

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	Humanitarian Response
• 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.	• 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	Humanitarian Response
• 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.	• 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	Humanitarian Response
• Food assistance required, initially for those displaced by the earthquake.	• 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	Humanitarian Response
• Earthquake-affected populations required primary healthcare and monitoring. • Destruction or damage of 30 hospitals. • Vaccination against disease was essential, especially in IDP camps	• 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
- The need to import and transport humanitarian relief supplies to affected populations. - Congestion at entry points: airports, ports, border crossing points. - Lack of specialized vehicles not available on the commercial market were required to access remote areas.	13,000 metric tons of life-saving relief items were dispatched from Port-au-Prince to the areas in need. 1,300 truck loads dispatched from the Dominican Republic to Haiti, delivering more than 9,300 metric tons. - The UN Humanitarian Air Service transported over 14,700 humanitarian passengers, flew to 100 isolated villages, dispatching 1,200 metric tons of relief items.



Shelter and NFIs

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
- At the peak, 2.3 million people left their homes. 188,383 homes collapsed of which 105,000 were completely destroyed. 162,000 families live in emergency shelter.	114,456 tents and 1,086,513 tarpaulins distributed. - Over 2.4 million non-food-items including 120,673 toolkits and 242,362 kitchen sets. 31,656 transitional shelters constructed, providing 158,000 families with safer shelter. 342,550 residences structurally assessed; over half structurally sound.



Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
- Sanitation and drinking water for affected populations, especially in spontaneous settlements. - Waste management, especially in spontaneous settlements.	- Basic water and sanitation needs met for over 1.7 million people following the earthquake. - At least five litres of drinking water per person is being delivered to 1.2 million people daily transporting of over 6,200 m³ of water daily. - Over 11,000 latrines constructed. 87,300 hygiene kits distributed; each kit is designed for a family of 5 for up to three months. - Over 2,200 Hygiene Promoters and Community Mobilizers actively disseminate Government-approved WASH messages.



Nutrition

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
Approximately 15,000 children suffer from severe acute malnutrition; one in three children in Haiti is estimated to be chronically malnourished.	- Over 107 baby-friendly tents and spaces established to promote proper infant and young child feeding. 102,035 children and 48,913 mothers benefitted from nutrition counselling. - Over 70,000 moderately malnourished children admitted into selective feeding programs.

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



Protection

Major needs or concerns	Humanitarian Response
• Protection rights of people living in IDP camps and surrounding deprived areas. • Rights to be protected from harm, including sexual violence.	• IDP Camp security needs assessments conducted. • 109 solar lights in 40 camps to improve security, • Protection and human rights trainings for camp managers, NGOs, and the police.

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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.

For more information, please contact:

Head of OCHA Haiti (a.i.), Jolanda Van Dijk, E-mail: vandijk1@un.org , Tel: + 509-3702-5790

Head of Communications (a.i.), Maurizio Giuliano, E-mail: giuliano@un.org /
Mauriziogiuliano_1975@yahoo.com, Tel : + 509-3702-5182
Skype :mauriziogiuliano1975

Spokesperson, Emmanuelle Schneider, E-mail : schneider1@un.org, Tel : + 509-3702-5176

Reports Team: Abdourahmane Diallo, Jessica DuPlessis, E-mail: ocha.haiti@gmail.com , diallo57@un.org