

HAITI: Emergency Appeal Hurricane Sandy 2012



Hurricane Sandy passed to the west of Haiti October 25, 2012 causing heavy rains and winds, flooding homes and overflowing rivers.- Photo Logan Abassi UN/MINUSTAH

OCHA - HAITI

2 November 2012

(1 November 2012)

Emergency Appeal Haiti

Tropical Storm Sandy

November 2012

1. Executive Summary

Tropical Storm Sandy hit Haiti on 23 October. Three consecutive days of heavy rain caused severe flooding in the country, damaging and destroying homes and public infrastructure. The Government of Haiti declared a state of emergency on 30 October.

The impact of the storm has generated a number of critical humanitarian needs. Of utmost concern are the 1.5 million people now at risk of severe food insecurity due to the loss of agricultural land, livelihoods and harvests exacerbating the impact of prior drought and tropical storm Isaac. Sandy damaged the few agricultural areas spared from this year's drought and the passage of storm Isaac in August. Up to 450,000 people and 2% of under five children are feared at risk of acute and severe malnutrition as a result. The storm also damaged or destroyed 33,760 houses leaving 2,298 people without homes.. Hundreds of public buildings and facilities were destroyed including potable water networks, cholera treatment facilities, hospitals and schools. Authorities fear new cholera outbreaks in the coming weeks and months as a result. In addition, roads and bridges were destroyed or badly damaged; river banks collapsed.

This appeal was put together by national authorities and international partners. It outlines the first phase of key needs identified so far and the most critical humanitarian interventions needed to respond to the crisis.

Over the next several weeks, additional requirements to further strengthen food security, provide more durable housing solutions, repair large infrastructure damage and to fill unforeseen gaps not so far identified, will be specified, as additional assessments are completed.

	Beneficiaries	Funding requirements
Food Security and Nutrition	670 000	\$23 732 778
CCM/Shelter	54 223	\$10 832 851
Wash	830 000	\$3 600 000
Health	10 000	\$600 000
Education	70000	\$500 000
Total	1 634 223	\$39 265 629

Emergency Appeal for Haiti	
Duration	October 2012 –December 2012
Affected Population	1.6 Million people
Areas targeted by Flash Appeal	72 communities in the South, West and Grande Anse Departments
Key sectors for response	Food Security/agriculture and nutrition Housing Health/WASH Education
Key target beneficiaries (approximate figures)	1,600,000 people including <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 625,000 for food• 10,000 for health• 54,000 for shelter• 830,000 for WASH
Total funding requested	Funding requested per beneficiary
39 million \$	Approximately 24 \$

Immediate interventions require 39 million USD to address the critical needs in food security,, agriculture, shelter, health and potable water of approximately **1.6 million people**. While the Consolidated Appeal 2012 is still open and remains seriously underfunded, this current appeal specifies the immediate needs that arise from the impact of Tropical Storm Sandy.

Highlights of the crisis:

- 1.5 million people affected by heightened food insecurity (the combined effects of Isaac and Sandy)
- 2% of children under five affected by severe/acute malnutrition
- 2,949 people in emergency shelters, 2,298 without access to alternative shelter solutions
- 6,274 houses destroyed; 21,427 houses damaged that will need repair
- 8,228 cases of cholera in October (7500 in September)
- 61 cholera treatment centers and units damaged or destroyed (the combined effects of Isaac and Sandy)
- Approximately 30 water networks destroyed
- 100 schools closed due to damage (the combined effects of Isaac and Sandy)
- Key road infrastructure and bridges damaged and destroyed - making access difficult to affected areas

2. Background

Hurricane Sandy made its way across the Western Caribbean, passing through southern and western Haiti, from October 23 to October 26. The Government of Haiti (GoH) activated the National Risk Management and Disaster Plan (PNGRD) on 23 October 2012 and issued an Orange Alert, upgraded to Red on October 24, for the entire country.

Although Haiti was not directly in Tropical Storm Sandy's path, it was heavily impacted by heavy rains carried by the storm's outer bands, which caused severe flooding in the West, Sud and Grande Anse Nippes and the South East. 75 out of the 140 communities in the country were impacted by the storm. Water levels are receding, but several areas remain inaccessible due to damaged bridges and highways.

The tropical storm has generated a number of critical humanitarian needs. The impact on the agricultural sector is the main concern. Tropical storm Isaac had already destroyed some 40% of the next harvest. Then Sandy devastated agricultural lands in the south that Isaac had not touched. 90,356.7 hectares of agricultural land and crops in at least 60 of the 140 communes of the country have been destroyed¹ by Sandy, with the worst-hit areas comprising those spared from hurricane Isaac and the drought. The combined impact has thus been overwhelming, with 1.5 million people, already food insecure, now even more vulnerable. Up to 450,000 people and 2% of under-five children are estimated to be at risk of acute and severe malnutrition if no remedial actions are taken quickly.

A second area of concern is shelter. According to data collected as of 1 November, 33 760 homes were flooded, damaged or destroyed. 2,949 people remain displaced in emergency shelters. Of these, 2298 cannot return home and do not have access to alternative shelter solutions (e.g. host family accommodation) as both their houses and land were washed away by the rains. A further 5298 displaced populations in camps were also left homeless by Sandy.

A number of critical public buildings and infrastructure were severely damaged by the storm. As of 31 October, 50 schools were destroyed and 100 damaged. One hundred schools are closed as a result and require assistance to reopen. This affects an estimated 20,000 children; this figure is likely to increase in the coming days as new assessment results become available. Health structures were also affected: 22 Cholera Treatment facilities were

¹ Sitrep 8 of the Government of Haiti

destroyed by Sandy, added to 38 treatment facilities damaged by Tropical Storm Isaac, which had not yet been repaired. 30 potable water supply systems were broken. An increase in cholera cases is being reported in the South and South-East Departments and there are fears of an upsurge and further outbreaks, although this can only be confirmed in the coming weeks.

Haitian authorities and humanitarian actors were quick to respond to the needs identified. To date, assessments have been carried out in all affected communes and departments. A number of distributions have already been carried out including mattresses, sleeping bags, hygiene kits and food rations (see below).

The Haitian Government released an emergency budget allocation of HTG 350 millions for immediate life-saving response while humanitarian partners also provided assistance. However, resources are limited. For humanitarian partners, severe underfunding of the Consolidated Appeal 2012 has reduced emergency response capacities in the country, rendering them insufficient to meet many of the critical needs resulting from the devastating passage of Sandy. Following consultations with the Haitian Government, a revision of the existing Consolidated Appeal for 2012 will follow with projects that give a breakdown of these Sandy-specific requirements. Some of these requirements will be reflected through new projects, others through a revision of existing projects in the appeal.

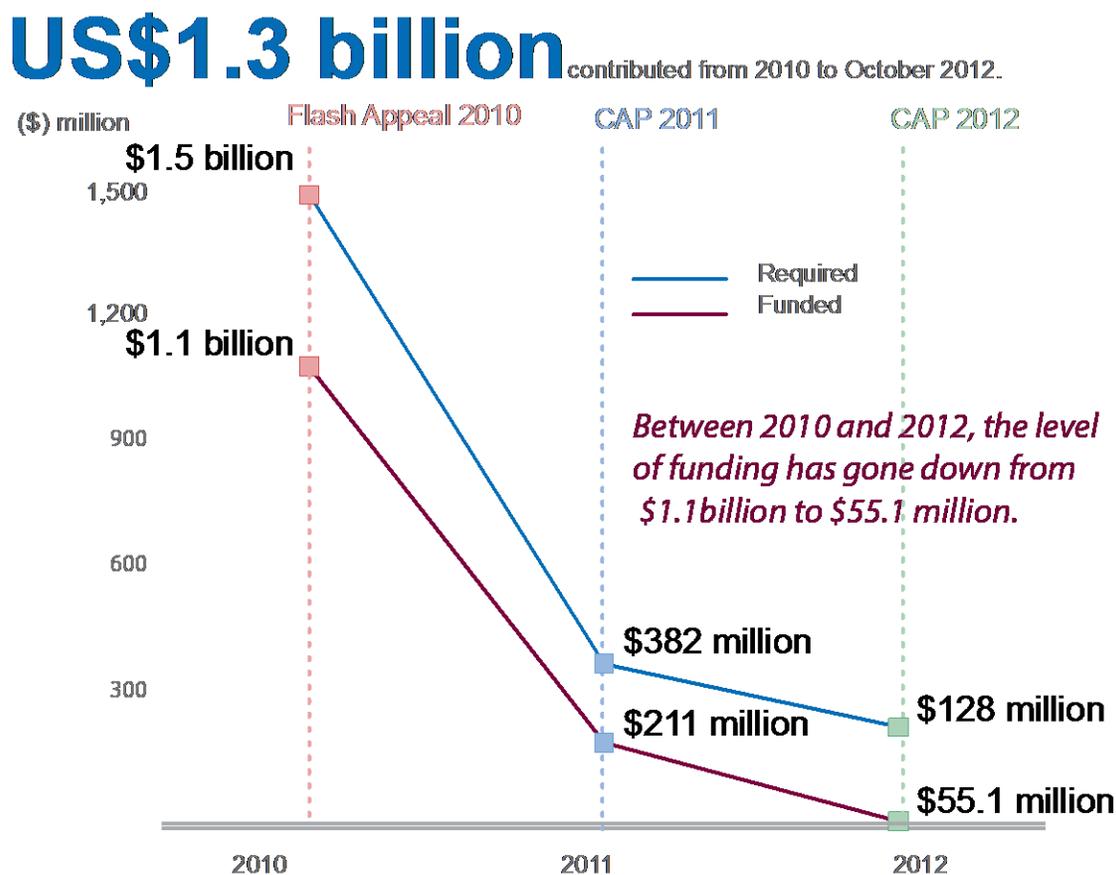


Fig. 1: Chart of Comparison of CAP funding to 2010 – 2011 - 2012

3. Key needs identified per sector (as of 1 November) and proposed interventions:



Food security and nutrition

Losses caused by Storm Sandy on the agricultural sector are estimated at 104 million USD.

According to the National Committee for Food Security (CNCSA), 1.5 million people in highly food insecure families are now at heightened risk, due to the loss of agricultural production and livelihoods; 2% of under 5 year olds are at risk of severe and acute malnutrition. Immediate interventions required include prompt food rations to most affected populations; cash/food for work assistance for households at highest risk of food insecurity; voucher distributions for the most vulnerable (disabled, elderly, etc); key nutrition interventions for victims of moderate/acute malnutrition; and provision of agricultural inputs to allow immediate re-planting. 23.7 million USD are urgently needed for these activities to meet the needs of 650,000 of the most vulnerable people.

Background:

The combined impact of the drought which lasted 45 days, and Tropical Storms Isaac and Sandy have gravely affected the food security situation in the country, with 1.5 million people food insecure, in 92 out of the country's 140 communes. ^{2 3} This situation has led the Government of Haiti to decree a state of emergency.



Fig. 2: Maize farm completely flooded in Les Cayes (Sud) - Banana farm flooded in Jeremie (Grande-Anse)

Evaluations carried out after Isaac revealed that almost 50% of communes in the country were affected by food insecurity, representing 2.5 million people. Of these, 900,000 people were believed to be severely food insecure before Sandy, a number which has now increased to 1.5 million. There have been significant reductions in the availability of local food and concomitant significant price increases (200% price increase in some communes were registered at the end of September 2012). By the end of October, production of corn had declined by 42%; sorghum and rice by 33%; bananas by 37%; potatoes by 22% and vegetables by 6%. Commercial production of coffee, banana, avocado, mangoes and oranges have also been severely affected. This has resulted in a greater dependency on imported food products and increasing vulnerability to international price fluctuations. Sandy has further deteriorated the situation as it hit the few remaining productive areas. The total value of losses is estimated at 104 million USD, mostly in the agricultural, fishing and pastoral sectors. The areas of Grande Anse, les Nippes, the South, the South east, the west and the north east are identified as being the most affected areas.

As a direct impact of the combined effects of the drought, Isaac and Sandy, the population in affected areas is facing a triple threat of decreased job opportunities, reduced access to food and less agricultural land to cultivate for the coming harvest season. Most vulnerable households have no food stocks available at a time when the next harvest season is still over six months away (June 2013). The household survey carried out in September 2012 by the Haitian National Food Security Commission found that up to 57 per cent of rural households were severely

² National Food Security Coordination

³ See annex in the impact of the drought, Isaac and Sandy on the worst -affected communes. A rapid food security assessment is already on-going in the districts affected by Sandy Hurricane under the leadership of the National Food Security Coordination.

food insecure, compared to 8 per cent country-wide in 2011.⁴ There is a high probability that households in areas affected by the drought and by Tropical Storms Isaac and Sandy are not meeting their basic calorific requirements. A worrying deterioration of the nutritional status for the most vulnerable (children under 5, lactating/pregnant women, the elderly and disabled, people living with AIDS) is likely; preventive measures are becoming increasingly urgent.

Households interviewed prior to Sandy, in September-October 2012, were already relying on negative coping mechanisms such as the sale of productive assets, increased wood cutting to produce charcoal (especially fruit trees), increased dependency on credit for food purchase, decreased number and quality of meals consumed per day, reduction in school enrolment, and increased migration to urban areas. Off-farm employment opportunities are even more limited than previously, in particular in rural areas. In addition, the fishing community has also been badly affected by Sandy.

Fig. 3: Dry season and TS Isaac priority areas, prior to Sandy

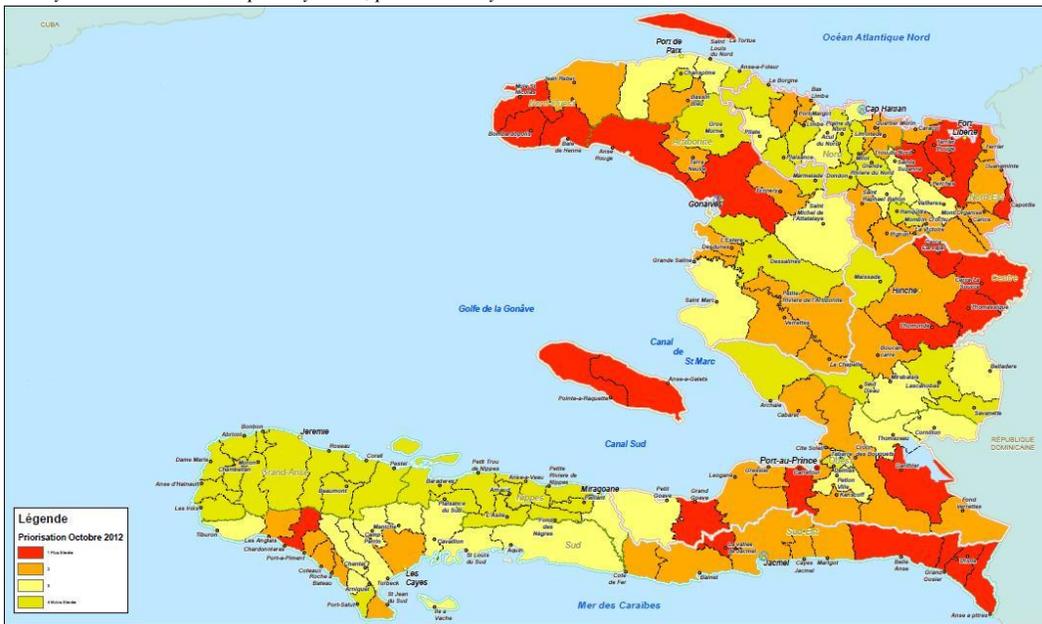
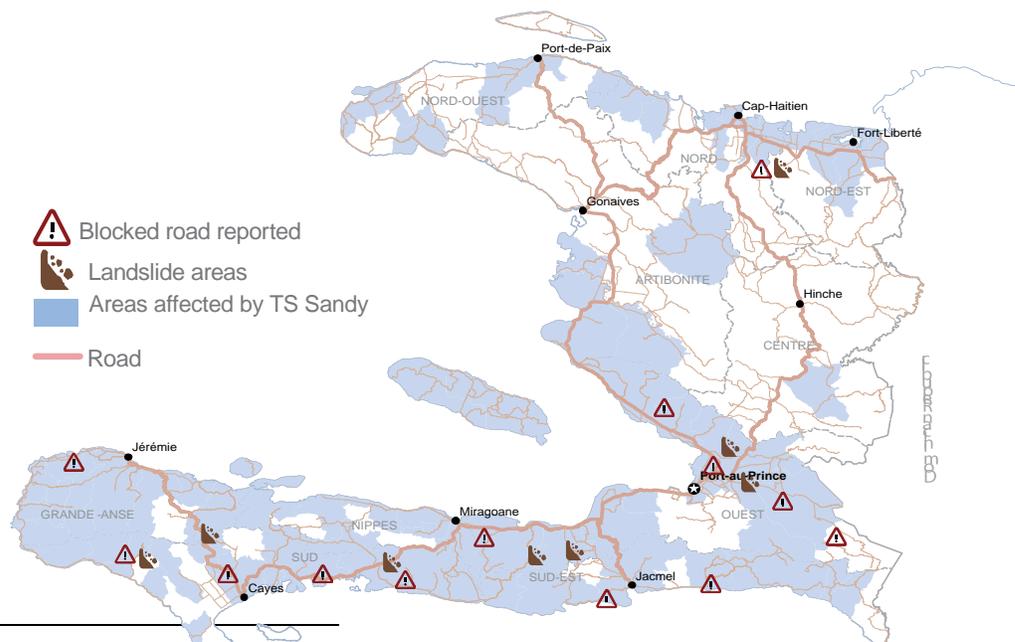


Fig. 4: Impact of TS Sandy on Haiti

TS Sandy's Impact (as of 23- 27 October 2012)



⁴ National Study on Food Security



Newly displaced caseload

Storm Sandy destroyed 6200 houses and damaged a further 21000. Almost 3000 people remain in evacuation shelters. 2,300 are unable to return home as their houses and lands were completely washed away. Immediate interventions required include the provision of cash grants for reconstruction or rental subsidies for the 6000 families whose houses were destroyed; the provision of basic services for the 3000 people in evacuation shelters and cash for work for small but essential mitigation and clean up works in camps and affected areas. A total of 10,8 million USD are required to address the needs of 34 300 affected people who either lost their homes or were forced from camps; and to replenish contingency stocks.

Background:

Preventive evacuations of 19000 people potentially affected by the storm were organized by national authorities as Tropical Storm Sandy approached. In addition to this there was an important movement of population to alternative sources of shelter e.g. host families. These included 1,250 of the most vulnerable displaced people living in camps. As of 31 October 2012, 2,949 people remain in 18 evacuation shelters scattered in the West and South East departments, according to information provided by the Civil Protection Directorate (DPC). Of these, 2,298 people are believed to be without return solutions, as their houses and land were completely destroyed by the rains. These people are in need of immediate basic assistance including food, shelter, clean water, basic sanitation and hygiene items.

	People in hurricane shelters	Number of hurricane shelters operational
OUEST	2682	10
SUD-EST	267	8
TOTAL	2949	18

Further, the DPC estimates that hurricane Sandy destroyed 6,274 and damaged 21,427 houses. This information is being verified on the ground by NGOs and civil society actors currently conducting evaluations in partnership with local government officials and DPC representatives.

	Number of houses destroyed	Number of houses damaged
GRAND'ANSE	2,386	3,492
NIPPES	1,037	2242
OUEST	443	1788
SUD	1,062	1,995
SUD-EST	1,299	4,522
ARTIBONITE	33	144
NORD-OUEST	12	1,788
CENTRE	2	194
TOTAL	6,274	21,427



Fig. 5: House damaged in Marfranc /Jeremie (Grande-Anse) / A house damaged in Chamberlain after the fall of a coconut tree



Cholera, water and sanitation

Increased cases of cholera are being reported in various areas in the aftermath of Sandy in a context of reduced response capacities. 22 cholera treatment facilities were destroyed by the storm. Damage to 30 potable water supply infrastructure is a further concern. Immediate interventions required include the rehabilitation of the 22 damaged cholera facilities, the repositioning of medical stock to treat 10,000 potential victims and the rehabilitation of 30 water networks. 4.2 million USD are needed to carry out these critical interventions.



Health system response

Despite a significant decline in the incidence of cholera infections and case fatalities in 2012 the cholera epidemic continues and the risk of outbreaks remains acute. With the passage of tropical Storm Isaac and now hurricane Sandy, several new outbreaks have been recorded by the national alert system, creating a spike in new cholera cases and fatalities.

Between October 24 and October 29, there were 7 alerts, indicating an increase in acute diarrhea cases in the departments of the South, South-East, West, Nippes and Artibonite. In total, 236 cases were reported. Some isolated areas in the country have been difficult to reach due to flooding after the passage of Hurricane Sandy. Aerial transportation has been needed to respond to localized cholera outbreaks.

The increase of patients in treatment centers has required a draw-down of prepositioned medical materials in the government warehouses at departmental level. New materials are urgently needed to replenish stocks to respond to continuing anticipated caseload and outbreaks. To exacerbate the situation, Hurricane Sandy destroyed about 22 cholera treatment centers (CTCs) in the South, South East, Grand Anse and West departments. This comes on top of the prior destruction of 39 CTCs by Isaac, centers which have not yet been repaired.

To compound the response challenges, in recent months, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of international actors involved in the cholera response, while government capacity to respond to cholera outbreaks remains weak. Thus immediate financing is required for international partners to fill critical gaps in response.

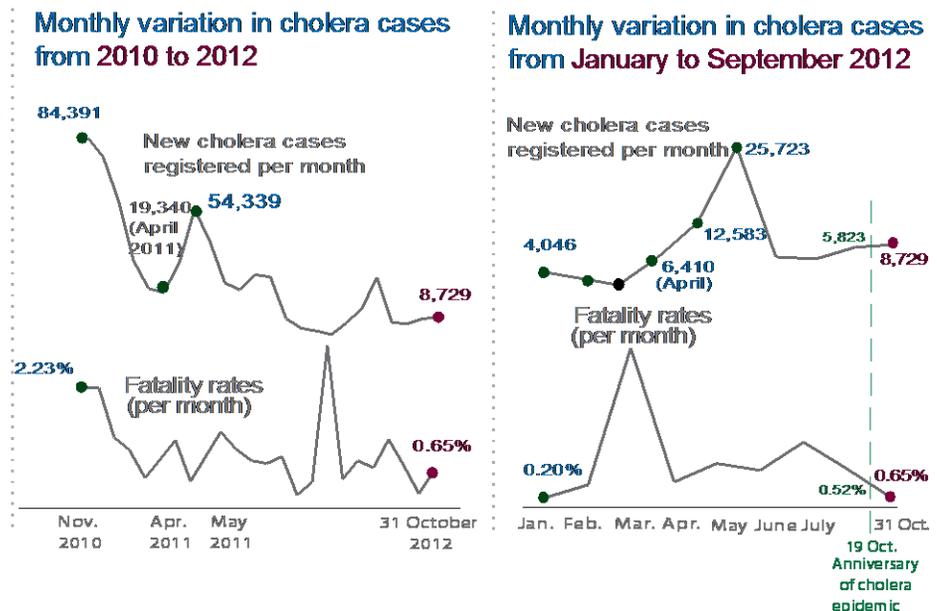
Fig. 7: Cholera statistics

606,951

Cumulative cholera cases since Oct. 2010

7,615

Fatality cases since Oct. 2010





Strong rains, flooding, strong gusts of winds, landslides, and high waves on coastal areas caused considerable damage to communal infrastructure (including water and sanitation systems), health facilities and schools in most of the departments of Haiti.

A week after Sandy struck, 2,298 people still living in emergency shelters need clean water, basic sanitation and access to basic hygiene items. DINEPA (the national water authority) and WASH partners will distribute approximately 4,000 hygiene kits and provide WASH services in 10 emergency shelters for displaced people.

Damage to WASH infrastructure has been identified across the country, with 30 water supply systems damaged throughout the South, Grand'Anse, Nippes and West departments. These systems are in need of immediate rehabilitation. Again, works will be implemented by DINEPA, with support from UNICEF and other WASH partners.

The subsequent drastic reduction in safe water coverage over this period of time and over the entire country sharply increases the risk exposure to of water-borne and water-related diseases. Several localized outbreaks of cholera cases have been reported with risks of the outbreaks spreading unless immediate remedial measures are taken – to protect and/restore drinking water sources, to improve sanitation and to restore damaged or destroyed cholera treatment facilities. In addition, whether for short-term shelter solutions or in housing reconstruction, access to latrines and other basic sanitation facilities is essential.

Additional contingency stocks are urgently required to deal with cholera outbreaks and emergencies for the remaining weeks of the hurricane season and to replenish severely depleted stocks available currently. Finally, immediate support to the WASH sector information management and coordination capacities of DINEPA has to be maintained.



Fig. 6: Les Cayes Hospital totally flooded

Basic services infrastructure and mitigation

Storm Sandy caused serious damage to a number of basic public infrastructures rendering them nonoperational: aside from health and water facilities, a further 100 schools and key roads were destroyed. Immediate interventions require the emergency rehabilitation of schools for 500,000 USD. An infrastructure recovery response plan is being developed by the Government and will be released shortly.



Background on education:

Somewhat overlooked in the media reports on the impact of the storm was the damages caused by flooding and high winds on some of the public and private schools in Southern part of the island, many of which were already constructed in a makeshift manner with basic materials including tarpaulins and banana leaves. The initial Government assessment report suggests that more than 100 permanent or semi-permanent schools were damaged and more than 50 schools of very light structure have been completely destroyed. Even if school infrastructures are not damaged, flooding damaged teaching and learning materials of more than 500 schools throughout the country.

Number of schools destroyed or damaged as per the data available :

Department	Destroyed	Damaged
Sud	9	20
Sud-est	10	30
Grand-Anse	23	12
Ouest	0	20
Nippes	7	18
Total	49	100



Fig. 8: A flooded school in Les Cayes (SUD)



Background on other infrastructure:

Although no major damage to main infrastructure such as ports, airports, fuel storage facilities and electricity plants was registered as a result of Sandy, there are serious concerns regarding the road conditions at key points of access to those in need. Humanitarian organizations have sufficient transport and storage capacity, but road access to certain affected areas of the southern peninsula (Grand Anse and South Departments), near the Dominican border (Fond Verrets in Ouest Department) and in Baie D'Orange and Mapou in the South-East Department remains limited. In particular, it is paramount that a quick and stable solution is found for the repair of the Port-au-Prince–Malpasse road, one of the main vital links for the country.



Fig. 9: Bridge destroyed in Arcahaie (Ouest)

Infrastructure repair falls outside the scope of this appeal but international partners are encouraged to continue supporting the Ministry of Public Works to continue their quick road repair interventions. Access is a major issue especially given the response needed to cholera alerts in remote areas. Road repairs would also contribute to the normalization of the economic exchanges and market access for farmers.



Fig. 10: Road destroyed by the rising of sea water in Sud department

4. Response to date

Response to date

The response by the Government of Haiti has included the following: USD 8,3 millions for assistance to affected population; 36,800 food parcels ; distribution of 20,000 food kits by the Prime Minister's office; 25,000 hot meals; 40,000 water bottles; and 61,000 emergency vouchers have been set aside.

The table below reflects a number of interventions by the international community in support to the government response efforts:

Cluster/Sector	Activities
CCCM/E-shelter	Preparedness activities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 224 camps sensitized before hurricane Sandy, or 64,812 families, 69% of the camp population. • 22 partners committed to conduct sensitization activities at the national level. • 10 partners willing to support the intervention in camps (sensitization, evaluations, NFI support, response intervention).
	Coordination of assessments : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 293 camps contacted • 165 camps verified in the field • 5,194 families affected in 99 camps
	Emergency response in camps : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of 6,510 tarpaulins, 4,419 hygiene kits. • 50 camps targeted for distribution of cholera-related items.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 school tents for 8,000 students to be distributed to enable damaged schools to continue functioning (ongoing) • 40,000 affected students' lost materials will be covered by UNICEF's ongoing school kit distribution
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Emergency food kits and High Energy Biscuits in temporary shelters reached more than 15,000 people (Sud, Nippes, Sud-Est, Ouest, Artibonite, Nippes, Nord Ouest Departments). • A total of 5.6 MT of HEBs and 0.74 MT of mix commodities have been distributed via WFP and partners such as IOM, CRS, CARITAS, DPC, Haitian Red Cross. • Food kits have been provided by CRS, World Vision International, DPC, Ministry of Social Affairs, etc.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the South department, patients were evacuated from the Hospital HIC in Camp Perrin. In the Nippes department, two tents were donated to replace the cholera treatment center by Handicap International. In Artibonite, cholera treatment supplies were provided by the Ministry of Health.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of needs in 17 affected communes • Distribution of more than 3,400 hygiene kits for the same number of families • Distribution of Jerry Cans for 265 families • Provision of water and sanitation in 8 emergency shelters • Hygiene promotion campaigns in 3 affected areas • Chlorination of 8 contaminated water sources and wells (Source: DINEPA/Cluster WASH, activity report hurricane Sandy 30-10-12)
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC carried out 3 reconnaissance flights in the affected areas.

Critical interventions needed

Food Security and Nutrition

Objectives	Results	Key activities	N. of beneficiaries	Estimated Funding needed	Partners
Emergency assistance in form of ready to eat food to support households in temporary shelters	Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households in temporary shelters.	Distribution of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) and food kits.	15,000 people (3,000 families)	15,000 USD	WFP, NGOs
Emergency food aid to support worst affected families who lost their homes (totally/partially destroyed/badly impacted by the floods)	Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households.	Provision of in-kind food assistance in the form of dry rations - each covering 21 days for a family of 5 people.	100,000 people (20,000 families)	1,500,000 USD	WFP, NGOs
Immediate cash / income safety net provided to worst affected rural households	Strengthened food purchasing power over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households at risk of falling into acute hunger due to loss of income. Support to rehabilitation of key infrastructure for the poor rural farmers.	Cash/Food for work activities in the form of High Intensity labor-programmes (HIMO). Assets to be rehabilitated identified and prioritized with local communities.	170,000 people (34,000 families)	9,217,778 USD	WFP, NGOs, FAO ,UNDP
Immediate unconditional assistance to most vulnerable populations (status based: handicapped, disabled, elderly, etc).	Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-affected households at risk of falling into acute hunger.	Provision of unconditional voucher for worst affected population already facing a dire vulnerable status (handicapped, disabled, elderly, etc.).	100,000 people (20,000 families)	5,000,000 USD	NGOs
Improve the food security situation of affected families through agricultural production	20,000 emergency-affected households at risk of falling into food insecurity have access to agricultural inputs and produce their own food	Provision of agricultural materials (seeds and tools and small scale livestock) through vouchers.	100,000 people (20,000 families)	4,000,000 USD	FAO, MARNDR, NGOs
To prevent child malnutrition and treat severe acute cases effectively	Children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition have access to timely and effective care Pregnant and lactating women have access to counseling on optimal infant feeding practices Children under five and	Conduct early identification and referral of children with severe acute malnutrition Ensure availability of essential commodities and equipment, including IEC tools Organize training sessions for health and community workers	4000 children under five for severe acute malnutrition 36,000 children under five for diarrhea 25,000	2,000,000 USD	MSPP National and international NGOs

	women have access to essential micronutrients Children suffering from diarrhea receive adequate treatment Health and community workers' capacity is strengthened to ensure effective delivery of services	Organize counseling sessions for lactating women Distribute micronutrients to children and women	children for micronutrients 20,000 femmes pour les micronutrients		
Prevention of a nutrition crisis through targeted supplementary feeding and preventive nutritional support.	Improved nutritional status of targeted children 6–59 months and of pregnant and lactating women, through targeted supplementary feeding/preventive support.	Nutritional preventive support and targeted supplementary feeding to treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women as well as TB and ART patients.	100,000 people (20,000 families)	2,000,000	WFP UNICEF
		TOTAL	670,000	\$23 732 778	

Shelter

Objectives	Results	Key activities	N. of beneficiaries	Estimated Funding needed	Partners
Immediate humanitarian assistance to 6274 families who lost their houses	Provision of host family support, cash grants for reconstruction and/or rent, construction of shelters	6274 families	31,370 people (6274 families)	8,055,816	GOH, DPC, UCLBP, MICT, Cluster Members, Local and International NGOs, Civil Society, UN Agencies and other International Organizations.
Basic services for families in evacuation shelters (3 months time)	Provide basic services for 2446 individuals in evacuation shelters (3 months time)	Provision of essential NFIs, shelter maintenance, security, WASH and health related services.	2,949 individuals	295,063	GOH, DPC, UCLBP, MICT, Cluster Members, Local and International NGOs, Civil Society, UN Agencies and other International Organizations.
Small Mitigation Works	Provide essential small mitigation and clean up works in camps and areas	Cash for work, provision of basic tools, equipment and machinery to support the	NA	898,800	GOH, DPC, UCLBP, MICT, Cluster

	badly affected by the storm.	beneficiaries if required.			Members, Local and International NGOs, Civil Society, UN Agencies and other International Organizations.
Re-stock the contingency stocks	Re-stock contingency stocks for 9000 families	Hygiene and kitchen kits, tarps, mosquito nets etc...	9,000 families	1,583,172	GOH, DPC, UCLBP, MICT, Cluster Members, Local and International NGOs, Civil Society, UN Agencies and other International Organizations.
		Total	54,223 people	10,832,851	

Health

Objectives	Results	Key activities	N. of beneficiaries	Estimated Funding Needed	Partners
Increase capacities to respond to new cholera cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 22 damaged cholera treatment facilities are rehabilitated - 10,000 new potential victims can receive treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the reconstruction of 22 damaged cholera treatment centers. - Support cholera treatment facilities flooded through distributions of key materials - Provision of medical materials for about 10,000 cholera cases - Support PAHO alert and response mechanism through its field teams and the epidemiological monitoring of the health situation 	10,000 people	600,000 USD	
		Total	10,000	600,000	

WASH

Objectives	Results	Key activities	N. of beneficiaries	Estimated Funding	Partners
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				Needed	
Provision of safe drinking water	30 Water Supply Systems gain on quality, efficiency and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed diagnose of all CTE - Prioritization of needs - Reconstruction/rehabilitation of water supply systems - Reinforcement of SISKLOR SMS water quality monitoring system 	830,000	2,000,000 100,000	DINEPA, UNICEF, WASH Cluster Partners
Reinforcement of DINEPA response capacities to emergencies	Reinforcement of coordination and information management in the WASH sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency response supply (hygiene kits, jerry Cans, etc) - Hygiene promotion material distribution - Reinforce through coaching National Observatory and Emergency Response Department (DRU) of DINEPA 	Nationwide	700,000 500,000 300,000	
			830,000	3,600,000	

Education

Objectives	Results	Key activities	N. of beneficiaries	Estimated Funding Needed	Partners
To support the continuation of schooling for approximately 50,000 students whose schooling has been interrupted because of damages caused by Hurricane Sandy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 schools rehabilitated or repaired - 50,000 students and 1250 teachers who lost their teaching and learning materials receive textbooks, other materials, aquatab and soap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate 100 damaged or destroyed schools with tin sheets, tarpaulins and light semi-structured temporary learning spaces - Distribute teaching and learning materials that have been destroyed by the flood - -Distribute aquatabs and soap for schools to prevent the spread of cholera - Setting “hand washing points” in schools 	20,000 students and 500 teachers 50,000 students & 1250 teachers 150 schools	500,000	UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan, CRS, Croix-Rouge, etc.
		Total	70,000	500,000	

5. Critical funding requirements

As of end October, humanitarian funding received against the CAP 2012 stood at 54.5 million representing only 47% of the most critical humanitarian requirements identified. Available humanitarian funding has reduced response capacities and is insufficient to meet additional humanitarian needs as a result of Storm Sandy. Thus, additional funding needs to be mobilized to respond to these new requirements.

The present appeal aims to target 1,6 million vulnerable people subject to food insecurity, malnutrition, displacement as well as potential diseases. The amount requested to face these needs is of 39 million USD.

The funding breakdown per sector is as follows.

	Beneficiaries	Funding requirements	Funding/beneficiary
Food Security and Nutrition	670000	\$23 732 778	\$35
CCM/Shelter	54223	\$10 832 851	\$200
Wash	830000	\$3 600 000	\$4
Health	10000	\$600 000	\$60
Education	70000	\$500 000	\$7
Total	1634223	\$39 265 629	\$24

The Emergency Relief Fund (ERF) for Haiti remains open and may serve as a channel to allocate contributions against this appeal.

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