



HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Humanitarian action in Haiti in the last two years has accomplished significant tangible results. From 2010 to 2012, in support of Government priorities, humanitarian actors ensured adequate services to the 1.5 million displaced after the earthquake. Camp population decreased by 77% over the last two years. The number of people newly affected by the cholera epidemic has been considerably reduced and mortality rates lowered to 1.2%. National capacities to prepare for and respond to future emergencies have also been strengthened. Despite these improvements, Haiti is still confronted with a number of critical humanitarian needs which national capacities alone cannot address.

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

STORM ISAAC (AUGUST 2012)

More than **15,800** people were **evacuated** from high-risk camps and more than **15,200** Haitians received **emergency food** and non-food items.⁽¹⁾

The Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), the UN and several NGOs distributed more than **25,600 tarpaulins**, **10,300 hygiene kits**, **6,100 buckets**, **aquatabs**, **mosquito nets** and **soap** to affected areas.

Farm tools and kits were provided to 20,000 households under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.

HURRICANE SANDY (OCTOBER 2012)

20,000 plastic sheets, **food** and **emergency repairs of water networks** provided to 60,000 people affected by the floods.

Up to **1.2 million** people targeted by **emergency interventions** throughout November. These are still ongoing as 2012 ends.

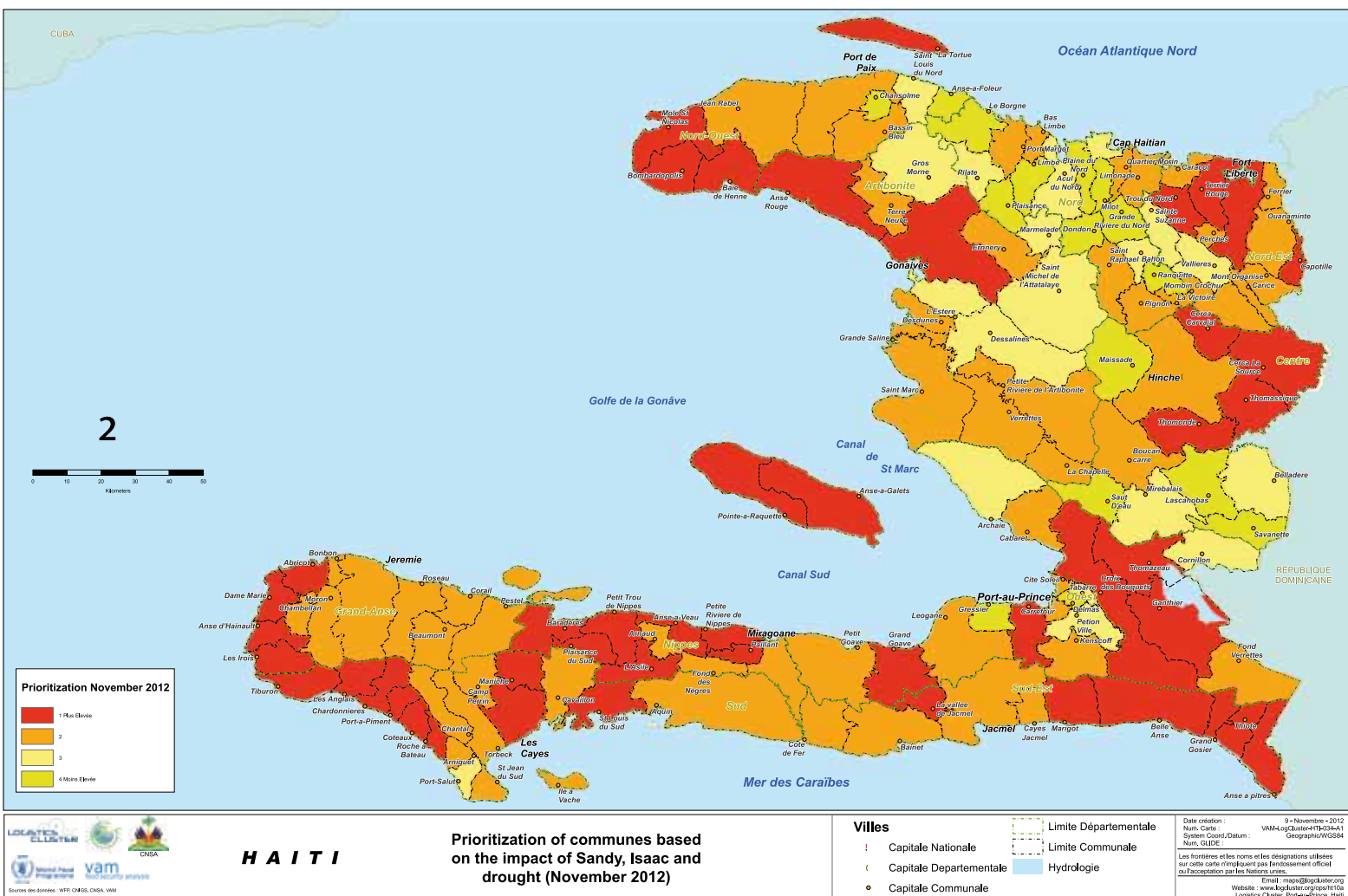
PREPARATION AND RESPONSE

1 national and 10 departmental cyclone season contingency plans.

4 national and 10 departmental cyclone simulation exercises (SIMEX) and first ever Tsunami SIMEX to improve coordination and response.

More than 4,500 persons in vulnerable areas trained in disaster preparedness, evacuation and first aid.

For more information on disaster risk reduction and response, see the fact sheet on this issue.



CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

- The deterioration in food security, due to the destruction of crops by drought and recent natural disasters (Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy), may evolve into a nutritional crisis if no immediate preventive interventions are carried out. Today, **2.1 million people live in food insecurity** and 500,000 of the most vulnerable require immediate assistance.
- 81,600 children under five are acutely malnourished; 20,000 of these suffer from severe acute malnutrition and are 9 times more likely to die than non-malnourished children.
- 358,000 people remain in camps facing deteriorating living conditions and increased vulnerability to protection incidents. They are in urgent need of return solutions.
- There are recurring localized outbreaks of cholera whilst reduced prevention and curative capacities endanger the country's ability to ensure adequate responses. Considering the infectious rates at the end of 2012, there may be up to 118,000 new cases of cholera in 2013.

- **Shortfalls in humanitarian funding throughout 2011 and 2012 have reduced response capacities** to the extent that there are insufficient means under current conditions to meet existing humanitarian needs. As of 7 December 2012, actual humanitarian funding received against the 2012 CAP stood at USD 61 million, representing only 40% of identified critical humanitarian requirements.
- In order to respond to critical needs in 2013, a **Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) was developed**. Of the 3 million believed to be in need, the HAP focuses on the most critical needs of one million people. **USD 144 million in international assistance is required to support the implementation of the plan**. A significant new element in the HAP is the major focus on addressing food insecurity (34% of total funding sought).
- **Strengthening capacities for disaster preparedness and response remains a priority for the UN and humanitarian partners**. The transition of the functions of the humanitarian coordination groups (clusters) to national counterparts, initiated in 2012, will continue into 2013 under the leadership of the Government of Haiti.

⁽¹⁾This was led by the Direction de la protection civile (DPC) with the support of the humanitarian community.
 UN Entities: IOM, MINUSTAH, OCHA, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNHAS, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP and Humanitarian Clusters