

## Crisis at a glance

- A 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti on 12 January 2010, affecting 3 million people.
- In Port-au-Prince 2.8 million people affected; in Léogane / Gressier 70% of homes destroyed or damaged.
- Response activities of UN and partners for 2010, requiring \$1.5 billion, currently funded at 72% excluding pledges.
- Effects of this disaster will be felt throughout 2011; humanitarians continue to respond to needs.

## IMPACT



- The earthquake directly affected Port-au-Prince, Léogane, Petit and Grand Goave and Jacmel, causing over 222,570 deaths and 300,572 injuries.
- Widespread destruction in Port-au-Prince left over 1.5 million people homeless, many of whom resettled in over 1,354 spontaneous settlement sites across the earthquake-affected area while 661,000 people fled the capital for the regions. At present nearly 810,000 people live in 1,150 spontaneous and organized sites.
- The earthquake compounded pre-existing problems of structural problems, severe poverty and low development, very limited access to education, health and sanitation services.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

Aid is being delivered by the United Nations and partners, and the below summarises needs and response so far:

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

#### Major needs or concerns

- At the peak, 1.5 million people resided in 1,354 spontaneous settlements. 810,000 people now in 1,150 camps.

#### Humanitarian Response

- 95 per cent of camps are monitored regularly with the Data Tracking Matrix to track levels of service and raise awareness on difficulties.

- Mitigation works carried out in 42 camps. Over 8,000 IDPs relocated to planned sites.



## Early Recovery

### Major needs or concerns

- Between 10 million and 11 million cubic metres of rubble.
- As more than two thirds of the population do not have formal jobs, support for livelihoods is essential following the earthquake.

### Humanitarian Response

- Between 10 and 15 percent of rubble managed.
- Between February and November 240,000 people were employed through Cash/Food-for-Work schemes through 231 projects.
- WFP reached 400,000 beneficiaries through Food/Cash-for-Work programmes focused on rubble clearance and canal cleaning.



## Education

### Major needs or concerns

- 4,992 schools were affected by the earthquake, of which 3,978 were damaged or destroyed.
- 80 per cent of schools in Port-au-Prince and 60 per cent of schools in the South-East and West departments destroyed or damaged.

### Humanitarian Response

- 2,100 (68 per cent) damaged schools cleared of debris.
- 12,895 teachers and 7,592 education staff trained, including in psychosocial support for traumatized children.
- 842,097 school-children benefited from provision of basic learning materials.
- 2,729 temporary learning spaces replaced destroyed schools.
- 1.1 million children receive daily meals through the National School Feeding Programme.



## Food

### Major needs or concerns

- Food assistance required, initially for those displaced by the earthquake.

### Humanitarian Response

- 4.3 million people received food rations in the weeks following the earthquake.
- From January to March 18,747 tons of food delivered to families in Port-au-Prince.
- 76,000 people in hospitals and orphanages received meals in the days following the earthquake.



## Health

### Major needs or concerns

- Earthquake-affected populations required primary healthcare and monitoring.
- Destruction or damage of 30 hospitals.
- Vaccination against disease was essential, especially in IDP camps

### Humanitarian Response

- Over 400 health partners providing assistance.
- 345,000 health kits with medicines and supplies such as antibiotics, vaccines, anaesthetics and analgesics distributed.
- 4,000 emergency amputations carried out.
- 90 per cent of IDPs in Port-au-Prince have access to health clinics.
- Psychosocial support and activities provided in 25 communes.
- By May 900,000 vaccinations administered to

- vulnerable populations.
- 2,500 units of blood imported and distributed in 45 days following the quake.



## Logistics

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to import and transport humanitarian relief supplies to affected populations.</li> <li>• Congestion at entry points: airports, ports, border crossing points.</li> <li>• Lack of specialized vehicles not available on the commercial market were required to access remote areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13,000 metric tons of life-saving relief items were dispatched from Port-au-Prince to the areas in need.</li> <li>• 1,300 truck loads dispatched from the Dominican Republic to Haiti, delivering more than 9,300 metric tons.</li> <li>• The UN Humanitarian Air Service transported over 14,700 humanitarian passengers, flew to 100 isolated villages, dispatching 1,200 metric tons of relief items.</li> </ul>



## Shelter and NFIs

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the peak, 2.3 million people left their homes.</li> <li>• 188,383 homes collapsed of which 105,000 were completely destroyed.</li> <li>• 162,000 families live in emergency shelter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 114,456 tents and 1,086,513 tarpaulins distributed.</li> <li>• Over 2.4 million non-food-items including 120,673 toolkits and 242,362 kitchen sets.</li> <li>• 31,656 transitional shelters constructed, providing 158,000 families with safer shelter.</li> <li>• 342,550 residences structurally assessed; over half structurally sound.</li> </ul>



## Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitation and drinking water for affected populations, especially in spontaneous settlements.</li> <li>• Waste management, especially in spontaneous settlements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic water and sanitation needs met for over 1.7 million people following the earthquake.</li> <li>• At least five litres of drinking water per person is being delivered to 1.2 million people daily transporting of over 6,200 m<sup>3</sup> of water daily.</li> <li>• Over 11,000 latrines constructed.</li> <li>• 87,300 hygiene kits distributed; each kit is designed for a family of 5 for up to three months.</li> <li>• Over 2,200 Hygiene Promoters and Community Mobilizers actively disseminate Government-approved WASH messages.</li> </ul>



## Nutrition

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 15,000 children suffer from severe acute malnutrition; one in three children in Haiti is estimated to be chronically malnourished.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 107 baby-friendly tents and spaces established to promote proper infant and young child feeding.</li> <li>• 102,035 children and 48,913 mothers benefitted from nutrition counselling.</li> <li>• Over 70,000 moderately malnourished children admitted into selective feeding programs.</li> </ul>

- Over 500,000 children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women received monthly supplementary feeding.



## Protection

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection rights of people living in IDP camps and surrounding deprived areas.</li> <li>• Rights to be protected from harm, including sexual violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDP Camp security needs assessments conducted.</li> <li>• 109 solar lights in 40 camps to improve security,</li> <li>• Protection and human rights trainings for camp managers, NGOs, and the police.</li> </ul>

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- Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) helped facilitate the communication of life-saving humanitarian information and supported local media across the affected area.
  - 74 per cent of farming households in affected areas have been reached with assistance, including 1,874 tons of seed, 6 million roots and tubers for starch crop planting, 100,000 banana plants, 14 tons of vegetable seeds, 87,563 hand tools, 9,345 tons of fertilizer and 170 tons of compost.
  - The 2010 revised Haiti Earthquake Appeal envisages activities costing \$1,502 million over a one-year timeframe. Contributions have been received for 72 per cent.

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