

2012 in Haiti

1) Total budget allocated in 2012:

<i>Humanitarian Aid</i>	<i>Food Aid</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
€34 250 000	0		€34 250 000

The initial allocation (€15.25m) was increased by €10 million to further accelerate the relocation of earthquake-displaced people, and €9m following the 2012 hurricane season (Tropical Storm Isaac in August and Hurricane Sandy in October).

2) Context and type(s) of crisis:

Haiti is characterised by high levels of extreme poverty (huge wealth disparities), political unpredictability, dysfunctional institutions and vulnerability to major natural disasters and epidemics. The country hosts a UN integrated mission. In 2012, Haiti's main humanitarian needs stemmed from:

- (1) Continued large-scale **urban displacement** of people as a result of the 2010 earthquake (more than 500 000 in early 2012)
- (2) One of the largest **cholera epidemics** worldwide (80 000 new cases)
- (3) **Recurrent natural disasters** particularly affecting the most vulnerable rural populations. 1.5 million people were severely food insecure after the drought and, subsequently, the floods during the hurricane season (Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy). The latter destroyed crops and livelihoods in many parts of the country.

3) Sectors of activity/intervention:

Assistance continued to be given to the displaced **earthquake** victims in finding safe housing solutions, together with basic water, sanitation, hygiene and livelihood components. A minimal package of services - basic sanitation and protection - was provided for those still living in camps.

On the **cholera** epidemic, the focus remained on saving lives through the provision of adequate treatment, safe water/sanitation, hygiene promotion and epidemiological surveillance, including an alert system. Alongside this came efforts to strengthen local capacities and knowledge, with the aim of handing over activities to the Ministry of Health.

DRR activities were supported to enhance the preparedness of communities and institutions to face natural hazards.

ECHO focused particularly on addressing urgent needs for food assistance and livelihood recovery through cash transfers, provision of seeds and land rehabilitation.

4) Key Highlights/major initiatives and operations:

- Provided support to enhance humanitarian coordination and the cluster system (UNOCHA, shelter and camp management, the camp coordination cluster, INGO coordination forum).
- continued efforts to foster LRRD with other EU assistance in the post-earthquake situation (reconstruction projects, DRR projects, food security initiatives linking with ECHO's work)
- continued emphasis on DRR in a country highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.

5) Estimated Beneficiaries:

Approximately 1 million.