

### HIGHLIGHTS

- One year after the expiration of PNRE, about 120,000 people have already arrived in Haiti from Dominican Republic, according to the data collected by IOM;
- Over 150,000 people benefited from cholera response programs implemented by the United Nations over the past two months;
- Between March and June 2016, return programs have helped relocate some 1,400 displaced persons; there are still approximately 61 000 people living in 33 IDP sites;
- Humanitarian actors have strengthened food aid programs to address food insecurity that has hit about 1.6 million people.

### KEY FIGURES

Number of IDPs in camps Source: DTM, June 2016	61 000
Cumulative cholera cases (1st Jan. to 28 May 2016) Source: MSPP	16,822
Fatality related to cholera (1st Jan. to 28 May 2016) Source: MSPP	168
Number of people in food insecurity Source: CNSA	3,6 m
Number of people in severely food insecurity Source: CNSA	1,5 m
Number of children suffering from Global Acute Malnutrition Source : Unicef	131 405



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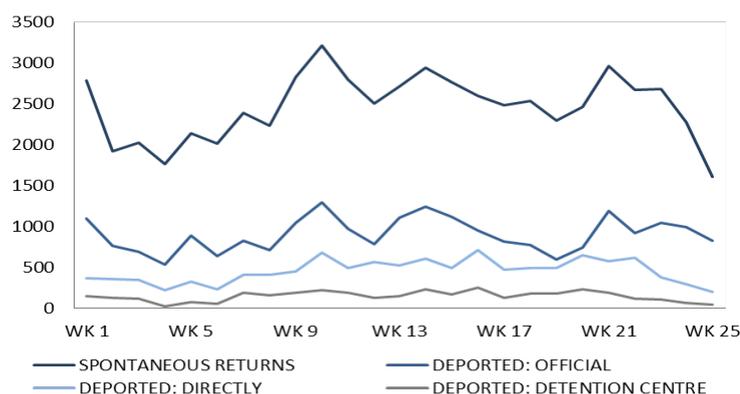
## Bi-national crisis: one year later, the situation of returnees and deportees remains worrying

**Since June 2015, an increasing number of migrants have been deported or have voluntarily returned to Haiti from DR. IOM interviewed more than 120,000 people on a voluntary basis.**

Since the deadline to register under the national plan for regularization of foreigners (PNRE) of Dominican Republic ended in June 2015, many foreigners living in the country, especially thousands of Haitian and Dominicans of hatian decent found themselves in irregular situation and virtually with no rights. Immediately thousands of people started to arrive in Haiti, some through expulsion or deportation, others more or less on voluntary or spontaneous returns.

Faced with this influx, the Government of Haiti, with the support of humanitarian partners, have developed an Inter-agency contingency plan in May 2015 to assist and support between 20,000 and 30,000 returned people. This plan helped meet the needs of first returned people by making available a small returning kit and a basic recording mechanism and support to arrive to their areas of origin.

### The monitoring of the border and data collection, still a challenge



Movement trends observed per week in 2016  
Source : IOM Border Monitoring SitRep, 30 June 2016

A border monitoring began immediately after the start of the crisis under the leadership of IOM and with the financial support of OCHA and USAID. The data collected through this mechanism are the most reliable on this issue so far. But it is important to note that this mechanism only covers a portion of those arriving from the

Dominican Republic because the interviews are made on a voluntary basis. Other actors such as "Groupe d'Appui aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés" (GARR) and the Jesuit Service for Migrants (SJM) complete the monitoring device and play an important role in the registration of returnees in several official and unofficial entry points at the border. In addition, the low capacity of state services at the border did not allow this monitoring work, which has been done for over a year by humanitarian actors, to be systematically integrated into national systems.

## Thousands of people at risk of statelessness

With the return of thousands of people in Haiti, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in collaboration with IOM and other stakeholders, has verified the identity of the returnees in particular to assure the follow up of cases of deportation to Haiti of persons who were entitled to Dominican nationality (most of them are children born in the Dominican Republic). Since the beginning of this crisis, 1,641 non-accompanied children were identified and 1,006 cases referred to IBESR (Institute of Social Welfare and Research) and UNICEF have been confirmed and assisted. Moreover, 1,582 people born in the Dominican Republic have already been identified by UNHCR; these cases are being followed closely as this people need a solution for their nationality and could be repatriated. This verification work is ongoing and UNHCR is engaged in advocating with both Haitian and Dominican governments to address the issue and avoid that these people become stateless.

## Over 2,200 returnees have benefited from a relocation project in Anse à Pitres

Immediately after the start of the arrivals from the Dominican Republic, six spontaneous sites were created nearby the town of Anse à Pitre. To address this situation, a CERF funding was provided by OCHA to IOM in order to relocate these people, in line with government policy aiming to not fix people in the sites.

Between March and April 2016, some 2,200 returnees from the Dominican Republic, who lived in precarious conditions in six makeshift camps in Anse-à-Pitres have received assistance for their resettlement in areas of their choice. The relocated families have benefited from a financial support for renting a home of their choice for a year, provided that the home fits to the minimum standards established by IOM.



Camp of returnees in Anse à Pitres before relocation project  
Photo credit : OCHA Haiti

## Approximately 130,000 Haitians still at risk of expulsion as their one year residence permit will expire on 18 July.

In the second half of 2016 a significant number of Haitian nationals, who received a residence permit for one year under the National Regularization of Foreigners Plan (PNRE) will have their document expire, on July 18<sup>th</sup>. Human Rights organizations working on this problem estimate there are nearly 130,000 Haitian nationals who will be affected by the end of this permit, which increases the risks of a new wave of deportations, expulsions or spontaneous returns to Haiti. Haitian immigrants affected by this measure must have their situation regularized before that deadline. For that, it is necessary to present a series of official documents that are not always easy to get (for example temporary permit, criminal record, medical examination) and pay renewal fees (14,000 Pesos or 305 USD per person).

## Funding is still insufficient

To respond to the humanitarian situation created by the massive return of migrants to Haiti, the Haitian government, supported by the international community, launched the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in April 2016. Thus, humanitarian partners are requesting a budget of 20.6 million US dollars to implement protection and humanitarian assistance to nearly 120,000 potential returnees in 2016. As of June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2016, only 3.9 million dollars were mobilized, mainly for protection projects, but these funds are not yet sufficient to cover all needs. Advocacy activities are underway to expand the list of potential donors, including non-traditional donors, emerging donors, the diaspora, celebrities and new financing mechanisms such as private or individual donations.

*The future of more than 130,000 haitians that received temporary permit to live and work in dominican for one year is uncertain. The humanitarian community is concerned as the expiration date of those permits approaches.*

## UN steps up to respond to the cholera epidemic

### Over 150,000 people benefited from cholera response projects in the last months

Despite numerous efforts by health authorities and the humanitarian partners to eradicate the epidemic, cholera remains a major humanitarian concern in Haiti. With over 16 000 cases recorded since the beginning of the year, the country continues to record the highest number of cases of cholera in the northern hemisphere. This persistent situation can be attributed in particular to the fact that half of the Haitian population has no access to potable water and sanitation (UNICEF). Heavy rains in May, added to the reduced number of response teams caused by a lack of funding, have also resulted in an upsurge of the disease particularly in the Center and West departments.

In this context, maintaining the mobilization of national and international actors to ensure fast and effective response to each outbreak is paramount. It also remains important, with the aim to fight the epidemic and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, that humanitarian actors continue working to improve sanitation and access to potable water in the country, particularly in the most vulnerable areas.

*The safe water points installed by MINUSTAH in the localities of Los Palmas, Guebo and Jacob will help to reduce the cholera incidence in the area.*



A woman and her son filling a bucket in a water point in Los Palmas, en Haïti.  
Photo credit: Logan Abassi/MINUSTAH

In this sense, the United Nations, including UNICEF, MINUSTAH, IOM, PAHO/WHO and multiple NGOs, have intensified in recent months the response to the epidemic, especially in the area of drinking water and sanitation. More than 150 000 people have been beneficiaries of these initiatives.

In the localities of Los Palmas, Guebo and Jacob (Center department), where more than 30,000 people have now access to clean water due to a

project promised by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon to the community during his last visit to Haiti in July 2014, the fight against cholera and waterborne diseases is being won. This project is part of the government's Sanitation Campaign and aims to support Haiti in the fight against cholera in order to advance towards the 6<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Goal which aims to ensure universal access to water and sanitation.

The Civil Affairs Section of MINUSTAH continues to work on 20 projects to improve access to safe water, sanitation, health and hygiene (amounting to 1.1 million dollars) for the benefit of 329,772 people (directly and indirectly) in 7 of 10 departments of the country.

As part of the National Sanitation Campaign, UNICEF and the National Drinking Water and Sanitation Directorate (DINEPA) constructed a water supply system in the rural zone of Mirebalais that benefits 2,677 people by improving sanitation structures and access to water for the two health centers and six schools (1500 children).

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO / WHO) in support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population, conducted the distribution of hygiene kits and medical equipment in all departments. It also supported the second session of vaccination in the municipality of Arcahaie, benefiting 118,000 people. The organization continues to strengthen the water quality surveillance in 20 health institutions in the country, including in Port-au-Prince, and has helped the health institutions to establish standards for interventions on water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management.

## Resource mobilization is a priority

To continue the response, the Humanitarian Country Team in Haiti continues to mobilize financial resources. In the contexts of the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, only 8.7 of the 20.3 million US dollars requested were received. As the hurricane season started at the beginning of June, a period where large outbreaks may be recorded, the funding gap must be bridged to enable humanitarian actors to work in the prevention of cholera transmission through quick response to alerts.

From October 2010 to May 2016, the United Nations has mobilized over 59 million for the implementation of 291 initiatives (projects and programs) for the short and long term response. This funding helped to fight the root causes of the epidemic through the reinforcement of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) structures, accessible health services, and capacity building. In spite these efforts, elimination of cholera remains a priority in the context of Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

## More than 61,000 IDPs are still living in difficult conditions in the camps from the 2010 earthquake

### Relocation programs helped to relocate about 1,400 people between March-June 2016

According to the latest DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) published by IOM in June, more than 61 000 people (16,497 families) are still living in 33 IDP sites where living conditions remain difficult.

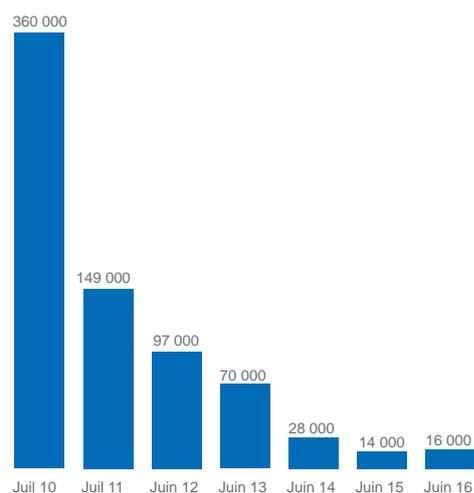
This represents a decrease of 95.4% in the number of people displaced in comparison with the month of July 2010 when there were 1.5 million displaced. During the period from March to June 2016, relocation programs have contributed to the closure of three camps and relocation of more than 268 families (1,400 people). These programs are developed in the context of the efforts to permanently close the IDP camps.

The situation of these families could get worse with the rains that will hit the country during the hurricane season. Most of the remaining camps are very vulnerable to hydro meteorological disasters. Some shelters are very vulnerable to strong winds and rains. There is also a clear risk of cholera spreading in the IDP camps because the sanitary conditions are not adequate.

In the first half of 2016, important services have been provided for displaced populations still living in the remaining camps. The CCCM working group reports that more than 18 thousand people have received assistance during this period included 3225 people who benefited from livelihood programs and 10,751 who benefited from sanitation and improved latrines. Despite all these efforts, the humanitarian community is still far from reaching all the people still in need in the sites.

Pending the final closure of the camps, the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan launched in April seeks for 29.6 million US dollars in order to ensure a minimum of protection and basic services for those populations. To date, only 8.5 million have been received from that amount. Humanitarian actors continue to advocate for the mobilization of adequate resources to continue humanitarian assistance and the relocation of displaced people.

*To date, more than 95% of the people displaced by the earthquake have been relocated. However, there are more than 61,000 people remain in 33 camps and need basic services while waiting for durable solutions.*



Number of displaced families from the earthquake  
Source: IOM

## The humanitarian community intensifies the emergency food aid in response to food insecurity that affects 3.6 million people

The drought of the two last years has caused losses of up to 70 percent of local production and has worsened the situation of food insecurity in the last months. With a population of over 10 million people, Haiti has a population of about 3.6 million people that is food insecure, including 1.5 million in severe food insecurity, requiring immediate emergency aid.

Faced with this situation, humanitarian actors have agreed to give priority to humanitarian interventions in the food security and nutrition sectors. Of the 193 million US dollars requested in April 2016 as part of the Humanitarian Response Plan, about 105 million (nearly 60 percent) is allocated to this sector. About 30 percent (31 million) of the total amount requested were received so far. These funds enabled humanitarian actors to increase their food aid program to meet the most critical and immediate needs of vulnerable populations.

WFP in particular, with funding from Canada (1.3 million), European Union (5.6 million), Switzerland (1.2 million) and United States (11.1 million), continued its emergency operation. WFP was able to organize cash transfer and cash for work activities which started in April for those most affected. This initiative falls within the framework of the humanitarian assistance program that WFP aims to support more than 1 million people during six months in the areas most affected by food insecurity.

On the other hand, France has reported strengthening its support to the school feeding program through a humanitarian aid program that seeks to strengthen local production and support the National School Feeding Policy. "In order to guarantee income for Haitian farmers, France has been the first partner of Haiti to allocate all of its food aid funds to local production purchase program. More than 12,000 tons of local products have been purchased from 7,500 small Haitian producers between 2005 and 2015, 11,985 tons of cereals (rice and ground corn) and 55 tons of pulses (beans and pigeon peas)" states a press release from French Embassy in Haiti made public on 13 June 2016.

Other program, funded by the United States, that is running is Kore Lavi implemented through USAID. Kore Lavi program aims to improve food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable households in Haiti by facilitating access to local food.

### Local initiatives help to improve the nutritional status of children and pregnant women



Beneficiaries of the nutrition project in Croix des Bouquets  
Photo credit: OCHA Haiti

The situation of malnutrition in the country remains very worrying with an estimated figure of more than 130,000 children suffering from global acute malnutrition. In this context, several local initiatives are underway in affected communities. In Croix des Bouquets, where poverty is at the base of several hundred cases of malnutrition, the House Saint Francis of Assisi (Foyer Saint François d'Assise) has been implementing since September 2013 a nutrition program that benefits pregnant women and children between 6 months and 5 years old. The detected cases

are monitored carefully by a multidisciplinary team that provides continuous care. Dozens of malnourished children were treated through the center, that has adopted an innovative nutrition program developed in Brazil, and has helped thousands of children to survive from malnutrition in that country.

The project also provides special attention to education/awareness of mothers who sometimes do not know how to provide a balanced diet for their children to avoid malnutrition and other diseases. The center also has health agents that visit the families of malnourished children to ensure that they continue the prescribed treatment.

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