



**HAITI:**



6 months after...



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## Foreword

It is sometimes hard to remember that it has only been six months since January 12th. Many Haitians, when they speak of the earthquake, refer only to “before” – before, in 35 seconds, they lost so much: friends, family, homes, schools, churches – and their visions of the future. What happened here on January 12th was a disaster of a magnitude that would have set any country reeling. Over 222,570 people have died, 300,572 injured and a staggering 2.3 million – nearly one quarter of the population – displaced. The government lost thousands of civil servants and most of their key infrastructure was destroyed. 101 United Nations colleagues perished and many more suffered terrible personal losses. Despite these very difficult and painful circumstances, the humanitarian response was one of the largest of its kind ever mounted and continues every day to help survivors of this tragedy – the largest urban natural catastrophe in recorded history.

This brochure highlights progress achieved by the humanitarian community working in support of the Government of Haiti in key sectors over the last six months. These include the distribution of emergency shelters to over 1.5 million people and of food to 4.3 million Haitians. More than one million people have access to potable water daily and over 900,000 people have been vaccinated so far. As a result, there have been no major epidemics in the camps. The brochure also maps out current challenges and strategies to address them that we will follow in the coming months. In the camps, ordinary Haitians have shown extraordinary leadership in so many ways.

With humanitarian assistance underway, the Government of Haiti, the United Nations and their partners have started to work on immediate recovery activities. As in many other contexts, and certainly in Haiti, humanitarian and recovery work are not sequential, they need to happen simultaneously. We must enable people to work as fast as possible: again and again those in the camps tell us that if they can earn then they can take charge of their own recovery. We must continue getting children back to school, getting the rubble cleared from the streets, identifying land to process it, helping repair housing and putting up transitional shelter as fast as possible. We must continue to prevent disease and to minimize exposure to hurricanes, storms and floods. We must make sure the needs of other Haitians across the country are not forgotten, especially those hosting survivors, and that economic development and social services take hold throughout the country. We must support the government in leading the very complex task of national transformation, and ensure that all Haitians, especially those affected, have a chance to shape their future. The creation of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission represents an opportunity to implement the priorities defined in the Government’s Action Plan for national recovery and development of Haiti and ensure that recovery investments are coordinated and aligned against those priorities.

We have seen extraordinary strength as Haitians coped with appalling suffering with dignity, calm and a truly humbling willingness to help each other regardless of how little they have. Our role is to support them as they and their government build a brighter future together.

*Nigel Fisher*



# SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS



## ACHIEVEMENTS

The objective of the Shelter and Non-Food-Items (NFI) Cluster is to achieve safe and dignified shelter for all families that have been directly or indirectly affected by the earthquake.

In the first phase of the operation, Cluster agencies have achieved their target to provide families with waterproof cover (tents or tarpaulins) by May 1st.

Distribution of emergency shelter items is in excess of 100 per cent of the baseline affected population figure, with large scale distributions reaching an average of 100,000 people a week for the first four months of the operation.

Distributions are still ongoing to address remaining gaps and to replace materials that have deteriorated. In addition, host families are providing shelter to more than 500,000 people.

Over 2.1 million household NFIs and tool kits have also been distributed. Today, Shelter/NFI Cluster agencies are increasingly focusing on transitional shelters. These are simple timber or steel frame structures that provide better protection than tents or tarps.

## CHALLENGES



Assistance focuses on the most vulnerable: those without land and housing, those in congested camps and those squatting or seeking rental accommodation. Areas of most need are in Port-au-Prince and communes west of the capital.

The biggest challenge for cluster members is a lack of available land on which to build, either because land ownership is unclear or because plots are blocked by debris. Clarifying land rights is a major challenge. Shelter/NFI cluster agencies need clear guidelines supported by local authorities to allow legal construction of transitional shelters on land where ownership remains unclear.

It is essential that the identification of additional, safe relocation sites, debris removal and the required planning processes are urgently addressed by the authorities to enable large scale transitional shelter construction and ultimately the provision of permanent housing solutions.

There is also an acute need to plan for the hurricane season, both in terms of ensuring earthquake survivors have access to adequate shelter and in stockpiling emergency shelter items.

## WAY FORWARD



Distribution of emergency shelter will continue, while the Cluster focuses on providing transitional shelters. Shelter/NFI Cluster agencies are planning to build 125,000 transitional shelters by mid-2011.

Key groups will be consulted in the analysis and design of the shelter and NFI response to ensure that services are accessible and culturally appropriate.

The Shelter/NFI Cluster is working with other clusters and the Government of Haiti on plans for rubble clearance, land rights, permanent housing and recycling of materials.

The Cluster is also working to stockpile and preposition emergency shelter supplies for the hurricane season.

### FACTS / STATISTICS

Destroyed or partially damaged houses: 188,383  
Tents distributed: 70,279  
Tarpaulins/coverage kits distributed: 633,000  
Transitional shelters planned (by summer 2011): 125,000  
Transitional shelters built: 3,264  
Toolkits distributed: 92,199  
Kitchen sets distributed: 168,840



# CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster works alongside the Government of Haiti and nearly 200 partner organizations to support communities displaced by the earthquake. It's a challenging task given that more than 1.6 million people have been displaced by the quake. While many have settled in well-organized, managed camps, others survive in spontaneous settlements where services are intermittent at best.

Since the earthquake, CCCM has coordinated provision of camp management to over 60% of the displaced population. It has led the registration and monitoring of the displaced population and provided expert training to 400 people from over 80 organizations in camp management skills. CCCM has also established the Displacement Tracking Matrix, which provides a birds-eye-view of the situation in 95% of camps in order to assess levels of service and raise awareness about difficulties.

A team of community liaison officers, all Haitian nationals, helps ensure good communications between the affected population and the humanitarian actors.

Registration has taken place for the displaced populations in 267 sites (some 164,356 families or 721,106 individuals).

Site assessment to assess risk from flooding/hurricanes has been ongoing since March. Over 7000 people have been relocated and sites deemed to be at-risk have been improved.

## CHALLENGES

The sheer numbers of people displaced and camps (some 1300 with 1.6 million residents) continues to present an overwhelming challenge. The situation is extremely fluid and complex. Many of the settlements are extremely congested and struggle with inadequate sanitation facilities despite the enormous efforts already undertaken.

There remains a distinct need for camp management agencies to focus on spontaneous settlements where some of the greatest health and security threats arise. More organizations need to step forward to carry the burden of camp management if the population is to be adequately protected in the difficult months ahead.

The hurricane season poses an acute challenge to those in camps where flimsy shelters are extremely vulnerable to wind and rain. There is a great danger of storms and hurricanes creating additional displacement.

## WAY FORWARD



CCCM continues to seek agencies to step up and shoulder the burden of camp management, while providing backup camp management support when possible. The Communications Team is being rapidly scaled up so that the affected population gets the information it needs and important messages are conveyed to the Government and humanitarian actors. Information kiosks are being placed in communities and camp sites to provide 'two way' information flow. CCCM members will continue to assess camps at risk from storms, flooding and landslides and carry out mitigation work where necessary. The Cluster will work closely with MINUSTAH and OCHA to ensure the success of the 24 hour Critical Incident Response Team. This provides a 24 hour response service in the event of an incident such as severe flooding or major shelter damage in camps.



# HEALTH





## ACHIEVEMENTS

The first task of the Health Cluster following January 12th was to coordinate provision of medical assistance to the overwhelming numbers of people who suffered physical and mental injuries in the earthquake, including 4,000 who required amputation. This included coordinating establishment of field hospitals, assessing and supporting surviving medical facilities, overseeing distribution of 345,000 boxes of essential medicines and importing vital blood supplies. As of April all hospitals had received the basic kits required to meet population demand.

The Cluster helped to restart public health programs such as outbreak control and environmental health, maternal and neonatal health, nutrition, gender based violence, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, dengue, mental health, vaccination, health services delivery, and rehabilitation services for disabled people.

In coordination with other clusters, it has been preparing contingency plans for the hurricane season.

Working with the government, the Cluster also prioritized outbreak prevention and control and establishment of an outbreak Early Warning System. The epidemiology team, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, provides a weekly report on the epidemiological situation.

## CHALLENGES



Access to quality health services, with primary healthcare as the entry point to the rest of the system, remains the main need after the earthquake.

Providing ongoing assistance to those who were injured during the earthquake is also vital. Many of these patients need orthopedic surgery because of the bad conditions under which amputations were performed originally, as well as community rehabilitation services.

A major challenge is the damage to health facilities during the earthquake: 30 out of the 49 existing hospitals in affected regions need to be rebuilt at a minimum, and the Cluster is recommending construction of a further eight.

The hurricane season is expected to increase health risks, especially for people living in spontaneous camps and temporary shelters.

## WAY FORWARD



The health sector will focus on the accessibility of health services to the Haitian people, taking into account the additional burdens generated by the earthquake. Mental health will also remain a key focus. Reducing financial barriers is the main strategy to ensuring the development of sustainable healthcare. Other key areas of work include:

Ensuring outbreak control and disease surveillance.

Ensuring adequate water supply and environmental health for health facilities.

Reactivation of basic health services.

Effective treatment and rehabilitation of injured patients.

Ensuring availability of essential drugs and medical supplies.

Preparations for the hurricane season include prepositioning of medical supplies, ensuring medical teams are on standby to mount a response and ensuring drug stock inventories are up to date.

### FACTS / STATISTICS

- 916,000 vaccines have been administered.
- 345,000 boxes of essential medicines and supplies distributed in the first 45 days.
- More than 4000 amputations carried out.
- 2,500 units of blood imported in six weeks.
- Over 400 health partners have registered with the Health Cluster.



# NUTRITION



## ACHIEVEMENTS

Approximately 1,500 severely malnourished children have been treated in 28 inpatient stabilization centers and 126 outpatient therapeutic feeding programs for the management of severe acute malnutrition without medical complications.

Over 500,000 children between 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women have received ready-to-use supplementary food in direct-earthquake areas. Approximately 23,000 mother-baby pairs have benefitted from breast-feeding counseling in baby tents erected to allow women a safe place to nurse their infants.

Nearly 3,000 babies under twelve months, orphans or infants of mothers who are not breastfeeding, have been enrolled on Ready-to-use-infant formula.

A protocol has been developed regarding distribution strategies of remaining Ready-to-use-infant formula.

Five nutrition surveys were conducted in three zones. Initial results will be released by end June 2010.

## CHALLENGES

Malnutrition was a serious problem in Haiti even before this disaster, with acute levels at 4.5%.

The inadequate numbers of trained staff and lack of facilities remain a challenge.

A nutrition unit within the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) is required to address the prevention of macro and micronutrient malnutrition.

The targeting of food to nutritionally vulnerable people, such as elderly and disabled, needs to be rapidly scaled up to prevent malnutrition.

## WAY FORWARD

The Cluster will continue blanket feeding and scale up treatment to prevent mortality and morbidity associated with malnutrition.

The Cluster is focusing on improving infant and young child feeding practices. This includes counseling and ensuring that vulnerable children up to 24 months receive appropriate replacement feeding when necessary. These children are identified through the MSPP and the IBERS (Welfare and Social Research Institute, Ministry of Social Affairs) mechanisms.

The Cluster will distribute micronutrient supplementary food from August-November 2010 to all children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in earthquake-affected areas.

The Cluster will ensure that timely and accurate information is available to monitor nutritional trends by establishment of sentinel sites and revision of the feeding center database.

The Cluster will improve household food security through cash transfers to the vulnerable and scale up the fresh

food voucher programme in partnership with the Early Recovery cluster.



## FACTS / STATISTICS

Current nutrition situation:

In total 692,440 people of directly affected population at risk of malnutrition:

- 494,600 under-children and
- 197,840 pregnant and lactating women.

In total approximately 65,000 under five-children acutely malnourished nationwide:

- 40,000 children moderately malnourished. Cluster target: 15,750.
- 15,000 children severely malnourished. Cluster target: 5,625.



# FOOD



## ACHIEVEMENTS

Immediately following the earthquake, the Cluster sought to meet immediate food needs through the provision of ready-to-eat meals, rice, and full food rations to over 4.3 million earthquake-affected families. Large scale distributions of food have now been completed.

Additionally, Food Cluster members provided rapid and targeted food assistance to vulnerable communities in hospitals and orphanages, and through mobile distributions and community kitchens. The transition from relief to recovery activities is now underway, namely through the expansion of food and cash-for-work activities, nutrition programmes, rations provided to families in relocated camps, and school feeding.

## CHALLENGES

According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment, it is clear that due to the growth of camp populations, destruction of infrastructure and loss of lives and livelihoods has caused food insecurity to rise sharply – in a country where many already struggled to survive. Approximately 52% of households and 69% of families living in large camps suffer from food insecurity. Rice prices have also risen up to 14% since the earthquake. The migration of over 600,000 people from earthquake affected area has also increased the strain on rural households, increasing their vulnerability. The Cluster is now faced with the task of integrating these needy populations into transitional and longer-term programmes that provide food assistance and are also critical to recovery. The rapid expansion of pre-existing programmes and the receipt of cash contributions to support cash-for-work activities is central to addressing these needs. However, the upcoming hurricane season poses an imminent challenge for the implementation of activities and may entail a further increase in vulnerability, necessitating a rapid emergency response from Cluster partners.

## WAY FORWARD

The Cluster will continue to focus on the implementation of recovery activities such as food and cash-for-work, support to schools through school feeding and nutritional recovery, all of which are channelled through longer-term programmes designed to promote long-term food security and stability among affected households.

Food and cash-for-work activities under the Cluster are designed to engage 700,000 individuals in activities to build assets, establish short-term employment, and ensure access to both cash (in urban areas) and food for families affected by the earthquake, with a special focus on single-headed households, displaced families, and the elderly.

A school meals programme has been scaled up dramatically to cover 800,000 school-aged children in school

and out-of-school, serving as a safety net and an indirect form of assistance to households unable to provide children with regular meals, especially in the morning and at mid-day.

Food for nutritional support is offered to pregnant women and children under 5 and address both the issue of prevention – through blanket supplementary feeding – and treatment (through targeted supplementary feeding).

Additionally, 15-day rations have been provided to individuals at camp relocation sites to help facilitate the transition period.

Food cluster partners are now mobilizing for the upcoming hurricane season, pre-positioning food items for distribution across Haiti if the need should arise. This includes 2 million emergency rations and 20,000 metric tonnes of food in 14 sub-offices. A strategy to provide continued assistance to extremely vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the disabled will also be implemented in coming months.

## FACTS/ STATISTICS

4.3 million earthquake-affected families were assisted by Cluster members in the early stages of the emergency.

18,747 mt of food were delivered to families in the Port-au-Prince area in the first two months following the earthquake.

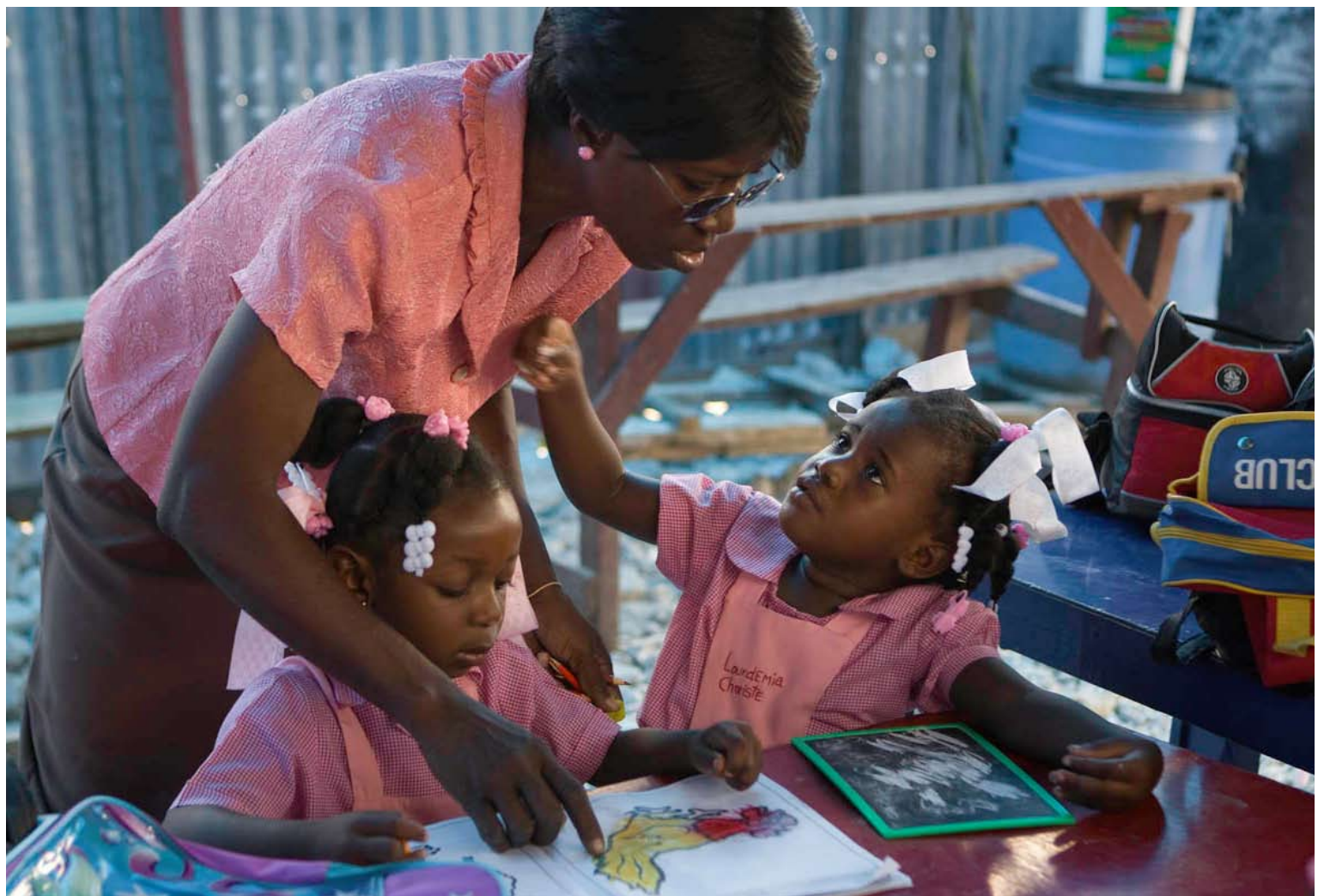
87,500 beneficiaries have benefited from "Food for Work" programmes across Haiti.

562,000 school meals have been provided to school-age children throughout the country.

76,000 patients in hospitals and children in orphanages received meals immediately following the earthquake.



# EDUCATION



## ACHIEVEMENTS

Education Cluster partners have supported an estimated 80% of the 4,992 schools affected by the earthquake (23% of all schools in Haiti) to re-open. Over 200,000 learners have been provided with basic education materials in affected areas.

Some 1,664 school tents have been installed to provide temporary learning spaces for 200,000 affected learners.

Over 2,300 teachers and 3,000 education personnel have been trained, including on psychosocial support.

53,000 pre-schoolers have been provided with learning and recreation materials.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has been supported to develop norms and standards for school reconstruction, a framework for teacher training on psychosocial support and training on disaster risk reduction and contingency planning.

## CHALLENGES

Major challenges include:

Accelerating rubble removal and site clearance in the 80% of the schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake in order to install temporary learning spaces and for school construction.

Identifying appropriate solutions for the relocation of displaced families occupying school grounds.

Alleviating the burden of school fees in a context where up to 90% of all schools are non-public and fee-paying. Supporting salaries and incentives for teachers working in non-public schools to prevent school closure before end of this school year.

Speeding up school construction before the next school year starts in October 2010.

Conducting a new school mapping, taking into account huge and volatile population displacement.

Implementation of accelerated learning curricula and catch up programmes.

## WAY FORWARD

The Education Cluster is focusing on ensuring that learners complete the academic year and preparing all 100% of the affected schools to be opened for the new school year in October. In order to achieve this, the priorities are:

**Rubble removal:** Continue the identification of schools with the MoE and acceleration of the ongoing rubble removal with partners.

**School compensation:** Supporting MoE implementation of a system of one-off payments to non-public schools in need of financial compensation to continue basic functioning.

**School fees:** Advocacy with MoE, donors and education sector partners to explore alternatives to school fees in the context of wider sector reform.

**Education for displaced children:** Advocacy on accreditation of schools in relocation sites. Assessment of access to education by displaced children in non-directly affected areas.

**IDP relocation:** Continued identification of solutions to allow children to resume schooling in school grounds being occupied by displaced families.

**Education Management Information System (EMIS):** Close collaboration with the MoE to assume management of the Education Cluster database on affected schools to monitor response activities and outstanding needs.

**Preparedness for hurricane season:** Collaboration with Civil Protection and MoE to conduct training on emergency preparedness and response, school safety and contingency planning in the most hurricane-prone localities.

## FACTS / STATISTICS

Affected schools: 4,992: 23% of all schools in Haiti

Total number of learners affected: 1,093,415

Total number of learners deceased: 38,000

Total number of teachers affected: 55,793

Total numbers of education personnel deceased: 1,527

Percentage of primary schools reopened (according to school inspectors):

Port au Prince: 80%, Leogane: 72%, Petit et Grand Goave: 100%, Jacmel: 100%



# PROTECTION





## ACHIEVEMENTS

After the earthquake, the Cluster focused on the importance of security in the hundreds of urban-based IDP camps. A “Joint Security Assessment” was conducted, leading to a joint UN-Government policing plan for camps under which joint teams of Haitian National Police (HNP), UN Police (UNPOL) and UN Military conducted patrols, on foot and at night in at-risk camps, as per specific requests of IDPs, especially women.

The Cluster predicted the problems that emerged in early March with private landowners trying to remove IDP camps from their land, sometimes with force. The Cluster has responded on a case by case basis to as many reports as possible, including site visits, facilitation of negotiations with land owners, mediation during disputes, deployment of HNP and UNPOL where security is a concern and advocating for the rights of IDPs during return and relocation.

The Cluster has also submitted a proposal to the Government for a policy on the closure of IDP camps that would both protect the rights of IDPs and manage and gradually close camps.

The Cluster continues to monitor IDP camps and provide reports on protection concerns.

## CHALLENGES

Three protection phases can be identified in the post-earthquake situation. Firstly, the immediate humanitarian protection challenge in the days following 12 January. Secondly, the much wider range of concerns, from week one onward including: conditions within camps; security; gender-based violence; the situations of persons with disabilities and of IDPs in host families; child trafficking; and unemployment. Thirdly, the most immediate challenge now is to ensure action is taken to address existing problems, to predict and act pre-emptively to address longer-term protection issues in the phase now beginning. These include: the long-term protection of persons with disabilities; the move to transitional and permanent shelters; documentation for IDPs, including those born since 12 January; land tenure disputes in the context of the resettlement; and the inclusion of human rights and protection principles throughout the reconstruction process.

## WAY FORWARD

The Government of Haiti must make greater progress in adopting and implementing policies that address emerging protection concerns: on the situation of IDPs (including the management of camps, on camp closures, on resettlement, and employment), on strengthening the Rule of Law, and on ensuring the inclusion of human rights and protection principles throughout the reconstruction process. The Cluster will work to help predict and articulate protection issues before they emerge and to present the relevant Government institutions and UN authorities with appropriate policies and recommendations, while continuing to take action itself on a case by case basis.

Information on key protection issues will be provided to affected populations to ensure they are aware of their rights and of the support available to them, targeting in particular people with special needs.

### CASE STUDY

After six weeks of repeated interventions by the Protection CCCM Cluster, the owner of private land on which an IDP camp had been established agreed to let the camp remain, providing the 800 inhabitants with a measure of security. This came after two months of tense relations between landowner and IDPs. This ad hoc solution for just one of 1,100 plus IDP sites illustrates the crucial importance, for IDP protection, of a viable Government policy to assure respect for the rights of IDPs.



# CHILD PROTECTION



## ACHIEVEMENTS

Over 55,000 children are being reached through the establishment of 200 child friendly spaces (CFS);

Psychosocial activities are being provided in some 25 communes in affected areas. The activities range from dissemination of recreational activities to counselling and provision of psychiatric training to general practitioners; Around 3 million people have been reached with child protection messages broadcast in Creole;

A call centre is taking calls from frontline workers reporting children unaccompanied and/or separated from their parents. A total 1,676 separated children have been registered of which 258 have been already reunified with their families;

Over 100 staff from the Child Protection Brigades (Haitian National Police) and IBESR (The Welfare and Social Research Institute, Ministry of Social Affairs) have been trained to support the prevention and response to trafficking and other forms of violence against children.

40 social workers have been recruited to conduct an investigation of childcare institutions.

## CHALLENGES

Major challenges include:

Closing the gap between registering a separated child and tracing the family. Additional efforts and instant tracing of the family should take place at the moment of registration.

The strengthening of Haiti child protection state actors.

The scaling up of the presence of child protection partners in locations where children are most vulnerable.

The scaling up of the response to children's psychosocial needs and vulnerability to sexual violence.

The strengthening of advocacy and communication efforts regarding protection of children.

## WAY FORWARD

The priority for the Child Protection Sub-Cluster is to continue addressing the specific protection needs and threats of children, particularly the unaccompanied and/or separated children, children vulnerable to violence, abuse and exploitation, and children at risk of being trafficked;

Assisting local authorities in protecting children from violence, trafficking, exploitation, abuse and neglect.

The Sub Cluster will continue to coordinate the strengthening and support for community-based mechanisms for child protection. This includes the creation and support to community-based child protection focal points and networks as well as the creation and implementation

of an additional 150 child-friendly spaces with psychosocial services for children and their caregivers. Other child protection services will be provided as needs arise.



## FACTS / STATISTICS

1.5 million children are affected by the earthquake, including 500,000 extremely vulnerable.

A total of 1,676 separated children registered.

258 children reunified with their families.

The protection situation for children before the earthquake:

50,000 children in some 600 residential care centres.

Approximately 225,000 in domestic services "restaveks".

2,000 children trafficked annually through and to the Dominican Republic.

# **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

## ACHIEVEMENTS

In the aftermath of the earthquake, immediate efforts of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster focused on responding to incidents of violence against women by increasing women and girls' access to medical, police, legal, and psychosocial services.

The Sub-Cluster has been proactive about prevention and protection of GBV. Members have worked with the security services to ensure patrols of camps are adequate and responsive to women's concerns. Members have worked to ensure women are not at risk due to camp design or the way aid is distributed and strengthened the resilience of families and communities through support for livelihoods. An information campaign via radio has been implemented to advocate for GBV prevention.

The Sub-Cluster also ensures women's access to essential services by supporting a system of referral to ensure survivors knowledge and access to support services, disseminating information on available services for survivors, and working with the Haitian National Police (HNP) to receive and respond to cases safely and effectively. Over 50,000 referral cards and leaflets have been distributed and the referral system strengthened. Monitoring, reporting and coordination mechanisms are being re-established to fill gaps in services and also through strengthening the national response ("Concertation Nationale Contre les Violences Faites aux Femmes").

## CHALLENGES

Very few services were available to survivors prior to the earthquake and of those that did exist, most were destroyed. Mapping what remains – and helping survivors access services – will continue to be an enormous challenge. This has involved informing existing institutions – police, medical facilities, humanitarian organizations, and many others – on how to refer cases appropriately, and to respond in a way that prioritizes the needs of the survivor. There are currently insufficient services available for GBV survivors.

Case managers are urgently needed in order to accompany women through the various stages of the process, and ensure adequate follow up of the cases with the authorities. This is a technical field that requires training and certification. Additionally, case managers need to be able to offer women the option of temporary shelter. One local NGO runs a shelter for child survivors of GBV but their capacity is limited and little else is available. The small shelter run by the Ministry for Women has not functioned since the earthquake. The re-establishment and expansion of such services is much needed. Dedicated safe accommodation for women is particularly important, including provision of access to economic empowerment initiatives, counseling and psychosocial support, child care, and other services.

The need to decentralize remains a key challenge, ensuring that adequate reporting, services and coordination systems are in place across the country.

## WAY FORWARD

Key objectives for the next six months focus on preventing GBV and improving services for those affected. Members are working with those preparing settlement areas to ensure women and girls are not placed at risk (for example ensuring privacy during bathing, increasing foot patrols by security services). A major public information outreach campaign to promote dignity and rights of women is also planned.

The Sub-Cluster will also focus on ensuring women and girl survivors of GBV have access to essential services, including supporting a referral system, ensuring survivors know where to get help and can be referred to healthcare, psychosocial support and legal aid.

A third objective will be to re-establish monitoring, reporting and coordination mechanisms.



# COMMUNITY VIOLENCE REDUCTION



## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Community Violence Reduction section (CVR) programme targets Haiti's most marginalized urban neighbourhoods in five of the country's ten Departments.

Six months following the earthquake, the CVR section has 100 projects running throughout Haiti with a total budget of US\$ 14million.

By mid-February 2010, the CVR section had supported the organisation of food distributions, re-established contacts with target communities and had begun entertainment and educational video projections in major IDP camps and public spaces in the metropolitan area.

Youths at risk of criminal activity are enrolled in courses at Haitian professional training institutes. CVR is also supporting access to justice initiatives and is conducting social reinsertion activities for inmates including women and minors in Port-au-Prince's prisons.

The World Cup 2010 has been screened live in the national football stadium and in 17 other public spaces.

As a special measure, US\$ 2million has been allocated for Jacmel and Leogane to be implemented together with Civil Affairs / MINUSTAH. This funding will support the construction of multi-purpose centres and water purification units in the Jacmel area and minor rehabilitation work in the Jacmel prison. In the Leogane, projects will focus largely on flood mitigation.

## CHALLENGES

Many of CVR's implementing partners suffered significant losses in the earthquake so the section has been working toward supporting these organisations to quickly and effectively return to programming. Over US\$ 230,000 from project savings has been reoriented to construct the first inmate rehabilitation centre in the severely damaged National Penitentiary which will house 200 inmates.

Working to meet the needs of the homeless has been a huge challenge for the humanitarian community, but struggling to meet the needs of people in their communities of origin has also been difficult. CVR continues to focus its work in marginalised urban neighbourhoods which also suffered on 12 January and remain under-resourced.

## WAY FORWARD

Post-earthquake CVR-supported projects will continue to be implemented through the end of the year. During this period, CVR will support target communities to identify their changing needs, to address the shifting security climate, and to strengthen the community's capacity to face new challenges.

In Port-au-Prince alone, 44,000 individuals will benefit from temporary employment in flood mitigation projects, 27,000 meters of canal will be cleared and rehabilitated, 400 youth formerly associated with armed groups will start to receive reinsertion support. Legal aid resources will be provided to previously underserved areas.



"I did not think it was in my personality, but I have become an entrepreneur. I can now do any kind of business. I do not want to keep this for myself, I want to train young women so that they can earn a living."

Belette Delice

## FACTS / STATISTICS

### Budget

2009-2010: \$14 million

2008-2009: \$3.381 million

2007-2008: \$3.381 million

### Beneficiaries

Professional skills training and reinsertion: 18,286

Labour intensive projects: 80,488

Sensitization: 1,652,544

Post-earthquake infrastructure: 171,442



# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE





## ACHIEVEMENTS

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster has reached approximately 1.72 million affected people through provision of: safe drinking water, latrines, bathing facilities, items such as hygiene kits, removal of solid waste and drainage. There has to date been no outbreak of waterborne diseases.

At least 5 litres of safe water per person per day is being delivered to 1.2 million people. This involves daily tankering of over 6,200 m<sup>3</sup> of water.

The WASH Cluster has reached its initial objective of constructing 11,000 toilets. Access to sanitation – in a country which had only 12%-29% access prior to the earthquake – is improving from 190 to between 134-96 people per toilet as construction of 5,500 additional facilities continues. The Cluster is planning additional 16,500 toilets to reach its target of 50 persons per toilet in all camps (currently 530 camps lack sanitation facilities).

Open defecation rates, however, are relatively low for such an overcrowded situation. An estimated 42% of camp residents return home to use their own or neighbours' facilities, while at least 10% use other means such as plastic bags. The Cluster planning figures assume only 50% of camp residents actually use the facilities provided.

Hygiene promotion activities have focussed on key information on safe hygiene practices, such as hand washing, as well as providing soap, menstrual management articles, toilet paper, toothpaste, washing basins, water collection and storage containers. Distribution of 87,300 kits is ongoing by the WASH Cluster, and 240,000 by the NFI Cluster. Each kit is designed for a family of 5 for up to three months.

The Hygiene Sub-Cluster has carried out three Training of trainers for NGO Hygiene Promoters in Port-au-Prince and in Leogane and two more are ongoing. A total of 2,200 Hygiene Promoters and Community Mobilisers are active, against a target of 2,600.

The Cluster Coordination Team has provided support to help municipalities manage the coordination of response in their area for hurricane season preparedness activities.

## CHALLENGES

Lack of space for sanitation services due to dense urban environment; the inability to construct pit latrines due to concreted-in sites; land tenure issues where landowners do not allow construction; and the issue of "ghost camps" where the number of permanent residents is unclear, are all challenges. Ensuring consistent water quality has also been difficult.

A fleet of sewage trucks to remove waste from camp toilet facilities will be needed for the foreseeable future, while efforts to provide safe disposal and treatment have now begun.

The hurricane season also presents challenges: the risk of increased disease in camps as well as the need to plan a response in the event of another disaster. Although diarrheal disease levels are currently within normal post disaster levels, such illnesses are endemic to Haiti and the rains obviously increase vulnerability.

## WAY FORWARD



The Cluster aims to provide equitable access to safe drinking water, adequate excreta disposal and to mitigate the risk of diseases such as diarrhoea for all affected by the earthquake. Partners will focus on improving water quantity and maintain water quality over time while at the same time phasing out of emergency measures such as expensive 'tankering' in favour of more sustainable medium term options such as rehabilitation of network connections and borehole drilling. Longer term solutions in places where people originally lived, as part of helping them to go home, are vital.

Upgrading of existing facilities for storm resistance is also key.

Solid waste is a critical part of the excreta disposal strategy and will remain a high priority.



# CONTINGENCY PLANNING



## ACHIEVEMENTS



Haiti is inherently exposed to hurricanes, storms and flooding. This vulnerability is heightened in the earthquake affected areas where over 1.5 million people have been displaced and are living in makeshift shelters in camps.

In preparedness for the hurricane and rainy season the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) has been supported in the revision of the National Contingency Plan, which has built in the new vulnerabilities of displaced persons. A national Emergency Operations Centre has been built replacing the one destroyed by the earthquake. To support the leadership of the DPC, an inter-agency Emergency Response Team has been established to coordinate response in the event of a disaster. In addition, an emergency hot-line and a 24-hour Critical Incident Response Team has created to respond to life threatening incidents in displaced camps.

Emergency stocks of food, emergency shelter, non food items and medical supplies have been pre-positioned around the country which can be drawn on in the event of a major emergency. Additional logistics capacity has also been brought into the country by the logistics cluster to ensure that assistance can be delivered even if transport systems are damaged.

Efforts have also been made to make the camps safer through mitigation activities. Over 9,000 people were moved out of dangerous sites where their lives were at risk at the beginning of the rainy season in April. With the onset of the hurricane season, basic and large scale engineering works are being undertaken in camps to make them as safe as possible through the cyclonic season.

## CHALLENGES

Although the National Contingency Plan has been revised, there is still a need to work hand in hand with governmental partners to expand the practical response plans at the local level. Flooding in the North and East of the country have already put local coordination and response plans to the test, however, all partners need to continue to work together to ensure full levels of preparedness, particularly given the heightened vulnerabilities of hundreds of thousands of people living in earthquake affected areas.

Government capacity also remains constrained therefore additional resources to support their leadership is critical. Many essential buildings which traditionally served as community and hurricane shelters were destroyed or damaged in areas hit by the earthquake.

## WAY FORWARD

Rapid assessment and repair of community and hurricane shelters needs to be completed. Funding has been approved by the Haiti Interim Reconstruction Commission to build new community-based hurricane shelters.

Partners will continue to work with the Government at the national and departmental levels to ensure effective preparedness and two major simulation exercises will be led by the Government at the end of July to fine tune the national plan.



# LOGISTICS



## ACHIEVEMENTS



Haiti suffered severe destruction to critical infrastructure, including airport, port, buildings, roads, electricity, water supply and communications networks. Due to the magnitude of the damage caused by the earthquake, the humanitarian response in Haiti necessitated major augmentation of the logistics supply chain and assets, as well as the coordination of the overall response.

The Logistics Cluster immediately activated its coordination cell in order to support the Government of Haiti and the humanitarian community in addressing the major logistics gaps and bottlenecks.

To resolve these logistics bottlenecks and improve supply chain for humanitarian cargo, the Logistics Cluster established logistics hubs in Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo, provided common logistics services between the Dominican Republic and Haiti by establishing an overland supply route, handled incoming air cargo and helicopter operations, and facilitated customs clearance, cargo movement, and provided temporary storage facilities.

To date, more than 1,300 inter-agency trucks, carrying more than 9,300 tons, have been dispatched from Santo Domingo through the Jimani-Malpasse border to locations in Haiti. Within Haiti, the Logistics Cluster has dispatched more than 5,600 tons of relief supplies on behalf of almost 100 humanitarian organizations. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has delivered some 500 tons of essential relief goods to remote areas, and has transported over 12,000 relief workers from almost 300 organizations.

The Logistics Cluster collaborated with the Haitian Government (Directorate of Civil Protection), MINUSTAH and other military actors involved in the relief effort to conduct logistics capacity assessments in the country and access military assets.

An information sharing platform was immediately activated through a Haiti Earthquake operational webpage on the Logistics Cluster website. Logistics information was made available to the humanitarian community the day after the earthquake.

## CHALLENGES

**Logistics Supply Chain and Assets** - While substantial quantities of food, medicine, shelter and life-saving relief items are still reaching Haiti by air, road and sea, the country continues to require augmentation of logistics assets to overcome bottlenecks at entry points. This will ensure sufficient capacity to handle large volumes of relief cargo.

**Logistic Infrastructure Network** - From a logistics perspective, Haiti's road and infrastructure network, serving 85 percent of all relief and reconstruction materials, is fragile. Haiti is a disaster prone country, its geographic landscape is dominated by mountainous areas where communities are isolated and on deforested lands with unstable soil and tidal surges in coastal towns are commonplace owing to the low lying lands upon which they rest.

**Logistic Coordination** - The complexity and scale of the humanitarian response still requires close coordination between logistics actors. Optimizing and complementing their logistics capabilities is essential to ensuring the uninterrupted supply of relief items.

## WAY FORWARD

The Logistics Cluster is focusing on addressing challenges in the hurricane season. Through road assessments, potentially inaccessible roads are being identified and alternate access routes mapped. A sea transport route has been established by deploying a barge to resupply forward bases at coastal points. Maintaining UNHAS assets remains a priority to enable quick deployment of assessment teams and to service remote areas.

Following a thorough evaluation of logistics assets and capacities in preparation for the hurricane season, gaps were identified and solutions including repositioning additional Mobile Storage Units and all terrain vehicles were found.



# INFRASTRUCTURE



## ACHIEVEMENTS

While many buildings were destroyed outright in the earthquake of January 12th, many others were also rendered structurally unsound and unfit for habitation and use. Starting March 15th, a team of 280 engineers from the Technical Building Assessments Office under the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MTPTC) began a large scale operation to assess every single building affected. Under this project, one of the most ambitious of its kind ever launched, buildings have been categorized as Red (requiring major repairs or demolition), Yellow (requiring repairs) or Green (safe for occupancy). To date, over 165,000 assessments have been made on all types of buildings including residential, communal, schools, hospitals, police stations, shops, factories. 81,544 families have been advised on the process and more than 1,000,000 Haitian people have been directly affected by this project. A team of IT technicians and analysts compile the data captured by the engineers in a National Data Base.

Another key area of work has been rubble clearance. An estimated 20 million cubic metres of rubble and debris was created by the earthquake, much of which is now covering areas needed for construction. Since January, up to 300 trucks a day and thousands of local Cash-for-Work staff have been clearing rubble. So far they have moved 275,000 cubic metres.

Other infrastructure work ongoing includes rehabilitation of key facilities such as government institutions, the port and roads – the latter vital for continual delivery of aid – and clearing drainage systems such as canals.

## CHALLENGES

Communicating a complex and technical project of this nature to local populations is a major challenge which has involved a team of 75 community mobilisers working with the engineers. A particular issue has been working to overcome the psychological resistance many survivors have concerning moving back into a building even if it has been declared safe.

The sheer quantity of rubble created by the quake is a major challenge.

It is also clear that rubble clearance needs to speed up to allow reconstruction to begin. This will require additional trucks, dumping areas and labour. Many areas, particularly within Port au Prince, are not accessible to heavy machinery and will continue to require a manual approach. A further challenge is that there are still bodies in the debris and removal must stop when remains are uncovered.

Another issue is to find the right expertise: there are insufficient engineers in Haiti qualified to carry out assessments.

## WAY FORWARD



The MTPTC engineers are aiming to evaluate and mark some 200,000 buildings. Training of local engineers to conduct assessments is ongoing: 300 are being recruited and trained.

Social mobilisers will continue to encourage survivors to return to safe houses.

Work to clear rubble will be scaled up as quickly as possible with the aim of moving a further two million cubic metres within 90 days as soon as maximum capacity can be achieved.

A proposal plan to scale up rubble removal and clear the most problematic areas has been developed and will be discussed with donors and the Government of Haiti.

### FACTS / STATISTICS

More than 52% of buildings affected  
280 engineers on the ground  
4000 assessments each day  
165000 buildings assessed of which:  
78000 (47%) Intact (GREEN)  
47000 (28%) Damaged (YELLOW)  
40000 (24%) Destroyed/Dangerous (RED)



# AGRICULTURE





## ACHIEVEMENTS



The Agriculture Cluster concentrated its support on Haiti's spring planting season, especially in the Earthquake affected areas. The Cluster as a whole reached 74,080 of the 100,000 farming households in affected areas, but was hindered by late and insufficient funding support. An additional 68,320 households were reached in non-affected areas. The partners distributed 1,874 tonnes of seeds, close to 6 million roots and tubers for starch crop planting, 100,000 banana plants, 14 tonnes of vegetable seeds 87,563 hand tools, 9,345 tonnes of fertiliser and 170 tonnes of compost. These distributions allowed farmers to sow fields for the current season. The harvest will be evaluated by the joint FAO, WFP and Haitian Government Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM).

## CHALLENGES

The major challenge to the Cluster remains funding, as the agriculture section of the Humanitarian Appeal is only 40% funded. Another challenge is determining where the greatest needs are with respect to host communities, including identifying means of assisting those communities. This is a complex issue as there is a great deal of movement between communities.

According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSAM), the earthquake has put pressure on traditional coping mechanisms and has affected the sustainability of agricultural practices. This has compounded the fragility of a sector still in recovery from the hurricanes of 2008, a serious problem in a country highly dependent on agriculture. For instance, 65% of farmers have incurred debts, 51% have consumed their seed stocks, 39% harvested earlier than usual, thus decreasing quantities harvested, 32% have sold more livestock than usual and 35% may not be able to purchase agricultural inputs.

## WAY FORWARD

The cluster is currently planning its interventions for the summer planting season, and awaiting the results of the upcoming CFSAM as well as two other assessments, the Seed Systems Security Assessment (SSSA) which will inform partners on improving seed-based interventions and provide some needs data and a second EFSAM which will provide information on affected populations' levels of food security. The Cluster is planning to provide agricultural support for 200,000 IDPs and host families for the summer season, pending the outcome of ongoing needs assessments which may well indicate much greater needs.

### FACTS/ STATISTICS

According to the Direction de la Protection Civile, 600 000 IDPs left Port-au prince after the earthquake, decapitalising already vulnerable communities in rural areas.

Over 60% of rural livelihoods depend on Agriculture.

In 2009, agriculture production covered between 42 and 53% of the country's needs and represented 60% of the country's labour force in rural areas. Haitians mostly engage in subsistence agriculture as 75% of farmers work less than 2 hectares of land.

Farmers apparently have lost access to agricultural inputs as a result of the earthquake. While 57% of affected farmers had seeds before the earthquake, approximately 23% reported to have some seeds after the earthquake.



# SECURITY



## ACHIEVEMENTS

In the wake of the 12 January earthquake, the United Nations police and military personnel, in collaboration with the Haitian National Police (HNP) and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC), undertook search-and-rescue operations and life-saving assistance to millions of Haitians. The joint presence of the United Nations Police and the HNP deterred looting at the peak of desolation and provided protection to the Haitian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable groups, especially women, elderly and children.

The coordinated efforts between MINUSTAH and the HNP contributed to the maintenance of public order and safety. As a result, there was no increase in crime and IDP camps remained peaceful despite new threats posed by former prisoners who escaped from prisons during the earthquake.

With 8500 peacekeepers from 19 countries and 2775 police officers from 49 countries, MINUSTAH has helped pull survivors out from the rubble, relocate millions of people from demolished homes to IDP camps, provide security to humanitarian aid convoy and IDPs camps and apprehend criminals.

The military component worked also hand in hand with the HNP to protect Haiti's borders at a time when the country was most vulnerable to malicious activities from outside. To this effect, more than one thousand of maritime patrols and 218 thousands nautical miles have been conducted since January 2010.

The military component provided security support for humanitarian operations, including providing thousands security escorts to mobile and static distribution sites for food and other items.

Beyond its traditional role, the MINUSTAH military component provided humanitarian assistance, including food supplies, water and other items as well as medical assistance to more than 50,000 people. Military engineering companies built or repaired more than 8000 meters of road useful for transport of food, water and medical supplies, and cleaned 3,200 meters drainage ditches to mitigate risks of flooding.

## CHALLENGES

The magnitude of the disaster called for an increased military and police presence to reassure the Haitian population. Providing security in large settlements of internally displaced persons and to millions of Haitians elsewhere remains a challenge. The UN Police and the HNP conducted joint operations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to deter threats posed by inmates who escaped from prisons, including hardened criminals. The scale of the loss of security personnel, both national and international, coupled with the destruction of national security apparatus overstretched existing human resources and posed a challenge for security capacity and interoperability across the country.

## WAY FORWARD

MINUSTAH's police and military personnel will continue, in collaboration with the HNP, to provide secure environment for early recovery and reconstruction, and the electoral process.

The MINUSTAH Police component continues to strengthen capacity and professionalisation of the Haitian National Police with a goal of training 900 new officers and reaching a total of more than 10,000 police officers by February 2011. MINUSTAH supports the training of the twenty-second police promotion and will support the recruitment of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth promotions of the HNP.

As the hurricane season is approaching, the military personnel have increased hurricane preparedness to assist the population in the event of an emergency regardless of where it occurs in the country.

### FACT / STATISTICS

Statistics/facts (from 12 January-30 June) for the military component:

- MINUSTAH military personnel distributed one million kg of food, 186 thousands rations and 13.8 million liters of water;
- They provided more than 3000 escorts to humanitarian organizations, which were able to distribute over 18.000 metric tons of food and water to more than two million Haitians;
- They hold a weekly medical treatment for an average of 100 Haitians in addition to its military hospital which assists hundreds of people with medical services and medications;
- They spread more than 44,400 square meters of asphalt;
- They removed 16,400 cubic meters of debris.



# EARLY RECOVERY



## ACHIEVEMENTS

Members of the Early Recovery Cluster have been focusing on initiatives designed to build longer term recovery into even the earliest stages of humanitarian response.

Projects designed to restart the economy such as Cash for Work and Food for Work began very early on and have now employed around 116,000 people of whom 40% are women, as well as providing a labour force for essential tasks such as rubble removal and clearance of drains.

Cluster members have also been working to strengthen government leadership and build collaboration with a wide range of partners.

## CHALLENGES



The Government was very badly hit by the quake: many civil servants were killed, buildings including most ministries were destroyed and equipment and records lost. Considerable support in their daily functions, as well as support to meeting the daunting task of planning and coordinating post earthquake reconstruction, will be necessary.

Strengthening community participation is also essential. Communities need to see themselves as partners rather than recipients and their creativity and energy supported. They must become active partners in the decision making process based on informed choice. In particular, ensuring that communities affected by this disaster are fully informed about and consulted in the development of reconstruction projects will be essential if full participation of survivors in reconstruction planning and implementation is to become a reality.

Unemployment was already high in Haiti and this situation has been exacerbated by the earthquake, which meant many families lost their main bread winners. Supporting job creation will be vital to restart the economy.

The challenge of providing emergency shelter is vast. Complex issues including land rights, clearance of debris, development of policies regarding assistance to renters, and a seismically sound building code will all be key.

Ensuring that the needs of particular groups such as women heading households, the youth, children and the elderly are considered will be central to ensuring a reconstruction process that caters for the most vulnerable members of Haitian society.

## WAY FORWARD



Cluster members will promote and develop projects that generate immediate income and create job opportunities which will support the recovery effort, but also reduce dependency on relief.

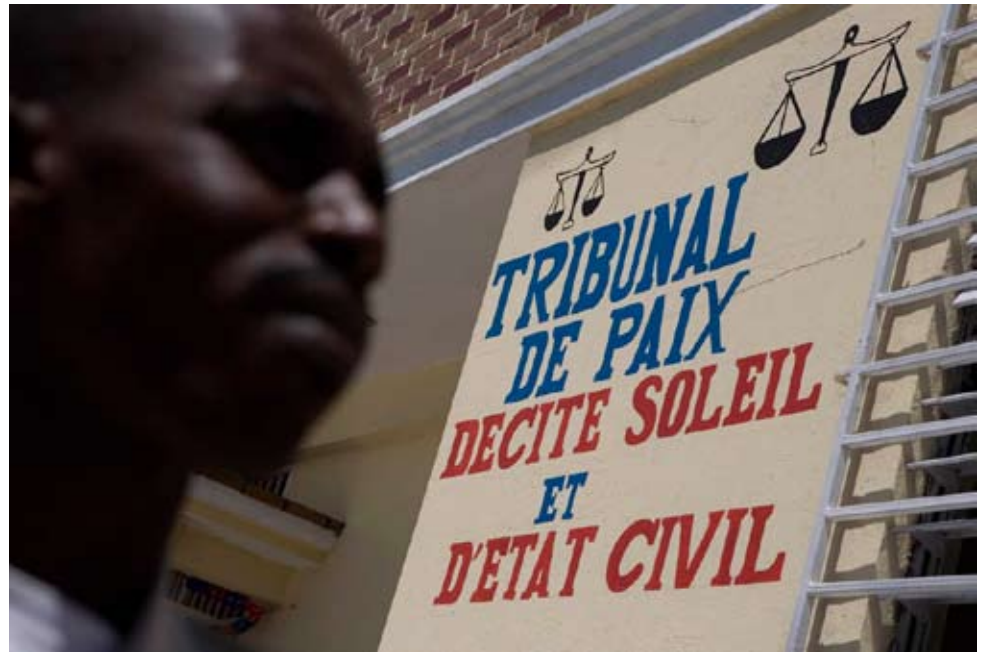
Debris removal will continue and scale up where possible, as will preparation of sites for the restoration of basic infrastructure and services. Debris will be recycled in an environmentally sound manner.

Support will be provided to the government in development of urban reconstruction plans as well as the planning and coordination of recovery and reconstruction. This will include support to plans to decentralize.

The Cluster will facilitate community access to information and enhance community involvement in the reconstruction process through support to local media, establishment of Reconstruction Support Centres and community outreach activities.

The Cluster will ensure that the needs of the elderly, women, children and particularly households headed by single women are incorporated in all early recovery projects.

Projects focusing on disaster risk reduction and environmental management will be developed, including strengthening the government in disaster risk management.



# JUSTICE



## ACHIEVEMENTS

In the wake of the earthquake, the MINUSTAH Justice Section proceeded with an evaluation of damage sustained by courts and judicial institutions in the affected area.

Many courts and other judicial institutions were destroyed in the affected areas. In Port au Prince, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), the Supreme Court “Cour de Cassation”, the Appeals Court, the Court of First Instance were completely destroyed. In all other regions, 28 courts and prosecutors’ offices were severely damaged and required a rapid rehabilitation.

In collaboration with the MJSP, a list of needs was established and sent to the donor community. In addition, MINUSTAH, UNDP and other partners supported the MJSP in order to re-start their activities.

Four module pre-fabricated office spaces and a large tent were delivered quickly to the Ministry of justice to enable them to restart their activities.

MINUSTAH, in close collaboration with UNDP, assisted the MJSP to prepare its new Work Plan.

MINUSTAH also assisted the MJSP in the preparation of the entrance competition to the School of Magistrates which is scheduled for 1st July 2010. This competition is aimed at recruiting 20 student magistrates who will undergo an initial 16-month theoretical and practical training. MINUSTAH also worked hand in hand with the management of the School in establishing the initial training programmes as well as the calendar for the competition.

In order to assist the local population with easy access to the legal system, the section worked very closely, with International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC) in order to set up a new Legal Aid Office in Cap Haitian. This brings to 11 the number of legal aid offices across the country.

The Section also ensured donor community coordination with respect to legal aid. An Memorandum of Understanding on coordination with all the donors was established and approved by all actors. 15 new legal aid offices will be set up in Port-au-Prince.

The section worked closely with the Office of the Secretary of State in charge of legal affairs to strengthen the organisation and administration of Haitian courts and tribunals as well as criminal proceedings system.

The section worked equally with the national association of bailiffs and clerks to strengthen their professional capacity.

The Justice Section supported also the MJSP in preparing a comprehensive strategy to resolve the problem of escaped prisoners and prolonged pre-trial detention. The section provided also technical support to the Haitian Commission on Criminal Law Reform.

## CHALLENGES

- 1.Meeting the needs of MJSP and the legal offices affected by the earthquake.
2. Resolving the problem of escaped persons under the current procedural rules bearing in mind the insecurity caused by the massive escape.
- 3.Fighting against “prolonged pre-trial detention” which is aggravated by the current dysfunctional legal situation. Currently, more than 70% of detainees are in pre-trial detention.
4. Establishing mobile courts to address a better access to justice in the southern section of Port-au-Prince.

## WAY FORWARD

- 1.Ensure and support normal and effective functioning of MJSP in their temporary locations.
2. Support with the restart of legal activities in Port au Prince and assist the legal authorities with regards to effective management of cases post-earthquake.
3. Support the restart of activities of the Medical-Legal Institute at Port-au-Prince. Two “Quick Impact Projects were approved and will assist in the rehabilitation of the buildings and the purchase of some equipment that will assist them to start again;
4. Assist with the reorganization of the legal structures such as the Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor in order to consolidate and reinforce the rule of law.



# CULTURE





## ACHIEVEMENTS

The earthquake has greatly affected the cultural heritage of Haiti tangible and international partners have supported the Government in moving fast to safeguard it.

An International Coordinating Committee for Culture in Haiti has been created, which is jointly presided by the Haitian Minister of Culture and the Director General of UNESCO, and will provide strategic guidance to the cultural reconstruction efforts.

Coordination was ensured with relevant authorities and UN partners to secure major heritage sites in the capital. Key sites were protected from looting and enclosures were erected. A comprehensive damage assessment was carried out for heritage sites around Port-au-Prince and in the South of the country.

International partners are also assisting the Government with the safeguarding of culture objects and artefacts; and its international network has been used to prevent from illicit art trafficking.

The earthquake had a huge impact on the cultural traditions within local communities. Having been torn apart by the loss of lives, homes and livelihoods, many cultural traditions which bound these communities together are endangered. These ties that bind people are crucial for social stability and sense of wellbeing, and assistance is being provided to displaced and interrupted communities in reviving these cultural practices. The organization of theatre performances in displaced camps in an example of building on culture for psycho-social relief.

## CHALLENGES

The restoration and reconstruction of the cultural heritage remains a daunting task. In small heritage towns like Jacmel for example, more than 50% of historic structures have been damaged and need urgent repair before the hurricane season.

The earthquake also affected the cultural industries sector, not in the least, tourism. Many crafts people lost their livelihoods, and cultural institutions and festivals are not operating. The cultural economy needs to be revitalized as soon as possible to generate income and to allow for continuity of cultural life.

Thousands of artefacts, mainly paintings, and archival items, including books, documents, pictures and sound recordings have been removed from the rubble, but need urgent restorations and better storage conditions.

It will also be crucial to keep culture and traditions at the core of reconstruction efforts, since they contain key elements of sustainability and continuity, which the local communities need.

## WAY FORWARD



International partners will continue cooperating with the Ministry of Culture, ISPAN (Institut National de Sauvegarde du Patrimoine National) and other national institutions in order to restore and safeguard the heritage of Haiti.

Efforts are underway to assist the artisans in Jacmel and to contribute to reviving the tourism economy and the cultural industries sector.

Support will also be provided for the preservation, storage and protection of the artefacts.

Finally, efforts will be increased to safeguard intangible traditions and to allow for culture to play its role in rebuilding communities. The role of culture in the camps will also be further strengthened.



# COMMUNICATION



## ACHIEVEMENTS



The question of how humanitarians talk and listen to populations affected by disasters has been central to this response. In particular, Haiti has included the first operational deployment of the CDAC (Communications with Disaster Affected Communities) initiative. CDAC is a cross-cutting coordination and technical support service that brings together humanitarians, media development groups, local media and local Government in a systematic effort to improve a two-way communication between the aid providers and affected communities.

In the early stages, the focus of the communications sector was on the provision of lifesaving information through the cluster system. Services established to facilitate this included a daily humanitarian radio show, *Enfòmasyon Nou Dwe Konnen* (News You Can Use - [www.endk.org](http://www.endk.org)), broadcast on 25 radio stations, a TV soap operas in camps, a SMS information service, establishment of humanitarian liaison with local media, mapping of impact on media and coordination of content across all outreach to local populations. Support was also provided to the distribution of 9,000 wind-up radios from the US Government.

A coordinated campaign to bring the World Cup to those in camps has been implemented. Educational messages were incorporated in broadcasts to 17 screens in camps, plus two giant screens in the national stadium. The UN is also funding a popular video soap opera about a family of IDPs living in a large camp. Each weekly episode contains a themed message developed by the humanitarian community. The soap is shown on the screens in the IDP camps.

A number of "Meet the Press" events for humanitarians have been held across the affected areas. A Haitian Media Directory, Media/Communications Services Directory have been produced and made available to humanitarians. A Media Centre for local journalists has been established and a range of emergency support provided to local media.

## CHALLENGES

While much strong work has been done on delivery of messages to affected populations, establishment of systematic ways of listening to survivors has been less successful. Affected populations are not being sufficiently

consulted or informed about this response. If this is to change, more resources and expertise are needed to build dialogue with affected populations and into the heart of programming at agency and cluster level.

For the displaced, better intention surveying in camps, development of information campaigns around key policies such as relocation and more effective information sharing in camps are all needed. All camps should have bulletin boards. The government also needs support in effective information sharing.

Local media also need further support in order to report effectively on the response and fulfil their watchdog role.

Provision of effective information about upcoming storms, and planning for emergency information work in the event of a hurricane is also an important challenge.

## WAY FORWARD

CDAC will provide support to the clusters, humanitarian bodies (including local NGOs) and the government in developing and mainstreaming longer term outreach and communications strategies. These will focus on promoting dialogue with affected populations. Research is also planned to map effective communications work already in place and to promote these models more widely.

Mapping of non-mass media channels such as the church will also be completed. A street drama caravan (*Listening to Haiti*) will be launched in affected provinces to promote dialogue and awareness on key issues (e.g. legal documentation, disaster risk reduction), through drama, local media and debates.

Provision of support to local media, including direct grants will continue and will develop into longer-term support projects.

Information flow to survivors in camps will also be increased with the provision of bulletin boards and an expanded team of social outreach specialists.

Weekly humanitarian radio shows and newsletters at regional and national level are also planned.

