

Humanitarian Highlights

- 01 June marks the start of the 2010 hurricane season.
- Former President Bill Clinton visits Haiti on the first day of the hurricane season.
- Recent rains have revealed the need for additional plastic sheeting.
- The latest version of the Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) references 1,191 displacement sites in Haiti.

I. Situation Overview

Start of the Hurricane Season: The 2010 hurricane season formally started on 01 June. Predicted to be severe, this heralds a potentially new crisis. While contingency plans are under way, including dedicated 24-hour humanitarian rapid-response teams in case of rain or hurricane related incidents in spontaneous sites, the danger posed by hurricanes to the already vulnerable populations left homeless by the quake is considerable.

Disaster Preparedness: Preparedness measures by humanitarian agencies include the pre-positioning of emergency rations in 31 locations across Haiti by the World Food Programme (WFP). The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has a permanent emergency task force on standby and is prepositioning emergency items in 10 towns. Shelter agencies are working to ensure sufficient emergency shelter items are available. Mitigation work in camps following technical assessments is also ongoing to reduce vulnerability to flooding and rains. A country Wide Contingency Plan, drafted by the Department of Civil Protection in collaboration with partners will be released. While the plan has been updated following the earthquake, finalization by the Ministry of the Interior has not been completed.

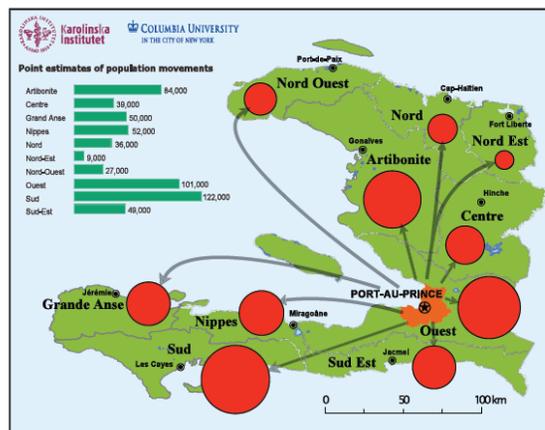
Visit of UN Special Envoy for Haiti: On the first day of the hurricane season, former President Bill Clinton visited Haiti with 3 main objectives: 1) Visit Leogane, a region in the West Department which was indirectly affected by the quake through the massive influx of displaced people; to examine the level of preparedness for the hurricane season; 2) Highlight the need to invest outside of Port-au-Prince; 3) Visit settlement sites set up by CHF International and emphasize the urgency to address the needs of displaced people.

Relocation Update: During the relocation of displaced people from Petionville Golf Club to Corail Cesselesse and from Vallee de Bourdon to Tabarre Issa, families were provided with an incentive

package which includes a \$50 cash grant. Distribution of grant is underway in both sites through the mobile phone Short Message Service (SMS). To date, 1,531 families have successfully received their cash grant. A voucher distribution is in place for families who did not have phones. So far only 49 families have needed to use vouchers. Beneficiaries take their voucher or SMS code to redeem at any Unitransfer bank. An information kiosk is operational in the Corail Cesselesse site on a daily basis, dealing with any questions or issues from beneficiaries regarding the cash grant process. In the Tabarre Issa site, 279 families have received messages inviting them to collect their cash grant. Families without mobile phones are receiving vouchers as well. An information kiosk is also operational on the site.

Digicel Displacement Analysis: Preliminary analysis of population movement patterns conducted by the phone company Digicel and its partners reveal that about 570,000 (22% of the population) left Port-au-Prince by 31 January. The study is based on an analysis of data from locations of all Digicel phones in Haiti before and after the earthquake. This method of tracking population displacement will be used in further analysis. For the full report:

<http://onerresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/statisticsreports/Pages/default.aspx>



Map 1: Estimated number of persons who on 31 January had relocated from Port-au-Prince metropolitan area

Humanitarian facts and figures

INFORMATION	FIGURES	SOURCE
EQ affected population	Over 2 Million people affected	GoH
Destroyed or partially damaged houses	188,383 houses	GoH
Assessed Buildings	82,000 Assessed by Ministry of Public Works 43% Green; 27% Yellow ; 30% Red UNOPS estimate 50% of Green Houses now occupied	Ministry of Public Works (UNOPS) 25 May
Displaced people in settlement sites	1.5 Million people	GoH
People migrating from West Department	661,000 people (majority living in host families)	GoH
Spontaneous settlement sites	1,191 sites	DTM Analysis 28 May
Camp management	Sites registered: 150 Number of individuals: 540,000 (approx) Site locations: 99 in Port au Prince and surrounding areas, 25 sites in Leogane, 15 in Grand Goave, 5 in Petit Goave, and 6 in Jacmel. 206 sites have camp management agencies (15.5%). This equates to 37% of affected population or 137, 130 families.	IOM 31 May DTM Analysis 19 April – 3 May
Camp assessment and mitigation	57 sites in PaP area have now assessed for vulnerability to rains, comprising 161,500 people, 72,000 at risk, and 54,000 at severe risk. 10 camps have ongoing mitigation work following assessment	IOM 31 May
Transitional shelter construction	1,873 T-shelters constructed enough for 9,365 people. Compared to two weeks ago, this is an increase of 1,404 new buildings. Shelter Cluster agencies are planning to complete 120,350 transitional shelters by Summer 2011.	IFRC 31 May
Damaged / destroyed schools	4,758 schools (85% in affected areas)	Ministry of Education
Flash Appeal Funding	58% funded	Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

II. Humanitarian Updates

SHELTER/NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

To date, 581,028 tarpaulins have been distributed along with 64,059 family size tents. Close to 170,000 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials. The following key household NFIs have been distributed: 160,783 kitchen sets, 531,549 hygiene kits, 503,257 blankets and 201,214 mosquito nets.

Cluster members have reached over 100% of the overall known caseload (1.5 Million people) with emergency shelter materials. However, statistics at Commune level show excess coverage in some areas and gaps in others. Members are reminded

that while many areas have reached full coverage, some items may require replacement particularly with the very low coverage rate of rope and fixings as well as tool kits.

Rains last week revealed that a significant number of tents are unable to withstand heavy rain and additional plastic sheeting will need to be provided.

Leogane and Gressier

According to local authorities, an estimated 48,000 families are still in need of support for Emergency Shelter and NFIs in Leogane and Gressier. Current figures of coverage in Leogane showing full coverage may be deceptive as materials already distributed now urgently needs replacing and there have been further influxes of people from Port-au-Prince and other Communes. Coverage in mountainous areas is low but improving slowly.

Schools occupied by displaced people remain a priority for local authorities. Relocation has started at the Louis Borno School with 200 families. It is estimated that 1,000 families in Leogane and Gressier are currently leaving in schools.

To date 1,873 Transitional Shelters (T-shelters) have been reported as completed. The cluster estimates that 30,000 to 40,000 households are in need of T-shelter. A specific kit for mountainous areas would be more appropriate than T-shelters.

Petit and Grand Goave

Land needs to be prepared urgently for unplanned evacuations. Emergency Shelter material coverage in Grand Goave remains low. Most partners are still expecting additional emergency shelter materials. Meanwhile, gaps in camp management have been identified. Although housing assessments have started; more information is required regarding the classification criteria and further support for owners and tenants of yellow houses. Meanwhile, rubble removal remains problematic.

Organizations need clear guidelines supported by local authorities, to allow legal construction of T-shelters on land where ownership remains unclear. This process is likely to create a bottleneck in the implementation of T-Shelters if not addressed. A national policy on the matter is urgently required. Local authorities are being encouraged to provide free building permits to all who have the right to use land. Data in Petit Goave shows that that 60% of the target population are tenants. Challenges with regards to property ownership and tenancy are therefore expected. Agencies are dealing with these problems on a case by case basis through

discussions within the community and local authorities.

Generally, Contingency Plans are being reviewed and consolidated Stock is being prepositioned to cover 120,000 families with NFIs and Emergency Shelter material.

Jacmel

Activities related to the relocation of displaced people from the Pinchinat site to the new Mayard site have been hampered by the prevailing heavy rains in Jacmel. The Departmental Delegate officially authorized the international community to initiate the layout works on the Mayard site. Due to poor weather conditions, latrine construction works are progressing slowly. To date, 3 latrines have been dug, and the main road to the site has been gravelled. A sensitization campaign to enable displaced people to make informed, voluntary choices on the move to Mayard is scheduled to start soon.

Gaps

- The continuing increase in both number of camps and the size of existing camps is providing challenges to implementing partners.
- Lack of toolkits and fixings.
- Accurate data on the actual number of affected persons left homeless by the earthquake remain difficult to ascertain as settlements attract occupants from surrounding neighbourhoods.
- Lack of structural damage assessments being carried out in Communes outside Port-au-Prince is a hindrance to partners planning to carry out transitional programs in those areas.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

As of 28 May, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identifies 1,191 sites (including sub-sites for the largest settlement) in Haiti. Of the total identified sites, 54 are large sites (sites hosting over 1,000 households). These large sites host about 29% of the displaced population.

So far, national counterparts with support from the CCCM Cluster have registered 125,000 households (approximately 540,000 individuals based on an estimated size of 4.3 individuals per household) in 150 sites in Port-au-Prince and surrounding regions. Of the 150 sites registered, 51 are in the regions outside of Port-au-Prince, including 25 sites in Léogane, Grand Goâve (15), Petit Goâve (5), and Jacmel (6).

Registration data ranges from demographic information:

Female	Male	Under the age of 18	Children under 5
53%	47%	36%	8%

The Inter-Cluster mitigation task force have completed assessments in 57 sites hosting over 161,500 people. Of this, about 72,000 individuals have been identified as living in sites that are at risk. Of the 57 assessed sites, 35 are in need of agencies to implement mitigation activities to address the identified gaps. The most common risks identified are flooding and susceptibility to landslides as a result of rains.

The CCCM cluster referred three protection cases to relevant actors that can address the identified concerns; (one case of physical abuse on an elderly person; one alleged sexual abuse of a minor; and a attempted rape of a teenage girl).

Camp Management teams have been established for Delmas, Petionville, Cite Soleil, Carrefour and Croix-des-Bouquets. In addition to this, three mobile teams continue to provide support to various sites that are in need of Camp Management support. The impact of heavy rains on the sites is of concern. In response to this, one of the three mobile teams has been tasked to focus on addressing drainage issues within the sites. Reports from Camp Management teams can be accessed through this website: <http://cmohaiti.wordpress.com>

EDUCATION

According to camp monitoring data compiled by the CCCM Cluster through the DTM, one third of children in the assessed 472 displacement sites are attending school. In the greater Port-au-Prince areas, 35% of sites report children going to school with the highest proportions in Delmas. See table below.

Area	% school attendance
Delmas	46%
Carrefour	48%
Cite Soleil	15%

The DTM highlights disparities between affected areas outside of Port-au-Prince. See table below:

Region	% school attendance
Leogane	14%
Petit Goave	79%
Jacmel	94%

Generally, two thirds of these are tented schools.

Jacmel

In Jacmel, over 100 families were supported to relocate from the site of five schools at Wolf 1 in order to facilitate a return to class for 1,552 students through the joint efforts of Education Cluster partners.

For displaced students living in the Tabarre Issa site, classes have started in all six surrounding community schools in temporary learning spaces set up by Education Cluster partners. The first of the French Embassy's library projects was inaugurated by the Minister of Youth and Sports in Tabarre.

In the Corail Cesselesse site, work is in progress for the set up of temporary learning spaces. Registration is continuing, especially for children who live in the areas adjacent to the relocation site. Early learning activities are already underway.

Concerns have been raised by the Education Cluster regarding the set up of temporary learning spaces very close to destroyed or damaged school buildings; which pose a risk for learners and teachers. The Cluster is supporting the dissemination of messages over the local radio and to school Directors through local education authorities. This will reinforce sensitisation on the dangers involved and the need to adhere to the minimum standards promoted by the Cluster and Ministry of Education.

Gaps**Petit Goave**

In Petit Goave, assessment analyses highlight important needs in schools. Over 91% of schools lack potable water; 24% do not have latrines; 78% have no shelter and 71% do not have school canteens. The Education Cluster has shared this information with other clusters to advocate for support.

Leogane

In Leogane, teachers have been on strike to protest against the lack of compensation for those who returned to work in April and have not yet been paid. School inspectors have also reported lack of dissemination and orientation on the adapted curriculum, and the need for financial support to pay teachers' salaries and repairs in non-public schools.

NUTRITION

The Cluster facilitated the release of 500 boxes of high energy biscuits and 600 breastfeeding messaging T-shirts for NGO partners to distribute on Mother's Day, 30 May.

There are approximately 2,791 children receiving Ready to use Infant Formula in earthquake affected areas, according to strict criteria set by the Ministry of Health and the Nutrition Cluster.

A total of 28 stabilization centers for inpatient and outpatient management of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications continue to function throughout the country. Admissions into inpatient therapeutic feeding centers remain stable.

In addition 126 outpatient therapeutic feeding centers (OTPs) for the management of severe acute malnutrition without medical complications continue to function throughout the country.

There are presently 90 Points de Conseil de Nutrition Pour les Bebes (PCNBs) functioning in earthquake affected areas; operated by Nutrition Cluster partners.

Gaps

Considerable delay in the release of tents from the port through customs is hindering the expansion of PCNBs. This is delaying either the start-up or scale-up of activities.

AGRICULTURE

Monsanto, a United States seeds developer has donated 475 tons of hybrid seeds to Haiti to aid the country's recovery efforts following the 12 January earthquake. The seeds will be distributed by the WINNER Program and Earth Institute. To date, about 60 tons of maize seeds have been received and another 60 tons are expected next week. The remaining 355 tones are planned to be distributed during the summer planting season by the same organisations.

FOOD

WFP has signed the first agreement for a financial provider for payments to beneficiaries of the Cash for Work program.

The Food for Work program has so far employed over 17,500 workers who receive a family ration for five, implying that over 87,500 beneficiaries receive assistance.

The Food Cluster is finalizing preparatory work and refining methodology for the follow-up Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) expected to be conducted in June. Coverage will include areas directly affected by the quake and areas with high levels of food insecurity and displaced people.

Preliminary arrangements are being made to identify experts to conduct a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission in late June.

WATER AND SANITATION (WASH)

With the start of the raining season, the WASH Cluster is working with CCCM partners to coordinate response referral mechanisms.

On 22 May, during celebrations of the Haitian holiday "Fete du Drapeau" The Hygiene Sub-Cluster seized the opportunity to sensitize populations by promoting hygiene messages with regards to preparedness for the rainy season. The campaign targeted mothers with diarrhoea prevention measures and activities were organised for children.

Hygiene promotion activities on prevention and management of diarrhea, as well as prevention and control of malaria continue as a priority during the rainy season. Hand washing will be a key message in the planned nationwide campaign, which must be accompanied by the distribution of soap. Promotion activities on prevention of malaria and use of mosquito nets will also be reinforced.

Mapping of available contingency stocks of soap, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and Aquatabs for the rainy season is ongoing. Availability of adequate stocks of hygiene items will determine the effectiveness of response in the event of an outbreak of diarrheal disease.

Gaps

The Hygiene Sub-Cluster has mapped WASH NFIs available through partners. There is concern that soap and hygiene kits levels are low. Contingency stocks of soap need to be increased.

A hygiene promotion strategy for sites where there is little or no WASH intervention is needed. Typhoid and diarrhoea cases have in the past been reported in Cite Soleil where there is little intervention by WASH agencies.

There has been an increase in cases of malaria reported in sites located in Petit Goave and Port-au-Prince.

WASH operational partners are needed in Leogane for emergency latrines and water supply activities in identified prioritized schools with temporal spaces.

Land tenureship is a major constraint as land-owners do not want construction of facilities on their

lands. This inhibits the design and quantity of facilities being set up.

Limited water supply to settlement sites often means inadequate quantities of water for hygiene with regards to hand and body washing, undermining hygiene promotion efforts. Although the incidence of diarrheal disease is low, there are a considerable number of skin diseases or water-washed diseases which are linked to water quantity rather than water quality.

Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC)

This is an OCHA funded cross-cutting cluster coordination service that brings together humanitarians, local media and representatives of the Government in a collective effort to improve a two-way communication flow between the aid providers and the affected populations.

Active since the January 12 crisis, CDAC has just been fully staffed. In the last 3 weeks, CDAC has organized a retreat with over 20 participants to reshape its strategy and define its deliverables; chaired 3 weekly coordination meetings with over 25 participants including local media; worked on a series of documents outlining the local media landscape; and organized one "meet the press" event that will take place every week. For this first occasion, the OCHA Inter-cluster Coordinator, presented: the humanitarian situation, the cluster system, and a discussion was held on other current issues in an effort to bridge the gap between humanitarians and local media.

CDAC is also actively involved in a coordinated campaign with the Haitian Government, MINUSTAH, FilmAid and different UN agencies to bring the World Cup to the camps in Port-au-Prince and the Departments. CDAC will assist in launching a media assistance plan in the next few weeks and present its website.

CDAC is a source of expertise and advice, a community of practice and an advocacy platform that aims at ensuring that the humanitarian sector mainstreams CDAC and local media play a vital role to maximize aid effectiveness, accountability and transparency to affected communities.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

An Inter-Agency training workshop for PSEA focal points is scheduled for 04 June at 8.00 AM, in the Rubb Hall, Logbase, Port au Prince. UN Representatives and NGO Heads of Missions have

designated focal points in an effort to enhance measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. During the training, participants will gain knowledge that will assist them to meet their responsibilities as focal points and draft their Action Plans for the implementation of PSEA. The training is exceptionally reduced to 1 day of intensive interactive learning, with topics that include:

- Understanding the Basics: Gender, GBV, and SEA
- The Secretary General's Bulletin: Definitions and Standards of Conduct
- Framework for Taking Action Against SEA: The Four Pillars
- Responsibilities of the Focal Point and the Network within the Four Pillars
- Focus on Response: Overview of Reporting Systems, Investigations, and Disciplinary Procedures
- Receiving and Documenting Complaints
- Assisting Victims: Establishing an SEA Victim Assistance Mechanism
- Developing an Action Plan for each organisation: Objectives, Activities, Actors
- Presenting Action Plans
- Closing: Assessment and Final Evaluation

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster

The GBV Sub-Cluster serves as a hub and information clearinghouse, a center for coordination and collaboration, and a source of support for local institutions. The GBV Sub-Cluster includes over 350 members from the Haitian Government, national and international NGOs, and the UN, representing over 100 different institutions.

Efforts are underway to share Sub-Cluster responsibilities with the Ministry of Women's and Women's Rights and to ensure Government engagement.

The Referrals Working Group (WG) is currently updating referral information on support services available for survivors of violence. New cards and sheets will be printed soon and distributed to all partners.

Sub-National GBV WGs are being activated and currently exist in the following Departments: West, South and South East. Additional WGs are under discussion in Artibonite, Centre, and North. They aim to support GBV prevention and response activities at the sub-national level and to coordinate the various actors involved in GBV activities.

Gaps

Funding is required for projects that can fill in the gaps in GBV response, specifically case management and the provision of shelters and safe spaces for women.

Gender (Cross Cutting Issue)

A general protection training was provided in Les Cayes to staff of the Haitian National Police (PNH), local authorities, local NGOs (human rights and women's organizations) and UN staff members (40 participants in total). The objectives of the training were to enhance the participants' knowledge of basic protection concepts, principles and norms, and how to apply them in their day-to-day work. The training included sections on gender and GBV, PSEA and child protection.

The following clusters specifically highlighted gender issues in their objectives and indicators for the reviewed Flash Appeal: Health (GBV, vulnerable groups); Food and Nutrition (pregnant and lactating mothers / food and nutrition security for vulnerable households); Agriculture (targeting female-headed households, older and disabled persons); Early Recovery (livelihoods projects focusing on single-headed households and targeted gender-related projects); Protection (quick impact projects focusing on the most vulnerable groups); Child Protection and GBV. However, only the Health, Food, Nutrition, Agriculture, Child Protection, and GBV Sub-Clusters prioritized gender-related projects for the Appeal.

III. Funding

Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

According to the FTS, the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$ 1.5 billion is 58% funded at US\$ 874 million, with another US\$ 27 million in uncommitted pledges. There is a need to appeal for further funds.

Emergency Relief Response Fund (ERRF)

The goal of ERRF is to cover emergency requirements in areas where there are gaps in the humanitarian response in Haiti. It provides the humanitarian community with a flexible funding mechanism in order to meet emergency priorities of vulnerable communities. The Fund intends to respond in the shortest period of time to gaps and emergency needs that are identified by humanitarian actors, and it relies on clusters strategies to support the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in identifying and prioritising such needs.

The ERRF received contributions for US\$ 79.5 million since 12 January; 44 projects have been approved for more than US\$ 64 million; while 15

new projects have been submitted and are being reviewed.

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