/>
For a slideshow of *Voices of the Voiceless*, visit: <http://www.iomhaiti.com/index.php>

PROTECTION

Haiti signs the Hague Adoption Convention

The Haitian Government recently signed the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption (Hague Adoption Convention), opening the door for the adoption of the international treaty. The process will be completed once the signature of the Convention is ratified by the 2 chambers of the Haitian Parliament. The Hague Adoption Convention, concluded on May 29, 1993, establishes international standards of practices for inter-country adoptions.

Port-au-Prince home to 3,380 street children

The number of street children, ranging from 8 to 25 years old, is estimated at 3,380, according to a census of Port-au-Prince street children conducted by Aide Médicale Internationale with the support of the Child Protection sub cluster. Analysis of the database is being supported by the sub cluster and a preliminary summary will follow in the coming weeks.

Household debts on the rise



Haitian households, regardless of occupational category, have mostly resorted to loans to meet their economic needs. This is according to a survey conducted by ACTED from October 2010 to March 2011 on the economic situation and debts of households in Port-au-Prince and Léogâne.

This study shows that the use of loans has increased in P-au-P after the quake. Borrowing

practices went slightly down in Léogâne due to a lack of refinancing options available to usual creditors such as moneylenders, individuals and microfinance institutions (MFIs). Representing 17% of loans before the earthquake, MFIs have experienced difficulties following the earthquake leading to a fall in the volume of microcredit available.

Several driving factors explain loan practices:

- 1 - School fees;
- 2 - Financing of economic activities due to the non viability of small businesses;
- 3 - Purchase of food, particularly in Léogâne.

The surveyed categories use debt as a form of "safety net". However, from being a productive tool, loans have become survival strategies or a way to maintain households' economic and social status.



CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Launch of the European Programme for risk and disaster management



To strengthen the capacity of the Haitian Government to respond to emergencies, the European Commission launched, last March, the European Programme for strengthening the national system of risk management and disaster (PER-SNGRD). The 15 million Euros program will be implemented over a period of 18 months throughout the country.

Some 300 First Aid Intervention Devices will be set up in the country, including 21 of them in the North-East department which is most vulnerable to weather events. Intervention Devices consist of containers equipped with materials necessary to respond to disasters. Local teams of 10 to 15 fire rescuers will also be deployed in communal sections.

The International Management Group (IMG) has been chosen to run the program in conjunction with the Direction de la protection

civile (DPC). A team of four international experts will be responsible for institutional coordination, training and technical support. The European program has tasked Internews with issues relating to communication. The Joint Research Center (JRC) will be in charge of the Emergency Operations Center.

The DPC Education and Public Awareness Thematic Committee (CTESP) conducted a workshop on 29 March to develop a joint communication strategy. The radio programme "Storm" will be aired for a period of 10 weeks on Radio MINUSTAH. Plan Haiti, in partnership with the DPC, will implement the programme "Emergency Traffic" resulting in the dissemination of messages in public buses.



CHOLERA RESPONSE

Cholera response still highly dependent on health partners



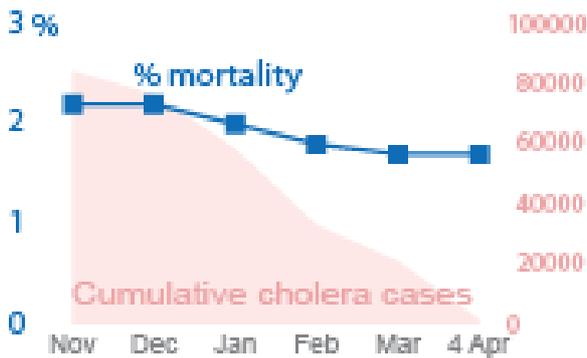
The overall downward trend of the cholera outbreak observed since the beginning of the year has continued in March. However the impact of the phasing out of health NGOs could be significant, should local authorities not be able to respond to an upsurge in

new cases during the rainy season. The management of the cholera epidemic has been and is still highly dependent on the support of foreign health organizations, reports the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO).

- 10.82 % of cholera treatment facilities are managed by the Ministère de la santé et de la population (MSPP)

- 13.44 % of cholera treatment facilities are managed by the Cuban Medical Brigade (BMC)
- 75.74 % of cholera treatment facilities are managed by international NGOs

In support of the MSPP, NGOs have ensured the setting up of Cholera Treatment Centres and Units (CTCs/CTUS), the provision of medical material, training of local health staff and payment of salaries, case management, guidance and supervision, improvement of water and sanitation facilities of health structures, epidemiological surveillance, as well as health and hygiene promotion at community level.



The Cuban Medical Brigade (CMB) was the first organization to support the MSPP in the fight against cholera. CMB treated a high percentage of cholera and diarrhoea cases during the peak of the epidemic through a network of 23 CTCs and 47 CTUs. Some 52 brigades are currently deployed in the field. Their goal is to investigate, and if necessary treat cases in difficult to reach sub-communes or so called “silence zones”.



Strike in Jacmel CTC

Cleaning and security staff of Jacmel CTC, which has been managed since February by the MSPP,



IN BRIEF

On 29 March, MINUSTAH Regional Office for Human Rights (BRDH) assisted the voluntary repatriation from the Dominican Republic of 58 illegal Haitians, including one minor and 11 women. IOM provided transportation fees, food and medication.

To fight camp infiltration and occupation of tents by persons not affected by the earthquake, IOM conducted a monitoring exercise in IDP camps on 24 and 31 March in Sainte Hélène and Toussaint Louverture. In the presence of the Protection Cluster, IOM dismantled a dozen of empty tents. It was reported that empty tents at night are occupied during the day by people who have a home elsewhere.

went on strike on 28 March to protest the non-payment of two-month back pay. Through the efforts of the Direction sanitaire du Sud-Est (DSSE) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), daily labourers paid by the World Health Organization (WHO) have been hired for four days, while UNICEF has committed to pay salaries until May

As of 4 April	As of 4 April
80 cholera treatment centres	1,7 mortality rates nationwide
225 cholera treatment units	274,418 cumulative cholera cases
706 Oral rehydration Center	4,787 number of deaths

Third round of hygiene material distribution in orphanages

UNICEF and partners have embarked on a third nationwide distribution of hygiene promotion material to all residential care centers. The distribution is underway in all 10 departments and is covering the needs of the estimated 50,000 children over a period of three months. The distribution of hygiene promotion materials has been effective in both preventing and responding to cholera outbreak in residential care centers. In addition to improving the overall quality of water and sanitation, it has also enhanced collaboration between the centers and social workers from the Government and civil society intervening in the centers.

The 450 displaced families living in the Sylvio Cator stadium have an extra month to leave the site. Stadium authorities had originally set an eviction date for 25 March to start repairs ahead of the pre qualifying games of the 2014 World Cup. IOM and local authorities are looking to find another site.

On 30 March 2011 the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) completed its operation in Haiti. The Logistics Cluster will now investigate other options for air transport, including commercial companies, which can be offered to Logistics Cluster participants as an alternative.

OCHA is facilitating the distribution of the “best” available common operational datasets

(CODs) by providing and updating CODs through the Humanitarian Response website:

<http://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info/Default.aspx?tabid=94>.

CODs are core data sets needed to support operations and decision-making for all actors in a humanitarian response.

The aims of the CODs are: 1) reduce duplication of effort 2) interoperability - consistency between and within partners 3) centralize information

Humanitarian Coordinator Nigel Fisher met with young representatives from Plan- supported rights' clubs from the North-East, South-East and West departments. Plan is community organization dedicated to promoting children 's rights around the world. The youths, aged 21 to 25 years old, conducted an interview of M. Fisher as part of a youth-led evaluation that is a follow up to the children's Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The 2010 assessment was facilitated by Plan Haiti and supported by UNICEF. It contains the feedback—collected just one month after the earthquake—of some 1,000 youths from all over Haiti about how the country should be rebuilt.

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For more information on the response in Haiti, please visit:

<http://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info>