



HIGHLIGHTS

- While the political transition is advancing with the nomination of the Transitional Presidential Council (CPT, as per its acronym in French) on April 24, 2024, the security situation is worsening, particularly in the Ouest and Artibonite departments, significantly hindering access to essential services like healthcare.
- 36,285 Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are still sheltered in the 22 sites supported by the Health Directorate of the Ouest department (DSO, as per its French acronym) with the collaboration of PAHO/WHO. This number represents 40% of all internally displaced persons located across 85 sites in the Metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince.
- While there has been a decline in suspected cases of cholera nationwide, the combination of the rainy season and overcrowded living conditions in IDPs sites poses risks of outbreaks. Therefore, the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP, as per its French acronym), in collaboration with PAHO/WHO, continues to maintain a proactive and responsive surveillance to prevent any potential spread of the disease, especially in IDP sites.
- Internally displaced people continue to leave the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area in large numbers, mainly heading for the southern departments of the country. This displacement is creating health and other needs in new areas.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

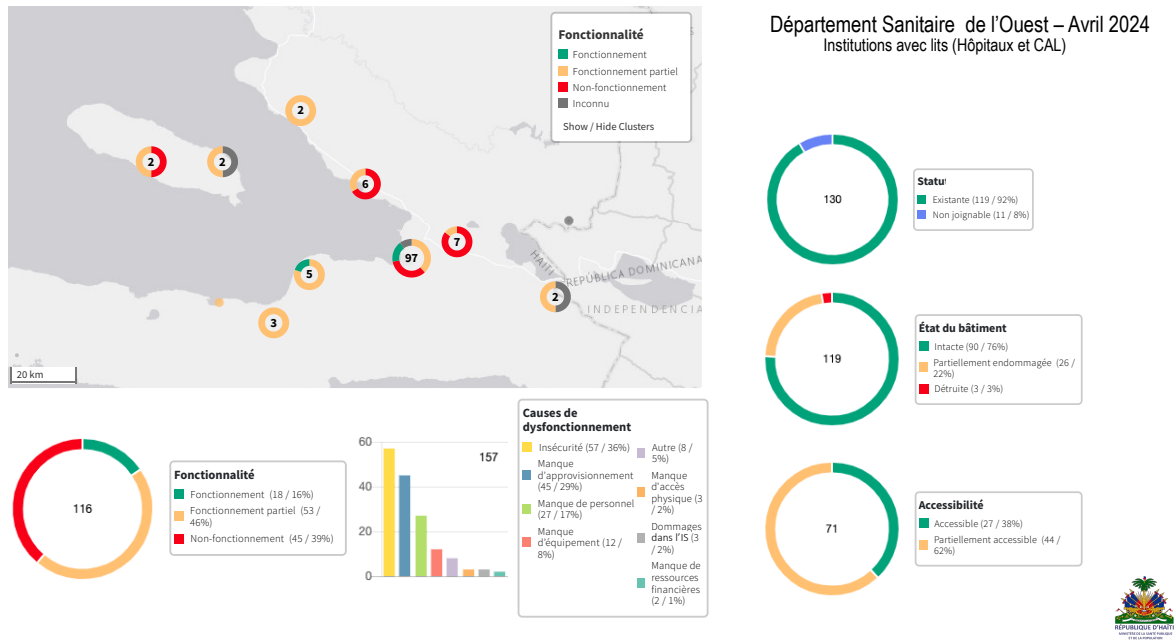


Figure 1 - Situation of hospitals and health centers with hospitalization capacity in the Ouest department - April 30, 2024

HOSPITALS

- The State University Hospital (HUEH, as per its acronym in French), the largest public hospital in Haiti, is still closed since March 30, 2024, due to security reasons. The humanitarian team responsible for negotiating access is in discussions with the Haitian National Police (PNH, as per its French acronym) to secure this important healthcare facility in the capital.
- La Paix University Hospital (HUP as per its French acronym), with support from PAHO/WHO, continues to function with the assistance of medications, medical supplies, fuel, and logistical support to maintain its operations. Nevertheless, as the only major public hospital currently operating with surgical capacity in the metropolitan region of Port-au-Prince after the closure of HUEH, its workload has substantially increased, putting a strain on its staff and resources.

DISPLACEMENTS

- As of April 30, 2024, there are 90,254 IDPs¹ in the Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) across 85 active IDPs sites. 36,285 IDPs have taken shelter in 22 sites monitored by the DSO with support from PAHO/WHO.
- Due to the worsening security situation in the MAPAP, 95,000 people have left the capital, including 63% already living in IDP sites, with many heading to the southern departments (known as the Grand Sud). The top priority needs for these displaced individuals in the Grand Sud region is access to food, water, and healthcare.

CHOLERA

- The cholera situation in Haiti is improving despite recent outbreaks occurred in departments of Ouest, Artibonite, and Centre. The ongoing rainy season and population movements within the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (MAPAP) and southern areas could increase the risk of cholera spreading further, worsening the epidemic.
- Suspected cases of cholera continue to be reported in IDPs sites and across the country. However, thanks to active surveillance and response efforts by health authorities with PAHO's support, major outbreaks are being avoided. The Ouest, Centre and Artibonite departments remain the most affected departments since the start of the current epidemic.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- PAHO/WHO and UNFPA are supporting 3 facilities providing maternal health services in the Metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince to reduce the costs of cesarian sections (c-sections) and other maternity-related costs
- From April 16 to May 03, 2024, a total of 1780 consultations were conducted during 6 mobile clinics in IDPs sites, as part of an initiative supported by PAHO/WHO and UNICEF and organized by the DSO. Among them, 579 individuals received

¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), May 02, 2024

- consultations for mental health conditions across 7 sites. 9 IDPs were referred to hospitals for specialized care (6 to La Paix University Hospital and 3 to MSF).
- On 16 and 17 April 2024, with the support of PAHO/WHO, 20 health care providers were trained in psychological first aid for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). The aim of the training was to improve the provision of psychosocial support to GBV survivors.
 - From April 16 to May 03, 2024, PAHO/WHO has supplied medicines and medical supplies to 19 health facilities and 2 international NGOs, mainly for surgical use to meet the needs of injured people.
 - As part of its support to the MSPP, PAHO/WHO delivered 38 metric tons of medical supplies for the treatment of cholera from its stockpile in Panama. This operation was made possible through a collaboration with WFP, the United Nations Humanitarian Depot (UNHRD) and with the financial support of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). These supplies were strategically pre-positioned into health facilities in the Centre, Nord-Est, Nord, Artibonite, and Nord-Ouest departments as contingency stocks.
 - From April 16 to May 03, 2024, surveillance teams detected 139 suspected cases of cholera and 7 suspected cases of covid-19 across the country among which 36 were notified in IDP sites. 75 suspected cholera cases were hospitalized in 21 active cholera treatment centers across the country. Artibonite, Centre, and Nord departments account for more than 60% of all hospitalized cases. All cases were treated with PAHO/WHO's support.

URGENT NEEDS

Funding is urgently needed as less than 8 %² of the funds necessary for the response to the ongoing health emergencies have been allocated. Overall, funding for the humanitarian

² Financial Tracking Service, OCHA 2024.
<https://fts.unocha.org/countries/96/summary/2024>

response is currently inadequate, especially in the health sector, which continues to deteriorate with facilities closing down due to ongoing insecurity and lack of resources. Additionally, the upcoming hurricane season is expected to worsen the already dire situation being experienced in the country.