

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Recurrent floods have been recorded during the month of May especially in the West, North, Center, and Nippes department. More than 9,000 families have been affected and thousands of homes were damaged.
- The humanitarian community and the Haitian government are determined to eradicate the cholera epidemic and launched a vaccination campaign in this context.
- An assessment conducted by the CNSA and WFP shows that drought was the major shock experienced during 2015 by more than half (60%) of households in the areas affected by drought.
- More than 26 million of the 194 million requested in the humanitarian response plan for the year 2016 have been received, a month after the launch of the plan..

### KEY FIGURES

Number of IDPs in camps	62,600
Source: DTM, January 2016	
Cumulative cholera cases (1st Jan. to 30 April 2016)	18,859
Source: MSPP	
Fatality cases (1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. to 30 April 2016)	150
Source: MSPP	
Number of people in food insecurity	3,6M
Source: CNSA	
Number of people in severely food insecurity	1,5M
Source: CNSA	
Number of children suffering from Global Acute Malnutrition	131,405
Source: UNICEF	



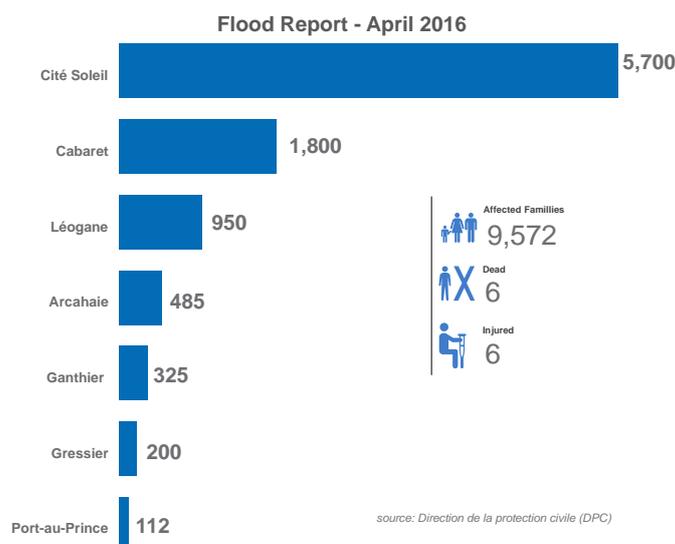
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## April's rains are of concern to the humanitarian community

### More than 9000 families have been affected and thousands of homes damaged by floods

According to the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), the rains that occurred during the month of April have caused flooding in several parts of the country, particularly in the West, North, Central and Nippes departments. The rains left a balance of more than 9,000 homes flooded, 6 people dead and 6 others wounded. It also caused the loss of livestock and the destruction of plantations and agricultural areas.



The 6 dead and 6 wounded were reported in Port-au-Prince and Delmas (Floods of April 23 to 24) in the West Department. In this department, more than 9,500 families have been affected, particularly in Port-au-Prince (112), Cité Soleil (5,700) Arcahaie (485), Gressier (200) Ganthier (325), Cabaret (1,800) and Leogane (950). Rainfalls also caused flooding of several houses and losses in livestock and plantations in Leogane (Floods of 12 to 13 April).

Other communes in the Center (Lascahobas Savanette) and

Nippes (Barradères) departments experienced heavy flooding during the month that damaged several homes and affected dozens of families.

### The response of the authorities and some recommendations

Through the mobilization of decentralized structures and brigadiers' civil protection, the Haitian government and humanitarian partners have evacuated dozens of families living in risk areas to evacuation shelters. They also proceeded to the distribution of non-food items. The Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Communication and Energy conducted the collection of sludge and waste from several neighborhoods in the metropolitan area, the dredging of some channels and restored the traffic in some places.

In general, the National Management System for Risks and Disasters recommend among others to continue awareness actions especially in areas at risk, to clean channels and to mobilize resources for the implementation of shelters for populations in areas at risk of new flooding.

## The next hurricane season may be much more active than in the previous year

*The recent flooding highlight the extreme vulnerability of the country and the need to strengthen the remediation of risks especially in the most exposed areas.*

While the hurricane season will officially begin on June 1, the Haitian government and its partners are continuing preparation efforts and maintain vigilance due to worrisome weather forecasts. Indeed, experts from the University of the State of Colorado in the United States have estimate that this year's hurricane season will be much more active compared to 2015 when only Hurricane Erika was registered. A total of 12 storms, five hurricanes, among them two major ones, are expected this season, according to the April forecast of these experts.

Thus, the actors of the National Management System for Risks and Disasters (SNGRD) and their partners make efforts to mitigate the risks and limit the damage. The scenario of the 2016 hurricane season considers that about 500,000 people could be affected in the country by floods and other effects of hydro meteorological phenomena. The North, North-West, Artibonite and West departments are particularly vulnerable to heavy rains, winds, floods and landslides.

As part of the preparation, the SNGRD is currently implementing several activities to be better prepared to face the rainy season and hurricanes. These include the update of the contingency plan, the update of the contingency stock and the provision of shelters..

### Mobilizing resources to pursue preparedness and response activities is essential

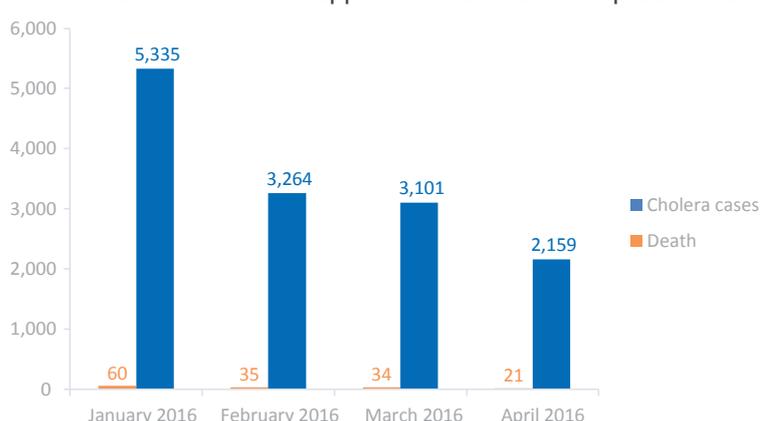
The humanitarian community remains concerned about the effects of recent rains on several departments. It recommends that urgent actions are taken, particularly in terms of mitigation work (watershed management, dredging channels, and riverbanks protection), public awareness, and the replenishment of emergency stocks in affected communes.

However, to ensure optimal preparation and carrying out these activities, actors must have adequate resources. To date, 14 percent (approximately 26.5 million USD) of 193.8 million requested by the Haitian government and the United Nations are available to implement the 2016 humanitarian response plan in which the preparation and response to emergencies is a priority area requiring a budget of approximately USD 4.1 million.

## Cholera outbreak: a downward trend is observed amid strengthening the support to UN agencies and its partners

### Despite recent rains, the downward trend continues since the beginning of the year

While April was characterized by the recurrence of heavy rains, health officials noticed a downward trend of the cholera epidemic. According to official data (MSPP and PAHO/WHO), from 1 to 30 April 2159 new cases and 21 deaths were recorded against 3101 and 34 in March. This confirms a gradual decrease in the number of cases and deaths since the beginning of the year. This achievement is due to the many efforts of health authorities with support of humanitarian partners including NGOs and United Nations agencies in Haiti.



Since the beginning of the year, humanitarian organizations and health authorities have strengthened the response to the epidemic by quickly responding to alerts, ensuring medical care and continuing the awareness of good hygiene practices.

*The plan developed by the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) and partners aims to eliminate cholera by 2022. So, it gives priority to interventions in areas of public health, water, hygiene and sanitation.*

Despite these improvements, emergency response and vigilance are still necessary. The continued response to alerts, medical management, verification of cases and actions to improve access to water and sanitation remain priorities.

### **3.6 million dollars will be used to vaccinate almost 400,000 people in 2016**

The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and the Haitian Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) completed a first phase of a cholera vaccination campaign that aims to protect 400,000 people by the end of 2016.



Children to receive their vaccine at Arcahaie. Photo Credit : UNICEF

Between 15 and 19 April, some 118,000 people in Arcahaie received a first dose of "Shanchol" vaccine that provides 3 to 5 years of protection and has a tested efficiency of about 65%. More than 3 million dollars are required as part of the campaign of vaccination against cholera.

The cholera vaccination campaign is part of the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera for the period 2012 to 2022 prepared by the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP). The plan aims to vaccinate the

population at highest risk of contamination, or about 600,000 people. The cholera response, as proposed by this plan, includes five strategic pillars: sanitation and potable water, reinforcement of hygiene measures, epidemiological surveillance, vaccination and proper medical care to patients with acute diarrheal diseases.

Some 300,000 people have already been vaccinated in different areas at high risk of cholera infection in the context of the mentioned plan (102,250 in 2013 and 183,284 in 2014).

## **Humanitarian partners are working to help the victims of drought and food insecurity**

### **A study conducted by CNSA and WFP confirmed the alarming situation of food security in Haiti**

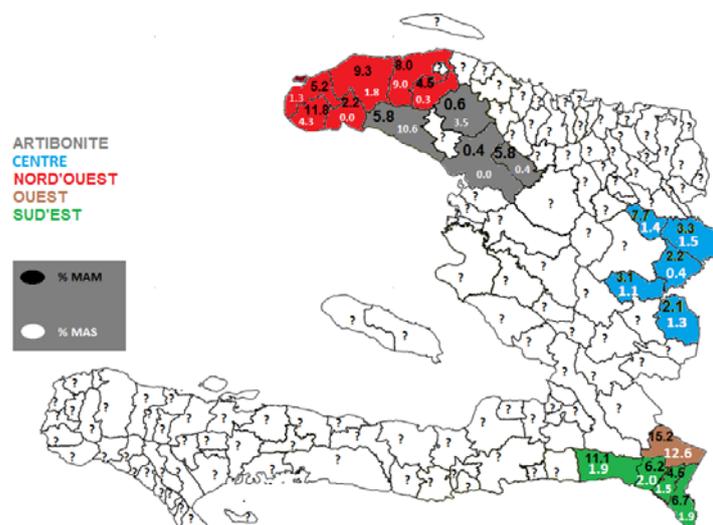
An [emergency food security assessment](#) (EFSA) conducted in December 2015 in the areas affected by drought by the National Coordination for Food Security (CNSA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) shows that the country's situation in terms of nutritional problems and food is alarming following a third year of drought exacerbated by the El Nino weather phenomenon. The purpose of this evaluation was to understand the food situation and vulnerabilities of affected households in a moment when the country was going through one of the worst droughts in decades. This drought has strongly impacted the agricultural production and farmers and cause a water deficit of 55.25%, with wide regional disparities.

The report indicates that only half of the households, affected by drought, had acceptable food consumption. He also stressed that non-food response strategies implemented compromise their capacity to respond to a future shock. For the short term, the report recommends supporting the purchasing power while wishing strengthening household response capabilities.

### **The impact on the life of the poorest populations and the mechanisms that need to be put in place**

This situation has consequences on the nutritional status of children, pregnant and lactating women. According to the MSPP, the malnutrition rate exceeds 15% in some areas and approximately 885,000 people are under threat of malnutrition. This condition can lead to brain damage in malnourished children. Today, 41,000 children under 5 suffer from severe acute malnutrition, reported the MSPP.

The food security and nutrition sector of the humanitarian response plan that was launched on 06 April is funded at 18% of total demand of 105.5 million American dollars. Advocacy actions both from Haitian government and humanitarian agencies continue to encourage donors to financially support the ongoing response plans.



Geographical distribution of malnutrition prevalence. Source : UNICEF

For the Minister of Health, chronic malnutrition remains a major challenge for the country. Therefore, coordination must be improved in order to support the development of sustainable solutions to reduce the vulnerability of populations to climate change, such as access to water.

### Ongoing interventions

Based on these initial results of the study, the Government and its partners have taken steps to address the situation through response plans. Indeed, the Ministry of Health launched a nutritional response plan to reduce the rate of malnutrition and combat the negative effects of this phenomenon with partners in the field.

For its part, ECHO has increased its support by granting 12.2 million euros for the food and drinking water needs of more than 400,000 Haitians. Moreover, 3 million euros were granted to strengthen the nutritional support capacity in the high risk areas and 1.5 million euros for preparation to the drought that is affecting the Lower North West, Upper Artibonite and the South East regions.

A budget of 17 million euros of development aid, destined to strengthen the response to food insecurity and malnutrition in the medium and long term, will be used as part of the Resilience Action Plan of ECHO in Haiti. Funded projects will emphasize all necessary measures to sustainably improve the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate hazards such as drought that has hit the country over the past two years.

The World Food Programme (WFP) announced the launch of an emergency operation to support 1 million people affected by food crisis. 700,000 Haitians will benefit from money transfer programs that will enable them to buy food while strengthening the national economy. WFP has already distributed food to 120 000 people for a period of two months.

## Over 26.5 million received for the humanitarian response plan

### This funding helps meet critical humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable

One month after its launch, the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti elaborated by the Haitian government and the humanitarian community, begins to receive good returns especially in terms of funding, despite the difficult context of financing of humanitarian actions in the world.

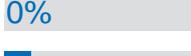
Indeed, of the 193.8 million requested \$ 26.5 million have been received, or 14% of the total. Response activities on food security received the most funding: 18.9 million from the 97 million dollars requested to help almost 1.3 million people severely affected by the drought and food crisis. That funding represents 18% of amount needed for the sector. Other sectors are also in process of being funded at a satisfactory level including cholera

"It is important to trace the causes of emergencies among the most vulnerable populations", said the Humanitarian Coordinator at the launch of the nutritional response plan. "We must tackle malnutrition but we also must review the redistribution of resources in Haiti. The resilience of populations needs to be sustained through other sectors such as agriculture, WASH and others."

*The 2016 humanitarian response plan is designed to meet the critical humanitarian needs of 1.3 million people affected by multiple humanitarian issues in Haiti (cholera epidemic, drought, binational situation and natural disasters).*

epidemic (EPAH and health) that is in continuous progression having received 5.8 million from the 20million requested.

#### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2016 - NEEDS AND FUNDING BY PRIORITY

Requirements per humanitarian priority (million \$)	Percentage funded per humanitarian priority	Percentage funded per humanitarian priority	
		Funded million \$	Unmet million \$
Food Security and Nutrition  105.5	 18%	18.9M	86.6M
CCCM/Shelter  38.2	 2%	0.7M	37.5M
Binational crisis  22.8	 3%	0.7M	22.0M
Cholera (Health, WASH)  20.3	 29%	5.8M	14.5M
Disaster preparedness  4.1	 0%	0.0M	4.1M
Coordination  2.9	 14%	0.4M	2.5M

#### Significant funding but still insufficient

Nevertheless, much remains to be done to meet the enormous needs in terms of resource mobilization. The 2014 humanitarian action plan for Haiti had a funding level of 51% at the end of the year and the goal for this year is to exceed this level of funding or at least to achieve the same degree. To do this, the Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, encourages all actors to approach jointly and directly traditional donors and potential non-traditional donors.

Thus, WFP has received \$ 4 million from its HQ for the implementation of its activities. WFP has been able to scale up its emergency operation to meet the immediate needs of people suffering from severe food insecurity. FAO has received 500,000 Euros from ECHO for response to threats and agricultural emergencies and additional funding from USAID of € 1 million Euros is currently being negotiated. On the other hand, with funding from the European Union amounting to € 4 million, a pilot project part of the Triennial Programme for Agricultural Renewal (PTRA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and linked to the national priorities of Haiti, both for Food and Nutrition Security (SAN), the fight against poverty and agricultural development, while aligning with the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) was launched recently.

In addition to fundraising efforts, donors are also in the process of adjusting their funding commitments. For example, ECHO has made 12.2 million Euros available for food and drinking water needs and 3 million euros for strengthening nutritional capacity response in the neediest areas. ECHO also indicated that an amount of EUR 1.5 million is proposed to deal with the effects of the drought affecting the Lower – North West, Upper Artibonite and the South East departments.

## In brief

#### The humanitarian community mobilized to echo the priorities of Haiti at the next Summit Global Humanitarian

The NGO community, supported by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Haiti, just launched, on Tuesday, May 3, the campaign on World Humanitarian Summit during a press conference at the Hotel Montana. This event that will take place on 23 and 24 May 2016 in Istanbul is a global call to action launched by the Secretary General of United Nations Ban Ki-moon. It will mark a turning point in how the international community prepares and faces the crisis in order to prevent human suffering.



Launch press conference of the World Humanitarian Summit 2016 Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Photo credit : OCHA Haiti

Faced with the fragility and vulnerability of the country to natural phenomena, the NGO community has focused on the priorities of Haiti for community resilience to which it is necessary to advocate at the global and national level. Thus, it is willing to engage in discussions, especially for the integration of local organizations in humanitarian response, the strengthening of local capacity, the participation of people with special needs and women in decision making and the effectiveness of humanitarian

action. the NGO community called for a humanitarian assistance that takes into account the local culture and reality while relying on local and national expertise in order to be effective.

It is important to mention that discussions were conducted with the Haitian government on the priorities for Haiti. In this sense, from the 11 people that who will represent Haiti at the summit, five of them work in government institutions. This delegation will ensure the establishment of a monitoring committee to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the summit and to diffuse the commitments made by the Haitian Government and partners.

The Summit will bring together the international community to reaffirm solidarity with people affected by crises and also to collectively commit to humanity. In Istanbul, the global and local leaders representing government, business, and civil society, among others, will announce concrete actions and commitments to stop conflicts, alleviate suffering and reduce risk.

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