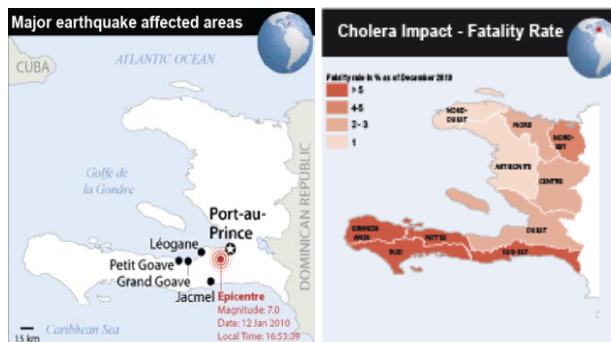




BEFORE 12 JANUARY 2010

- Haiti was the poorest country in the Western hemisphere
- 75% of Haitians earned less than \$ 2 a day
- 70% did not have stable jobs
- 85% of schools and hospitals were private
- 47 percent of Haitians did not have access to health care
- 5.9 doctors, 5.9 nurses and 6.5 health professionals per 10, 000 inhabitants
- More than 50% of children did not go to school
- 70-80 % people had no access to electricity
- Only 5% of the roads were in good condition









Source: OCHA





Source: Snapshot cholera cases – Ministry of Health and Population – December 30 2010

2010: A YEAR OF MULTIPLE CRISIS	2010-2011: THE RESPONSE AT A GLANCE (as of December 2011 ¹)
<p>Earthquake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 12, 2010, a 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti affecting 3 million people in Port-au-Prince, Léogâne, Petit and Grand Goave and Jacmel • In Port-au-Prince: 2.8 million people affected • in Léogâne / Gressier: 70 per cent of homes destroyed or damaged • The earthquake caused 222,570 deaths and 300,572 injuries • Over 1.5 million people homeless resettled in over 1,555 spontaneous settlement sites (July 2010) • 660,000 people fled the capital for the regions <p>Cholera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 21 October 2010, a cholera epidemic was officially declared • It spread to all ten departments within two months • The epidemic has killed close to 7,000 people and infected more than 500,000 Haitians (December 2011) 	<p>Earthquake</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease of more than 65 per cent in camp population since July 2010 • Relocation of 1 million people since the earthquake • 100,604 temporary shelters built • 5 million cubic meters of debris removed • All 10 departments and over 450 schools have prepared contingency plans • 81 per cent of children in camps aged 6-14 are in school today • A total of 636 schools have been reconstructed or repaired • Support to the construction of 10 emergency obstetrical and neonatal clinics <p>Cholera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight weeks in the epidemic, 360 Cholera Treatment Centres and Units and 12,000 hospital beds, were available • Cumulative case fatality rate dropped from 2.4 per cent in November 2010 to 1.3 per cent in December 2011 • A national cholera alert and response system is in place • 3 million people received water treatment and water filtration systems • Deployment of more than 5,000 community mobilisers on hygiene promotion

RESPONSE BY CLUSTERS

Sector	Major needs or concerns in 2010	Humanitarian Response (as of December 2011)
 Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 560,000 farming families (2.8 million people) or 74 per cent of farming households affected in rural and peri-urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 million beneficiaries both in urban and rural areas have received seeds, tools and fertilizers
 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the peak of displacement in July 2010, 1.5 million people resided in 1,555 spontaneous settlements 519,164 people are still living in 758 camps (December 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the camps are monitored regularly with the Data Tracking Matrix to track levels of service and raise awareness on difficulties Nearly one million people relocated since January 2010 Camp population decreased by more than 65 per cent between July 2010 and July 2011
 Early Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 million cubic meters of debris generated by the collapse of 70,000 buildings 90,000 to 100,000 buildings tagged "red" in affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 5 million cubic meters of debris collected (50 per cent of all debris) Close to 400 000 people employed in labor-intensive jobs More than 400,000 buildings subject to damage assessment Creation of 45, 000 workdays for debris removal and demolition in 2011 Launch of relocation project 16/6 targeting around 5,000 families. Some 1,275 families already relocated as of Dec. 2011 Establishment of the Coordination Unit for Housing and Public Buildings by the Government
 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,978 schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake Students and teachers at risk of cholera contamination in schools with no proper water and sanitation facilities The education system needs to better prevent, prepare and respond to future emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 636 schools rebuilt or repaired 150 schools have been cleared from rubbles 470,000 students received school materials in the earthquake affected area 81 per cent of children in camps aged 6-14 are in school Opening of two schools for over 900 students in the Corail relocation site 2.8 million school children took part in hygiene promotion campaigns to prevent cholera contamination Launch of an SMS alert system covering over 4,000 school directors and education partners All 10 departments and over 450 schools prepared contingency plans 1.1 million children receive daily meals through the National School Feeding Programme
 Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food assistance required, initially for those displaced by the earthquake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3 million people received food rations in the weeks following the earthquake From January to March 2010, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300,572 people injured by the earthquake Destruction or damage of 30 of the 49 hospitals of the country Destruction of most of the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,500 units of blood imported and distributed in 45 days following the quake Over 400 health partners provided assistance to earthquake affected populations in the following weeks 345,000 health kits with medicines and supplies such as antibiotics, vaccines, anaesthetics and analgesics distributed in the following weeks.

¹ All numbers are cumulative, from January 2010 to December 2011, unless specified otherwise

Sector	Major needs or concerns in 2010	Humanitarian Response (as of December 2011)
 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake-affected populations required primary healthcare and monitoring. • Vaccination against disease essential, especially in IDP camps • 515,699 cumulative cases of cholera (December 2010) • 263,110 (53 per cent) cases had required hospitalization • 6,942 deaths (December 2010) • Peak of 2.4 percent (November 2010) in the cumulative case fatality rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 345,000 health kits with medicines and supplies such as antibiotics, vaccines, anaesthetics and analgesics distributed in the weeks following the earthquake • 4,000 emergency amputation carried out in week following the earthquake • By May 2010, 900,000 vaccinations administered to vulnerable populations • More than 62,500 women received free care during pregnancy and childbirth in 2011 • Distribution of 500 kg of drugs for malnourished children in 2011 • Support to the construction of 10 emergency obstetrical and neonatal clinics • 230 health professionals trained on medical protocol in cases of sexual violence in 2011 • Eight weeks in the epidemic, 360 Cholera Treatment Centres and Units and 12,000 hospital beds were available • Cumulative case fatality rate dropped from 2.4 per cent in November 2010 to 1.3 per cent in November 2011 • Establishment of a National Cholera Alert and Response System
 Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From January 2010 to December 2010: • 13,000 metric tons of life-saving relief items were dispatched from Port-au-Prince to the areas in need in the weeks following the earthquake • 1,300 truck loads dispatched from the Dominican Republic to Haiti, delivering more than 9,300 metric tons in the weeks following the earthquake • The UN Humanitarian Air Service transported over 14,700 humanitarian passengers, flew to 100 isolated villages, dispatching 1,200 metric tons of relief items to earthquake affected victims
 Shelter and NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the peak of displacement, 2.3 million people left their homes • 70,000 homes collapsed and more than 90,000 residences in need of repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 114,456 tents and 1,086,513 tarpaulins distributed in the weeks following the earthquake. • Over 2.4 million non-food-items including 120,673 toolkits and 242,362 kitchen sets distributed in the weeks following the earthquake. • 100,604 temporary shelters built • Over 6,000 rental assistance provided to camp-based population
 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation and drinking water for affected populations, especially in spontaneous settlements • Waste management, especially in spontaneous settlements. • Identification of long-term solution to WASH issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic water and sanitation needs met for over 1.7 million people following the earthquake • At least five liters of drinking water per person was being delivered to 1.2 million people daily transporting over 6,200 m³ of water daily until the end of 2010 • Over 11,000 latrines built • 87,300 hygiene kits distributed • Construction and repair of public fountains and secondary networks, drilling of additional hand pumps have started • 251,000 affected people in urban areas (of which 150,000 slum dwellers) benefited from water system improvement in 2011

Sector	Major needs or concerns in 2010	Humanitarian Response (as of December 2011)
 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 2,200 hygiene promoters and community mobilizers actively disseminated Government-approved WASH messages 3 million people received treatment products and water filtration system 300,000 people sensitized on cholera prevention and hygiene in 140 camps and neighborhoods in 2011 1,445 trainers trained 5,230 mobilisers on hygiene promotion, in particular to prevent cholera
 Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 15,000 children suffer from severe acute malnutrition One in three children in Haiti is estimated to be chronically malnourished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 109,000 children under 5 years treated for malnutrition, among them 15,000 children were treated for acute malnutrition in 2011 198 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 390 camps under threats of forced eviction Heightened vulnerability of persons with specific needs (i.e. older persons, children, women, persons with disabilities, etc) to natural disasters Increase in the number of reported cases of sexual violence in camps 8,780 children separated since the earthquake 5,542 displaced persons with no identity documents were identified Increased incidence of child trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of camps threatened by eviction reduced to 262 through increased coordination among actors and mediation activities since 2010 3 Press Releases opposing forced evictions and urging national authorities to adopt national comprehensive camp closure plan 3,912 protection kits distributed to isolated persons, female headed households older persons and/or persons with disabilities including in 60 camps in and around Port-au-Prince 50 members NGOs, representatives of the DPC, municipal authorities and UN agencies sensitized on protection principles and standards in emergency situations 227 UNPOL officers, 210 police and 90 soldiers from MINUSTAH support the Haitian police to ensure security in 758 camps Dedicated spaces to treat gender-based violence opened in seven of the 51 police stations in Port-au-Prince 24 UNPOL officers assigned full time to work on cases of gender-based violence Six homes and 14 counseling centers installed in the north department for victims of violence Two shelters for survivors of violence established in Petit Goave and Port-au-Prince 260 solar lights installed in 80 camps and neighbourhoods to improve security 3,000 people received a birth certificate 2,771 children were reunited with their family. 85,000 women and girls benefitted from increased access to gender-based violence response services in camps and at risk communities UN military provide permanent security to 7 main IDP camps 23 other camps patrolled on a daily basis, and 534 other camps covered by random patrols 2,800 children suspected of being victims of trafficking were provided with necessary support

Contact Information:

Head of OCHA Haiti: Philippe Verstraeten

Courriel: verstraeten@un.org

Tel: (509) 3702 8746

Spokesperson/ Public Information Officer: Emmanuelle Schneider

E-mail: schneider1@un.org

Tel: (509) 3702 5176

Public Information Officer: Rachelle Elien:

E-mail: elien@un.org

Tel: (509) 3702 5177

Reporting team: Widlyn Dornevil, Rachelle Elien

Courriel: dornevil@un.org / ocha.haiti@gmail.com,

Tel : (509)3702 5182

For more information on the response in Haiti, please visit:

<http://haiti.humanitarianresponse.info>