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Haiti Earthquake: Crisis and Response

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Summary

The largest earthquake ever recorded in Haiti devastated parts of the country, including the capital, on January 12, 2010. The quake, centered about 15 miles southwest of Port-au-Prince, had a magnitude of 7.0. A series of strong aftershocks have followed. The damage is severe and catastrophic. It is estimated that 3 million people, approximately one third of the overall population, have been affected by the earthquake. The Government of Haiti is reporting an estimated 112,000 deaths and 194,000 injured. In the immediate wake of the earthquake, President Preval described conditions in his country as "unimaginable," and appealed for international assistance. As immediate needs are met and the humanitarian relief operation continues, the government is struggling to restore the institutions needed for it to function, ensure political stability, and address long-term reconstruction and development planning.

Prior to the earthquake, the international community was providing extensive development and humanitarian assistance to Haiti. With that assistance, the Haitian government had made significant progress in recent years in many areas of its development strategy. The destruction of Haiti's nascent infrastructure and other extensive damage caused by the earthquake will set back Haiti's development significantly. Haiti's long-term development plans will need to be revised.

The sheer scale of the relief effort in Haiti has brought together tremendous capacity and willingness to help. The massive humanitarian relief operation underway in Haiti has been hampered by a number of significant challenges, including a general lack of transportation, extremely limited communications systems, and damaged infrastructure. The relief effort is expected to last for many months, and recovery and reconstruction to begin as soon as possible.

President Barack Obama assembled heads of U.S. agencies to begin working immediately on a coordinated response to the disaster. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is the lead agency within the U.S. government responding to this disaster. On January 14, the Administration announced $100 million in humanitarian assistance to Haiti to meet the immediate needs on the ground. The Department of Homeland Security has temporarily halted the deportation of Haitians and granted Temporary Protected Status for 18 months to Haitian nationals who were in the United States as of January 12, 2010.

Congressional concerns include budget priorities and oversight, burden-sharing, immigration, tax incentives for charitable donations, trade preferences for Haiti, and helping constituents find missing persons, speed pending adoptions, and contribute to relief efforts. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing on January 28, 2010, *Haiti: From Rescue to Recovery and Reconstruction*.

The focus of this report is on the immediate crisis in Haiti as a result of the earthquake and the U.S. and international response to date. Related legislation includes P.L. 111-117, P.L. 111-126, H.R. 144, H.R. 264, H.R. 417. H.R. 1567, H.R. 3077, H.R. 4206, H.Con.Res. 17, H.Con.Res. 165, and S. 2949.

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Current Conditions

The largest earthquake ever recorded in Haiti devastated parts of the country, including the capital, on January 12, 2010. The quake, centered about 15 miles southwest of Port-au-Prince, had a magnitude of 7.0. A series of strong aftershocks have followed.[1] The damage was severe and catastrophic. Communication services were cut off by the quake, so detailed information was initially difficult to come by. Initial reports indicate that thousands of buildings collapsed, leaving unknown numbers of people trapped, and hundreds of thousands of people homeless in the streets. Early estimates of casualties are constantly being updated, but already reach into the hundreds of thousands. According to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "[o]f Haiti's 9 million people, initial reports suggest roughly a third may be affected by the disaster."[2]

Aftershocks have the potential to cause further damage, especially to structures weakened by the initial large earthquake; 14 aftershocks greater than magnitude 5 and 36 greater than magnitude 4 were felt within one day, and they could continue for weeks. In addition, steep slopes and rugged topography near the epicenter increase the chances for earthquake- and aftershock-triggered landslides, which pose a further hazard to structures and people down slope from landslide-prone regions.[3]

Recovery efforts have been made extremely difficult by the loss of personnel and infrastructure that would be part of a recovery effort. Among the missing and dead are Haitian government officials and international aid personnel, including many U.N. personnel. Housing, hospitals, schools, and many government buildings collapsed. Basic services such as electricity and water were almost completely disrupted. Major transportation routes were damaged and/or blocked. The Port-au-Prince airport control tower was destroyed; the airport continued to function, however, and air traffic control authority was quickly transferred to U.S. personnel with portable radar. The main port suffered heavy damage; U.S. troops have set up alternate port facilities. The use of airfields and ports in the Dominican Republic are also easing the burden on Haitian facilities.

Haitian government officials continue to function in makeshift conditions. The roof of the Presidential Palace collapsed and the President's private residence was also destroyed. President Preval is safe, but was initially unable to communicate with his Cabinet and is now operating out of a small room in a police headquarters. The Parliament building collapsed, with some Members trapped inside and others killed. Buildings of the Ministries of Finance, Public Works, and Justice were also damaged or destroyed. The Parliament has convened in the National Police Academy.

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[1] U.S. Geological Survey http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us2010rja6.php, January 13, 2010. The largest earthquake ever recorded was the 9.5 magnitude 1960 Chile earthquake, see http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/world/historical_mag.php.

[2] United Nations, *Secretary-General, Briefing General Assembly on Haiti Disaster, Announces Release of $10 million in emergency Funds to Kick-Start Response*, SG/SM/12701; GA/10912, New York, NY, January 13, 2010.

[3] For example, on January 20, 2010, more than a week after the magnitude 7.0 earthquake, a magnitude 6.1 aftershock struck Haiti at 6:03 a m. approximately 35 miles west of Port-au-Prince. See http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqinthenews/2010/us2010rsbb/. Also see CRS Report RL33861, *Earthquakes: Risk, Detection, Warning, and Research*, by Peter Folger for further information.

The United Nations, which already had a strong presence in Haiti, is at the forefront of on-the-ground response for security and humanitarian assistance, suffered heavy losses as well. Its headquarters collapsed, and about 150 U.N. personnel are unaccounted for. The head of the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), Special Representative Hedi Annabi, and his deputy, Luiz Carlos da Costa, are among the dead. U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon sent Assistant Secretary General Edmond Mulet to Haiti on January 13 to direct the U.N.'s immediate response efforts; Mulet is a former Special Representative of the Secretary General for MINUSTAH.

All of this damage was sustained in a country that the United Nations had already designated as one of the 50 "least developed countries" in the world, facing a higher risk than other countries of failing to come out of poverty, and therefore needing the highest degree of attention from the international community.[4]

Prior to the earthquake, the international community was providing extensive development and humanitarian assistance to Haiti. With that assistance, the Haitian government had made significant progress in recent years in many areas of its development strategy, including security; judicial reform; macroeconomic management; procurement processes and fiscal transparency; increased voter registration; and jobs creation. It had also made progress in providing broader access to clean water and other services. Parliamentary elections were scheduled for February 2010. These presumably will be delayed.

The destruction of Haiti's nascent infrastructure and other extensive damage caused by January's earthquake will set back Haiti's development significantly. U.N. Special Envoy and former President Bill Clinton said that Haiti's long-term development plans "will need to be amended ... but they cannot be abandoned."[5]

Preliminary Numbers at a Glance

It is estimated that 3 million people, approximately one third of the overall population, have been affected by the earthquake. The Government of Haiti is reporting an estimated 112,000 deaths and 194,000 injured. Reportedly, 700,000 people have been displaced in the Port-au-Prince area, many without shelter, with an estimated 482,000 people who have left Port-au-Prince for rural areas, with the possibility that this number could reach one million. The Government of Haiti has facilitated the departure of several hundred thousand people from Port-au-Prince to outlying areas. An unknown number of individuals may have used private means to leave the city and seek shelter.

As of January 24, 2010, 43 search and rescue teams had rescued 134 people. These teams continue to conduct structural assessments. They are also helping the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) to organize tent and equipment donations to establish child-friendly spaces and health facilities.

[4] United Nations Office for Least Developed Countries. Facts About Least Developed Countries (LDCs) available at http://www.unohrlls.org/UserFiles/File/Publications/Factsheet.pdf, accessed January 15, 2010.

[5] Bill Clinton, "How We Can Help Rebuild Haiti's Promise," *The Washington Post*, January 14, 2010.

According to the State Department, a total of 16,000 Americans in Haiti have been accounted for, and as of January 24, 10,901 Americans have been evacuated. The Embassy is still trying to help account for about 5,000 U.S. citizens whom it has been asked to help locate.

Aftershocks Pose Future Risk

A series of aftershocks has followed the main January 12 earthquake. There were 14 aftershocks greater than magnitude 5 and 36 greater than magnitude 4 within the first day following the magnitude 7.0 event. Aftershocks have the potential to cause further damage, especially to structures weakened by the initial large earthquake. On January 20, 2010—over a week after the magnitude 7.0 earthquake—a magnitude 5.9 aftershock struck Haiti approximately 30 miles west of Port-au-Prince. The next day, January 21, 2010, the U.S. Geological Survey issued a statement about the potential for future earthquakes in Haiti, forecasting that aftershocks will likely continue for months if not years in the affected area. The USGS statement indicated that the frequency of aftershocks will diminish with time, but damaging aftershocks are still possible over the next few months, and that there is also a small chance of a subsequent earthquake larger than the initial January 21 shock.

Based on the aftershock activity and the statistics of aftershock sequences, the USGS gave the following probabilities for aftershock activity over a 30-day period beginning January 21:

- magnitude 7 or greater earthquake = less than 3% probability;
- magnitude 6 or greater earthquake = 25% probability;
- magnitude 5 or greater earthquake = 90% probability.

As a consequence of the future risk from future strong earthquakes, the USGS recommended "... that the rebuilding effort in Haiti take into account the potential for, indeed the inevitability of, future strong earthquakes." Rebuilding structures to take account of the earthquake hazard would likely require a thorough assessment of the seismic hazard in Haiti, which could then provide the basis for establishing or improving building codes and for identifying regions at greatest risk, according to the USGS.

Sources: USGS statement, "Earthquake Hazard and Safety in Haiti and the Caribbean Region," January 21, 2010, at http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=2385; USGS, "M7.0 Haiti Earthquake and Aftershocks," at http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/aftershocks/?event=2010rja6.

Haitian Government Response

In the immediate wake of the earthquake, President Preval described conditions in his country as "unimaginable," and appealed for international assistance. The country's top priority was to conduct search and rescue operations for survivors. Other material priorities included an offshore vessel medical unit and electricity generation capability. The government also requested communications equipment so that government officials could better function and coordinate response efforts. As those immediate needs are met and the humanitarian relief operation continues, the government is struggling to restore the institutions needed for it to function and to address long-term reconstruction and development planning. "The first thing is political stability," said Preval. "Secondly, we hope the international community will help us in the short-term, mid-term, and long-term."[6] Some observers have questioned whether historical and current allegations

[6] Jacqueline Charles and Lydia Martin, "Without even a shirt, Rene Preval stays focused; President Rene Preval no longer has a palace or more than one borrowed shirt. But he survived the quake and is running his nation from a small room," *The Miami Herald*, January 20, 2010.

of various levels of corruption in the Haitian government may impair short- and long-term recovery efforts.[7]

Prior to this disaster, the World Bank and others were working with the Haitian government to incorporate disaster risk management into Haiti's overall development strategy and to develop its capacity for disaster response. The capacity was still in its early stages, however, and the focus of much of its risk management efforts was not geared toward earthquakes, but toward hurricanes, which are the most common cause of natural disasters on the island. The last major earthquake in Haiti was 150 years ago, in 1860.

Haitian ministries are addressing issues such as long-term housing for those left homeless by the earthquake as they operate out of makeshift offices. Haitian authorities and international relief agencies are delivering food and water to hundreds of makeshift camps in Port-au-Prince. The government is providing free transportation to evacuate people from the capital to cities not damaged by the earthquake. Interior Minister Paul Antoine Bien-Aime indicated that as many as an estimated 482,000 people may be relocated outside Port-au-Prince.[8] The Haitian government is sending officials to small cities to help officials in those communities establish priorities.

Other elements of the government are working along with international actors. The Haitian National Police are contributing to maintaining security, for example, and Haitian air traffic controllers are working along with U.S. controllers at the Port-au-Prince airport.

The Préval Administration is working with USAID and others in the international community to assess damages and needs. The World Bank is partnering with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to estimate and classify building damage. The Haitian government will use this and other studies to carry out a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment with the World Bank, the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Union, and other partners in development.[9]

The Haitian government, the United Nations, and donor representatives met in Haiti on January 14 to coordinate their efforts, and have continued to do so. The Préval Administration has also participated in donor conferences to begin discussing the revision of its long term development strategy to incorporate post-earthquake conditions. Eighteen Haitian senators elected two commissions on January 28 to monitor aid and manage agreements with aid organizations.

[7] University of Colorado at Boulder, "Industry Corruption, Shoddy Construction Likely Contributed to Haiti Quake Devastation," *E Science News*, January 14, 2010; Senator Loren Legarda, "Commentary: Earthquake Devastation Linked to Corruption," *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, January 25, 2010; "Will Endemic Corruption Suck Away Aid to Haitians?" *Reuters*, January 26, 2010.

[8] Jacqueline Charles, Lesley Clark, and David Ovalle, et al., "Relief Efforts turn to long-term rebuilding," *The Miami Herald*, January 21, 2010.

[9] World Bank, *Haiti Damage and Need Assessment: World Bank Partners with Global Network of Scientists and Experts*, Press Release No. 2010/240/LCR, Washington, DC, January 26, 2010.

U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)[10]

The U.N. Security Council created the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) on April 30, 2004, having determined that the situation in Haiti continued to be a threat to international peace and security in the region and acting under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. As a U.N.-conducted peacekeeping operation, MINUSTAH was given a mandate under three broad areas: a secure and stable environment, the political process, and human rights. On October 13, 2009, the Council extended its mandate until October 15, 2010, "with the intention of further renewal." The Council monitors the activities of MINUSTAH through semiannual reports made by the U.N. Secretary-General and his special representative, and also not later than 45 days before expiration of its mandate.

On January 19, 2010, the U.N. Security Council increased the overall force levels of MINUSTAH "to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts." The Council decided that "MINUSTAH will consist of a military component of up to 8,940 troops of all ranks and of a police component of up to 3,711 police and that it will keep the new levels of troops and police in MINUSTAH under review as necessary."[11] The limits had been 6,940 troops for the military component and 2,211 for the police component. A MINUSTAH support office is being established in Santo Domingo to facilitate and coordinate U.N. activities and a civil-military team is facilitating coordination between the Dominican Armed Forces and humanitarian actors in the Dominican Republic.

The headquarters of the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was demolished in the earthquake. It is yet to be determined how many military and civilian MINUSTAH personnel died.[12] The head of MINUSTAH, Special Representative Hedi Annabi and his deputy, Luiz Carlos da Costa, were both killed. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has appointed Edmond Mulet, former Special Representative to Haiti and current Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Operations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to serve as Acting Special Representative to the Secretary-General (SRSG) and Head of MINUSTAH. In this capacity, he is also helping to coordinate the relief effort. MINUSTAH is providing search and rescue operations, security, and assistance. On January 15, 2010, Mr. Mulet met with Haitian President Rene Préval to discuss the status of the rescue operation and to address issues of law and order with regard to looting and criminal activity, particularly in light of the fact that 4,000 prisoners escaped from a prison in Port-au-Prince and could pose a security threat.

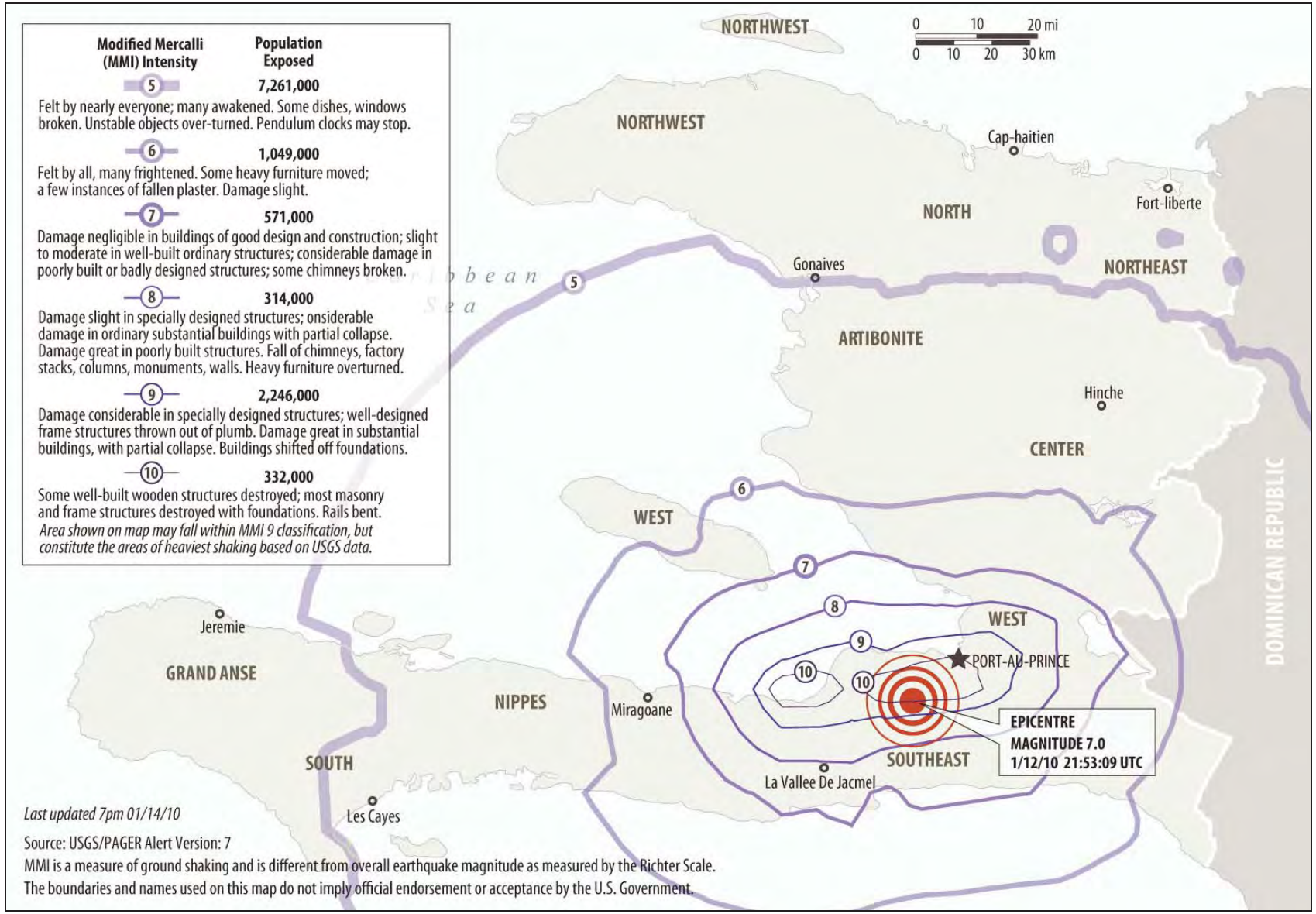
The United States and MINUSTAH signed an agreement on January 22, 2010, clarifying their roles and responsibilities in coordinating international relief efforts with the Government of Haiti. The U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) would seem to have a continuing role in creating and maintaining a secure environment for recovery and in training a viable police force.

[10] Prepared by Marjorie Ann Browne, CRS Specialist in International Relations, and Rhoda Margesson, CRS Specialist in International Humanitarian Policy, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division.

[11] The Council resolution that created MINUSTAH is S/RES/1542 (2004). The resolution extending the mandate in October 2009 is S/RES/1892 (2009). The resolution adopted unanimously on January 19, 2010 is S/RES/1908 (2010).

[12] More than 150 U.N. civilian staff are reported missing or remain unaccounted for.

Figure 1. Haiti Earthquake Epicenter



Humanitarian Relief Operation

Overall Status of the Relief Effort

Experts break relief operations into several phases: search and rescue; treatment and survival; relocation and rehabilitation; early recovery; and long-term reconstruction. As with any significant natural disaster that has many moving parts, it can take days to get a relief effort underway. Delays in transportation and congestion, lack of transportation infrastructure, bureaucratic problems, lack of access, all can cause bottlenecks at key points in the system. While timing is critical to save lives, to enable a network of this size to function efficiently requires the coordination of assessments and appropriate responses with the government, local communities, and the international community.

The sheer scale of the relief effort in Haiti has brought together tremendous capacity and willingness to help, but an ongoing effort and strategic planning is required at each phase to work out coordination and logistics issues. The massive humanitarian relief operation underway has been hampered by a number of significant challenges, including a general lack of transportation, extremely limited communications systems, and damaged infrastructure. In many parts of Port-au-Prince, roads were ruptured or blocked by collapsed buildings, debris, bodies, and people seeking open space.

Challenges consistent with a response to a disaster of this scope continue. In the first two weeks following the earthquake, priorities were focused on 1) search and rescue assistance, including teams with heavy-lift equipment and medical assistance and supplies; 2) addressing a critical need for food, clean water and sanitation, medical assistance, and emergency shelter; and 3) setting up key infrastructure and logistics operations. The relief effort remains an immediate and critical priority. Humanitarian supplies are now coming in to Haiti via Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. The airport in the Dominican Republic is also being used as a humanitarian staging area to help with the coordination effort and allow for relief teams and supplies to get to Haiti by land. There have been some concerns about security and potential for looting and violence, but so far, according to the United Nations, the overall situation remains calm and stable, with only sporadic incidences of looting and criminality.

Preliminary assessments are being conducted by various organizations. More in-depth assessments, necessary to obtain a better understanding of the situation on the ground, are also underway. The information will be critical for determining whether personnel are in place with adequate resources, planning recovery and reconstruction initiatives, developing strategies for the use of funding, and preparing for donor conferences.

United Nations Humanitarian Response

The United Nations has established Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) teams.[13] The UNDAC team coordinated the Onsite Operations and Coordination Center (OSOCC). Two sub-OSOCCs were

[13] Kim Bolduc, the U.N. Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, was deployed to Haiti in November 2009.

established in Jacmel and Leogane to assist local authorities. The UNDAC team has now concluded its work in Haiti.

OCHA helped to coordinate the search and rescue teams and continues to coordinate the assistance effort while focusing on other humanitarian priorities. In addition to working closely with the Government of Haiti, OCHA is the lead agency working with actors on the ground, coordinating with the military, and enlisting donor support. The Humanitarian Country Team convened on February 1 and will meet twice a week, with at least one of those meetings co-chaired by a representative from the Government of Haiti. In consultation with MINUSTAH and international military forces, OCHA has developed a Joint Operations Tasking Centre (JOTC) which begins operating on January 26 and will focus on civil-military coordination and logistics. The OCHA Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) team convened on January 31 and brought together civil-military points of contact from humanitarian organizations, MINUSTAH, and international military forces.

Humanitarian relief sectors are typically established during humanitarian crises to enable the United Nations to coordinate partners, prioritize resources, and facilitate planning. To date in Haiti, relief sectors have been organized into twelve clusters led by various agencies.[14] The clusters include

- Agriculture (Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO);
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (International Organization for Migration, IOM);
- Early Recovery (U.N. Development Program, UNDP);
- Education (U.N. Children's Fund, UNICEF);
- Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IOM and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IFRC);
- Emergency Telecommunications (World Food Program, WFP);
- Food (World Food Program, WFP);
- Health (World Health Organization, WHO, and Pan American Health Organization, PAHO).
- Logistics (WFP);
- Nutrition (UNICEF);
- Protection (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR), with

  Child Protection (UNICEF)

  Gender Based Violence (U.N. Population Fund, UNFPA);
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (UNICEF).

These clusters are at various stages of being mobilized, although U.N. humanitarian agencies have been involved from the start of the crisis in a variety of ways. For example, WFP is

[14] The head of each cluster (indicated in parentheses) reports to the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and works in partnership with all relevant actors in that particular sector. The clusters meet at least once daily.

supporting immediate relief efforts and working on emergency logistics and telecommunications. Together with the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), they are providing food from El Salvador as well as distributing relief supplies and food from a depot in Panama. WHO is coordinating medical assistance, particularly victim care. UNICEF is focusing on identifying and reuniting children with their families.

Humanitarian Relief Sectors: Recent Developments[15]

- **Emergency Shelter:** After the earthquake struck, people began gathering spontaneously in open spaces in Port-au-Prince. It is estimated that there are 591 sites with a combined total of more than 600,000 people. (Other estimates suggest the number of displaced in Port-au-Prince may be as high as 800,000.) Aid workers are delivering basic necessities to areas with population concentrations. Emergency shelter is in very short supply and the Government of Haiti has made an appeal for a donation of 200,000 family-sized tents. Plastic sheeting is now being prioritized over tents.

  The shelter needs of those displaced outside Port-au-Prince are being assessed. Approximately 482,000 are reported to have relocated in departments outside the city, with the highest number concentrated in Artibonite Department. Reports indicate that a number of areas are seeing increases of 15-20 percent in the population. Ninety percent of the new arrivals are staying with host families. Reportedly, prices of basic commodities have increased. A critical need for medical care remains. See map in **Appendix B.**

- **Food:** WFP and its partners are conducting an operation to provide two-week rations to 2 million people in Port-au-Prince through a new fixed distribution site system. OCHA reports that the Government of Haiti is also providing food kits to 100,000 to 150,000 people per day. The U.N. logistics cluster is working with MINUSTAH, SOUTHCOM, and the Canadian military to distribute humanitarian daily rations outside Port-au-Prince.

- **Health:** There are 48 operational hospitals with surgical capacity in Port-au-Prince and 12 field hospitals. The percentages of trauma cases is decreasing, but very limited follow-up, post-operative care is available. Amputees are among those requiring longer-term assistance. The need for sanitation and medical assistance is still critical. Mobile facilities and clinics are also needed. Thousands of people displaced outside Port-au-Prince may also be in need of medical care. PAHO began an assessment on January 25, which is expected to give an overview of the health, nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation clusters as well as other risk factors, such as security. The Government of Haiti is expected to begin shifting away from emergency services to focus on primary health care, health centers, and hospitals. Vaccination programs are also being planned and a targeted immunization program for populations in temporary settlements is scheduled to begin on February 2. The campaign will focus on Port-au-Prince and expand to other areas.

[15] Information derived from a variety of sources, including USAID/OFDA, *Haiti-Earthquake*, Fact Sheet #13, FY2010 January 25, 2010; Pan American Health Organization, Emergency Operations Center Situation Report #12 Haiti Earthquake, January 25, 2010; OCHA, *Haiti Earthquake*, Situation Report #13, January 25, 2010.

The Ministry of Health in the Dominican Republic estimates that it is treating 495 Haitian patients in 9 hospitals. The influx of patients requiring emergency care is decreasing.

The identification and collection of mortal remains is a significant issue.

- **Logistics:** There remain some logistical bottlenecks and distribution of aid remains a challenge with delays occurring a different points in the process. Food and water are reaching more people every day, but more is needed. Fuel shortages are reportedly no longer a big issue. The U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is now operational. It is expected that additional trucks will be procured for land transport of supplies between the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

  There are reports of transport difficulties (some organizations reported they were unable to locate some trucks traveling between the Dominican Republic and Haiti). These situations are likely being referred to the U.N. Dominican Republic Logistics Cluster. WFP has negotiated exemption from taxes at the airport on all humanitarian relief supplies.

- **Protection:** The sub-cluster focused on child protection is conducting rapid assessments of settlements, orphanages, and hospitals to determine the needs of children and to provide care to separated and unaccompanied children.

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Latrine usage and sanitation remain a problem at spontaneous settlements. The main priority is to increase sanitation support. This is seen as an important public health issue to avoid spread of disease.

- **Education:** Schools in areas unaffected by the earthquake reopened on February 1. UNICEF reports that 2,500 to 4,600 schools were affected by the earthquake.

Other Humanitarian Actors

International recovery efforts are typically complex because they require coordination among numerous different actors. Apart from U.N. agencies, those responding to humanitarian crises include international organizations, NGOs, Private Voluntary Agencies (PVOs), and bilateral and multilateral donors. A great deal of assistance is provided by other governments and international entities.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is working with the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) and other national red cross societies, including the American Red Cross, to provide assistance to earthquake survivors. The IFRC is coordinating efforts with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is focused on medical assistance, tracing the missing and helping to restore family links. The ICRC is also helping with the identification and collection of mortal remains.

Various international NGOs that were already operating in Haiti before the earthquake are mobilizing to respond to the crisis. There are reportedly more than 500 NGOs operating in Haiti. Hundreds of local staff are believed to be assisting with the relief effort.[16]

U.S. Humanitarian Assistance

On January 13, 2010, U.S. Ambassador to Haiti Kenneth H. Merten issued a disaster declaration, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), authorized $50,000 for the initial implementation of an emergency response program. (See **Appendix C** for further information about the U.S. Government humanitarian response mechanism.) The embassy also facilitated the evacuation of U.S. citizens and issued a travel warning.

The U.S. government immediately set up an interagency task force to coordinate and facilitate the humanitarian response to the earthquake in Haiti through the Washington, DC-based Response Management Team (RMT) headed by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). To date, the overall focus of the U.S. government's response has been search and rescue, logistics and infrastructure support, provision of assistance, and conducting needs assessments.

On January 14, 2010, President Obama announced $100 million in humanitarian assistance (in addition to pre-existing funding appropriated for Haiti) to meet the immediate needs on the ground. As of February 2, 2010, USAID reports that it has provided nearly $275.7 million in humanitarian assistance, including $175.7 million for the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), $68 million in food assistance, $20 million for the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) and approximately $12 million in reprogrammed funds. A further $163.6 million in DOD assistance brings the total U.S humanitarian assistance provided thus far to $439.3 million. Currently, there is no funding specifically for Haiti earthquake relief in the FY2011 budget request. Reportedly, the Administration is putting together details of a proposed assistance package to Haiti. It is possible that a new request for supplemental funding to cover the U.S. humanitarian assistance provided to Haiti will be required. The activities of two of the key agencies—USAID and DOD—are described briefly below.[17]

USAID

Within 24 hours of the earthquake, the United States began deploying search and rescue teams along with support staff, and including search and rescue canines and rescue equipment, from Fairfax, Virginia, Los Angeles, California, and Miami Florida. USAID/OFDA also deployed a 32-member Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) . The RMT (mentioned above) is supporting the USAID/DART, which is focused on assessing humanitarian needs, positioning emergency relief supplies, and coordinating assistance with the U.S. Embassy in Haiti, the Government of Haiti, and the international community. USAID personnel are active in the

[16] The airport in the Dominican Republic is also being used as a humanitarian staging area to help with the coordination effort and allow for relief teams and supplies to get to Haiti by land through an established U.N. humanitarian coordinator.

[17] Other agencies responding to the crisis include the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Health and Human Services (HHS), and Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

following U.N. clusters: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Emergency Food Assistance and Food Security; Logistics; Health; and Shelter. USAID/OFDA issues regular situation reports assessing the progress of relief operations.[18] See maps in **Appendix B** and **Appendix C**.

Department of Defense: Operation Unified Response[19]

In response to the crisis in Haiti, the Department of Defense (DOD) has deployed a broad range of military assets in Operation Unified Response to support U.S. and international assistance efforts. On February1, Adm Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated that "We will remain in Haiti just as long as we are needed. At the request of the Haitian government and in partnership with the U.N. and international community, we will continue to do all that is required to alleviate suffering there." (See Appendix E for further information on the military units participating in Operation Unified Response.) Currently, there are 20,458 military personnel, both ashore and afloat, in Haiti or surrounding waters. Twenty-six U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ships are on site, and 68 helicopters and 50+ fixed-wing aircraft are assisting in the transportation of supplies, relief/rescue personnel, and casualties. U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), located in Miami, Florida, is overseeing the Department's response efforts. SOUTHCOM is well-experienced in this type of operation, having supported 14 relief missions in the Latin American and Caribbean area since 2005. SOUTHCOM's initial assessment team, consisting of military engineers, operational planners, and command and control communication specialists, deployed to Haiti within 24 hours of the earthquake. U.S. Air Force Special Operations Command personnel dispatched to the Port au Prince International Airport restored air traffic control capability and are enabling round-the-clock airfield operations. These personnel from Air Force 720th Special Tactics Group in place at the airport can also provide emergency medical services and conduct search and rescue missions. The airport is now handling up to 140 flights a day, up from the seven daily flights it handled prior to the earthquake. According to SOUTHCOM, over 14,000 U.S. citizens have been evacuated safely. As of February 1, U.S. military forces had delivered 2.1 million bottled waters, 1.79 million food rations, more than 100,000 lbs of medical supplies, and more than 844,000 lbs of bulk fuel.. Additional tasks undertaken by DOD personnel include casualty treatment both ashore and afloat, aerial reconnaissance to assist rescue/supply efforts, the distribution of hand-held commercial radios, and the provision of radio broadcast capacity for emergency services information.

The U.S. Air Force's Air Mobility Command (AMC) is providing a range of transport aircraft, including C-17 Globemaster IIIs and C-130 Hercules. Air National Guard units from Ohio and Puerto Rico have also provided transport aircraft. According the AMC, over 500 sorties have been flown from Air Force bases across the country, delivering over 2,500 tons of supplies.

The U.S. Navy has deployed 19 ships to assist relief efforts. The Navy Expeditionary Combat Command has deployed units that can provide explosive ordnance disposal, maritime and riverine security, diving/salvage experts, and naval construction personnel. U.S. Navy surveillance aircraft have performed initial aerial surveys of the earthquake damage to assist remediation efforts. Of particular importance to improving rescue/recovery supply operations, the U.S. Navy has deployed a variety of specialized ships (salvage, heavy-crane, and oceanographic survey) to assist

[18] See USAID website: http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/haiti/template/index html

[19] Prepared by Stephen Bowman, CRS Specialist in National Security, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division.

in restoring the port facilities to working order. To date, eight Haitian ports are fully operational, and Port-au-Prince facilities are operating at 50% capacity.

The 22nd and 24th Marine Expeditionary Units (4,000 personnel) and a brigade combat team from the 82nd Airborne Division (3,400 personnel) are conducting security/humanitarian operations. Though there have been incidents of violence and looting, military commanders have noted these have been concentrated primarily in areas known for violence prior to the earthquake, and the commanders are optimistic that violence will not spread to the general population, provided that the distribution of basic humanitarian supplies continues to improve.

The U.S. Coast Guard has undertaken the air-medical evacuation of injured U.S. civilian personnel to the Guantanamo Naval Station, supplied two C-130 transport aircraft, and deployed six cutters. According to DOD, as of January 25, 2010, the cost of the relief effort in Haiti is $126 million.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

U.S.-based NGOs are playing an active role in the relief and recovery effort in Haiti, several of them with U.S. government funding. A list of U.S. NGOs working in Haiti can be obtained from a variety of sources.[20] A NGO Coordination Unit has been established to ensure better coordination among NGOs, the United Nations, and the military.

Overall U.S. FY2010 Assistance

In the FY2010 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-117) Congress provided "not less than $295,530,000" for assistance for Haiti, about $2.7 million more than the Administration had requested. Congress also included Haiti in the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, to provide equipment and training to combat drug trafficking and related violence and organized crime, and for judicial reform, institution building, education, anti-corruption, rule of law activities, and maritime security.

The Administration had requested $293 million in FY2010 assistance for Haiti, including $21 million and $91 million for Global Health and Child Survival under USAID and State Department, respectively; $125 million in Economic Support Funds; $35.5 million in P.L. 480 food aid; $18.5 million for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement; $0.22 million for International Military Education and Training, and $1.6 million in Foreign Military Financing. Of that funding, $1.4 million was requested for Disaster Readiness programs. (See "Legislation in the 111th Congress" section below.)

[20] See, for example, Interaction, which is an alliance of U.S.-based international humanitarian and development NGOs at http://www.interaction.org.

International Humanitarian Funding

A great many international actors are also providing relief to Haiti, either through financial contributions to the Government of Haiti or aid organizations or by directly providing relief supplies and emergency personnel.

U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process

Under the U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process, on January 15, 2010, the U.N. Humanitarian Country Team in Haiti issued a Flash Appeal for emergency financial assistance in the amount of $575 million. The funds will initially support emergency food aid, health, water, sanitation, emergency education, and other key needs. It will also focus on early recovery efforts (typically the initial six months after a disaster), although the timing remains fluid and depends on the outcome of more in-depth assessments. As of February 1, commitments of $476 million had been received (83% of the Flash Appeal) and a further $111 million had been pledged.

Additional pledges and contributions have also been made outside the Flash Appeal. Many countries, including the U.S. government, are providing assistance in the form of direct contributions of items such as food and tents, or through the operation of relief flights and logistics support. In addition to bilateral assistance, funding has also been provided to NGOs operating outside of the U.N. appeal.

The U.N.'s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) initially made available $10 million and this number increased to $25 million.[21]

Donor Contributions and Pledges

So far, through governments and the private sector, the international community has pledged millions of dollars in aid, materials, and technical support. **Appendix F** highlights donor contributions and in-kind pledges. Obtaining an exact up-to-date record of all international contributions is not possible—in part because some assistance is not reported to governments or coordinating agencies—and in part because of the delay in their recording.

Private Contributions

Private sector assistance has already been substantial and is expected to continue to grow. Some reports indicate that so far private companies and individuals have contributed more than $470

[21] As part of the United Nations' reform process, in March 2006, the CERF was launched based on several earlier resolutions approved by the U.N. General Assembly to strengthen the United Nations' capacity to respond to natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies. It is managed by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and head of UNOCHA. As an international, multilateral funding mechanism, the CERF aims to focus on early intervention, timely response, and increased capacity and support to underfunded crises. The funds come from voluntary contributions by member states and from the private sector. The CERF is seen by proponents as a way to enable the United Nations to respond more efficiently, effectively, and consistently to humanitarian crises worldwide. Others also believe that U.S. support for this idea is critical to sustaining momentum for donor contributions and continued support for the disaster relief fund.

million to support relief efforts in Haiti.[22] Initiatives in the United States, such as the campaign by the American Red Cross to raise funds through text messages ($29 million), the Hollywood star-studded telethon that featured performances by a broad range of musicians and was broadcast on major U.S. television networks ($61 million), and numerous local fund raising activities have increased private giving.

On January 16, 2010 President Obama announced that former Presidents George Bush and Bill Clinton, who is also serving as the U.N. Special Envoy to Haiti, will lead a fundraising effort and work with the U.S. private sector in support of Haiti. The initiative is called the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund.[23] Cash donations are being encouraged.

Early Recovery Planning among Donors and Haiti

President Préval has asked the international community to focus not just on immediate humanitarian relief efforts, but also on long-term development needs. Discussions among the government of Haiti and the international donor community regarding a long-term strategy for Haiti have already begun. To that end, at a preliminary meeting among some international donors held in the Dominican Republic the week following the earthquake, Dominican President Leonel Fernandez proposed a $10 billion five-year assistance program for Haiti.

Representatives from Haiti, the "Friends of Haiti" nations, other countries, and U.N. officials held a high-level Ministerial Conference in Montreal, Canada, on January 25, 2010, to discuss reconstruction plans for Haiti. Haitian Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive thanked the donor community for its help so far, but said that an international commitment of five to ten years was needed to support Haitian development. Conferees agreed to study recent examples of multilateral recovery efforts in order to develop an optimal aid-delivery mechanism that ensures effectiveness and accountability, and creates the conditions for sustainable development. Another larger donor conference is scheduled to take place in New York in March to secure commitments for substantial funds for Haiti's recovery. The State Department will work in the next month with Haiti, the World Bank, and other international actors to assess needs and the level of funding required to meet them.

The World Economic Forum launched a global initiative to integrate business into Haiti's reconstruction at its meeting January 27-31.

The Role of the United Nations and Other Organizations

The United Nations, in association with other U.N. system agencies and programs, has started the initial needs assessments necessary for planning Haiti's long-term and comprehensive recovery. Among the major actors are likely to be the World Bank, the U.N. Development Program, the multitude of U.N. specialized agencies (such as the World Health Organization, the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization), as well as regional organizations, including the European Union (EU), the Organization for American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Caribbean Community

[22] See, for example, the Chronicle of Philanthropy at http://philanthropy.com/news/updates/index.php?id=10679 and http://philanthropy.com/news/updates/10632/donations-to-aid-haiti-set-new-records.

[23] For more information, see http://clintonbushhaitifund.org.

(Caricom). Many of these organizations worked together previously in Haiti in response to the 2008 hurricanes and are responding to the international humanitarian needs in the aftermath of the earthquake.

Response of International Financial Institutions[24]

Multilateral Lending

The multilateral development banks (MDBs) have been active in Haiti in recent years, providing debt relief, loans, and grants to both the Haitian government and the private sector. Following the earthquake, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced new financial support for the country.

After the earthquake, the World Bank announced $100 million in emergency grant funding to support recovery and reconstruction, in addition to its existing $308 million portfolio of grants projects in Haiti.[25] The existing projects are in areas including disaster risk management, infrastructure, community-driven development, education, and economic governance. The World Bank is the only international financial institution providing all of its assistance as grants, thus ensuring that Haiti does not accumulate any additional debt to it. In addition to World Bank programs, the World Bank administers several donor-funded trust funds. Since 2003, trust funds administered by the World Bank have given more than $55 million to Haiti.

On January 12, 2010, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) President Luis Alberto Moreno announced a $200,000 emergency grant for immediate relief aid. The IDB is Haiti's largest multilateral donor, with a portfolio of programs worth over $700 million, as of the end of 2009.[26] These programs include both grants and concessional loans. Of this amount, $330 million is undisbursed, of which $90 million could be quickly redirected to high-priority civil works and reconstruction projects.[27] IDB management also announced that it anticipates the approval of up to $128 million in already-planned grants, potentially providing more resources for reconstruction.

Haiti receives concessional loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as from the multilateral development banks.[28] In response to the earthquake, the IMF announced it will expand its existing program in Haiti by an additional $100 million. Including the new lending, total Haiti debt to the IMF would be $277.9 million. Of this amount, close to $170 million in concessional lending to Haiti has already been disbursed. [29]

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[24] Prepared by Martin Weiss, Specialist in International Trade and Finance, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division.

[25] "World Bank to Provide an Additional $100 Million to Haiti, Following Earthquake," *World Bank*, January 13, 2010.

[26] "December 2009—IDB Portfolio in Haiti, *Inter-American Development Bank*, December 17, 2009.

[27] "Haiti earthquake: IDB redirects resources for emergency assistance and reconstruction" *Inter-American Development Bank*, January 13, 2010.

[28] Financing under the IMF's concessional lending facility, the Extended Credit Facility, carries a zero interest rate, with a grace period of 5½ years, and a final maturity of 10 years. The Fund reviews the level of interest rates for all concessional facilities under the PRGT every two years.

[29] "IMF to Provide US$100 Million in Emergency Assistance to Haiti," *International Monetary Fund*, January 14, (continued...)

Debt Relief

Haiti completed the multilateral Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in June 2009, making it eligible to receive debt relief from the multilateral and some bilateral creditors. Under the terms of their participation in the Enhanced HIPC program, the World Bank provided Haiti debt relief for debts incurred through December 2003. According to the World Bank, debt relief under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative amounts to $140.3 million. On January 21, 2009, the World Bank announced that it was waiving any payment on Haiti's remaining World Bank debt of $38 million for five years.

The IDB, in September 2009, provided $511 million in debt relief. Debts eligible for cancellation were those incurred through 2004 (compared to 2003 in the case of IDA). According to the IDB, Haiti currently owes $429 million (principal-only) to the IDB. This includes $305 million from loans made in 2005 and 2006, after the debt cancellation cut-off date of December 31, 2004, and $124 million from undisbursed balances of loans made before the cut-off date. Beginning in 2009, Haiti's payments on its debt to the IDB have been made by a U.S.-supported trust fund that currently amounts to $20 million.

Haiti has also received debt relief from its bilateral creditors. Haiti's completion of the HIPC program triggered debt relief of $62.7 million by the Paris Club group of official creditors. Haiti's Paris Club creditors agreed to go beyond the requirements of the HIPC program, however, and provide $152 million in additional debt cancellation, thus completely cancelling Haiti's external Paris Club debt of $214 million. That said, Paris Club debt relief is not automatic. Creditor nations collectively sign bilateral agreements with the debtor nation, giving effect to the multilateral debt relief agreement. On September 18, 2009, the United States cancelled $12.6 million, totaling 100% of Haiti's outstanding debt to the United States. Several countries, however, have not yet completed their debt relief agreements. While most Paris Club members have implemented the sum of their Paris Club debt relief, France has only cancelled €4 million ($5.75 million) of €58 million ($83.36 million) owed to them by Haiti. The French Finance Minister asked on January 15, 2010, that debt relief be sped up, and that Taiwan and Venezuela, two of Haiti's largest non-Paris Club creditors, forgive Haiti's debts owed to them, $71.2 million and $112 million respectively.

Regional response

Latin American countries have responded to Haiti's crisis with immediate provision of emergency supplies and personnel and pledges of financial and other assistance for its long-term recovery. Members of the Organization of American States (OAS) pledged humanitarian, financial and other support to Haiti. The OAS Group of Friends of Haiti met on January 14 to coordinate search and rescue efforts, prompt donations, and discuss ways to promote recovery.

The 15-member Caribbean Community (CARICOM), of which Haiti is also a member, mobilized its disaster emergency response system to assist Haiti, and several members have sent emergency supplies or promised financial assistance. The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management

(...continued)

2009.

Agency assembled a response team to assess conditions in Haiti as well.[30] Some CARICOM employees already working in Haiti were missing as of January 13.

Many countries in the region already have peacekeeping troops in Haiti serving with MINUSTAH. Brazil leads the U.N. peacekeeping mission, and had 1,284 uniformed personnel already serving there as of December 2009.

Many countries in the region have made bilateral cash or in-kind contributions as well. The Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti but did not suffer heavy damage from the earthquake, responded swiftly and generously. The two countries have a long history of hostility toward one another, but Presidents Preval and Fernandez have worked in recent years toward having a more cooperative relationship, and this has been reflected in the Dominican response. Haiti's neighbor was the first country to send relief supplies and personnel, and has facilitated aid delivery through use of its airports, roads, and port. It has stopped repatriation of undocumented Haitians, and opened its border to injured Haitians, thousands of whom have been treated in both public and private hospitals. Fernandez also organized a preparatory meeting for donors to discuss future aid to Haiti the week after the earthquake.

Political and Economic Situation in Haiti[31]

Conditions in Haiti Before the Earthquake

Long before the earthquake struck, Haiti was a country socially and ecologically at risk. It has some of the lowest socio-economic indicators in the world[32]. Haiti was already in an acute environmental crisis. Only two percent of its forest cover remains intact.[33] Following the hurricanes of 2008, the President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Luis Moreno, called Haiti the most fragile of IDB's member countries, saying that no other nation in Latin America and the Caribbean is as vulnerable to economic shocks and natural disasters as is Haiti.

Haiti had been making progress, however. The U.N. Secretary-General commissioned a report, published in January 2009, that recommended a strategy to move Haiti beyond recovery to economic security. Indeed, the U.N. Security Council conducted a fact-finding visit to Haiti in March 2009, and concluded that there was "a window of opportunity to enable the consolidation of stability and the undertaking of a process of sustainable development." [34]

Political Conditions

President Préval is in his second (non-consecutive) five-year term as President of Haiti. During the first three years of this term, Préval established relative internal political stability. He outlined two main missions for his government: (1) to build institutions, and (2) to establish favorable

[30] Caribbean Media Corporation, "Caribbean heads of state to visit Haiti to assess quake damage," *BBC Monitoring Americas*, January 14, 2010.

[31] Prepared by Maureen Taft-Morales, Specialist in Latin American Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division.

[32] World Bank, *Country Report: Haiti*, 2010, http://go.worldbank.org/GBXI5JKM50.

[33] Ibid.

[34] "Haiti: UN Council Mission reports strides in security, worrisome poverty," States News Service, March 19, 2009.

conditions for private investment in order to create jobs. In November 2007, his Administration published its National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction, a key step in meeting IMF requirements for debt relief, which it met in June 2009. With the support of MINUSTAH, which arrived in Haiti in 2004, security conditions improved, as did the capacity of the country's police force. Both the former and current U.S. Administrations praised Préval for his efforts to improve economic conditions and establish the rule of law in Haiti. Préval pledged to cooperate with U.S. counternarcotics efforts. Both President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton met with President Préval early in 2009, and since the earthquake have provided humanitarian assistance and pledged long-term support for development in Haiti.

The Haitian government is functioning under extremely difficult conditions, with many of its buildings destroyed, and officials dead or missing. U.S. and U.N. officials both say they are coordinating relief and recovery efforts with the Préval administration. To provide the Haitian government some operating space, the Department of State agreed on January 16 to lease the old U.S. Embassy building in downtown Port-au-Prince to the Haitian government for $1 a year. That building had been put up for sale in June 2008 after the new U.S. Embassy opened near the Port-au-Prince airport.

Though greatly improved, Haiti's political stability remains fragile. Préval's inauguration in 1996 was the first transition between two democratically elected presidents in Haitian history. The government has its third prime minister since April 2008. Parliament dismissed Prime Minister Michele Pierre-Louis in October 2009, barely a year after her appointment. Nonetheless, the transition was smooth as President Préval swiftly appointed, and the Parliament confirmed, Jean-Max Bellerive to take her place. As Minister of Planning and External Cooperation from 2006 to 2009, Bellerive helped to prepare Haiti's National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction.[35]

Political tensions were mounting ahead of Parliamentary elections scheduled for February 28 and March 3, 2010. In late 2009, President Préval cut ties to the Lespwa movement that elected him in 2006, and formed a new movement, Unity. Opposition groups accused the presidentially-appointed electoral council of bias in favor of the President's new movement. The electoral council disqualified, without explanation about 15 rival political groups, which included members of Lespwa who did not join Préval's new party. Opposition groups expressed concern that if Unity won a legislative majority, it would push through constitutional amendments, possibly including one allowing Préval to run for another term in 2011, though Préval has said he would not run again. The first week of February, the electoral council postponed the elections indefinitely. The elections were to determine all 99 seats in the House and one-third of the seats in the Senate.

In addition, Parliament also faces enormous challenges in trying to reestablish itself: some of its members were killed in the earthquake; the Parliament buildings were destroyed, as was the electoral council's building. The U.S. House of Representatives' Democracy Partnership and others are working with the Parliament to help it function again. The Parliament has been holding meetings. The Senate elected two commissions on January 28 to monitor international aid and manage agreements with aid organizations.

Since the earthquake, former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide announced he would like to return to Haiti, although he gave no explicit plans to do so. Aristide has lived in exile in South Africa

[35] "New Haitian Prime Minister-designate Profiled," BBC Monitoring Americas, November 5, 2009.

since his government collapsed in 2004. Once – and possibly still – extremely popular among some Haitians, he is nonetheless a divisive figure. Aristide would face charges of corruption and would likely contribute to political instability if he were to return.

Socio-economic Conditions Prior to the Earthquake

Plagued by chronic political instability and frequent natural disasters, Haiti remains the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Haiti's poverty is massive and deep. Over half the population (54%) of 9.8 million people live in extreme poverty, living on less than $1 a day; 78% live on $2 or less a day, according to the World Bank.[36] Poverty among the rural population is even more widespread: 69% of rural dwellers live on less than $1 a day, and 86% live on less than $2 a day. Hunger is also widespread: 81% of the national population and 87% of the rural population do not get the minimum daily ration of food defined by the World Health Organization. In remote parts of Haiti, children have died from malnutrition.[37]

In order to reach its Millennium Development Goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, Haiti's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would have to grow 3.5% per year, a goal the International Monetary Fund (IMF) says Haiti is not considered likely to achieve. Over the past 40 years, Haiti's per capita real GDP has declined by 30%. Therefore, economic growth, even if it is greater than population growth, is not expected to be enough to reduce poverty. Haiti has experienced some economic growth since 2004. Economic growth for FY2007 was 3.2%, the highest rate since the 1990s. Before the earthquake, the forecasted growth for FY2009-20010 was 2.5%, reflecting the impact of recent storms and the global economic crisis, and up to 3.5% for 2010-2011.[38] The global economic crisis also had led to a drop of about 10% in remittances from Haitians abroad, which in 2008 amounted to about $1.65 billion, more than a fourth of Haiti's annual income.[39]

The likelihood that economic growth will contribute to the reduction of poverty in Haiti is further reduced by its significant income distribution gap. Haiti has the second largest income disparity in the world. Over 68% of the total national income accrues to the wealthiest 20% of the population, while less than 1.5% of Haiti's national income is accumulated by the poorest 20% of the population. When the level of inequality is as high as Haiti's, according to the World Bank, the capacity of economic growth to reduce poverty "approaches zero."[40]

Long-term Implications of the Earthquake

The impact of the January earthquake on Haiti's people, government, security, and economy is catastrophic. Haiti had built a foundation of social stability over the past five years. That stability was fragile, however, and a disaster of this proportion will test it. When considering how Haiti should move ahead, the long term implications that need to be examined include, but are not limited to, infrastructure, political implications, and displaced populations.

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[36] World Bank, *Country Report: Haiti*, 2010, http://go.worldbank.org/GBXI5JKM50.

[37] "Rural Haitian Children Starving," *Associated Press*, November 21, 2008.

[38] Economist Intelligence Unit, "Country Report: Haiti ," November 2009, p. 12.

[39] Mike Blanchfield, "In recession, Haitians abroad send less money home," *Canwest News Service*, March 17, 2009.

[40] World Bank, "Income Distribution, Inequality, and Those Left Behind," *Global Economic Prospects 2007: Managing the Next Wave of Globalization*, p. 83. December 1, 2006.

Infrastructure

The destruction of buildings, equipment, and loss of skilled personnel has drastically reduced the ability of the government, international organizations, and NGOs to respond rapidly. According to the Haitian Chamber of Commerce (CCIH), the earthquake destroyed approximately 25,000 public and commercial buildings. Along with the buildings, government records were destroyed; re-establishing and expanding transparency in government spending will be particularly challenging. These losses, plus the difficulty of delivering and transporting material supplies, will hinder delivery of services. The already significant need for services is now vastly expanded.

The Haitian government has made much progress over the past five years in terms of macroeconomic management, and budget planning and transparency. Concerns remain about historical and current allegations of various levels of corruption in parts of the government.

Political Implications

The consolidation and expansion of democratic institutions will be key to maintaining stability. Some Haitians complain that they have seen or heard little of President Préval since the earthquake. The perception that the Haitian government is not doing enough is contributing to calls by some Haitians, both in Haiti and the United States, for the United States to take control of Haiti in place of the current government.

The delay of parliamentary elections scheduled for February 2010 may add to the political tensions already evident before the earthquake over the exclusion of several parties from the process. The elections were seen as part of the process of consolidating Haiti's democratic institutions. According to the State Department, Haitian parliamentarians planned to ask President Préval to postpone upcoming elections and instead extend their terms of office by two years.

Displaced Populations and Migration

Displaced populations and migration will likely become another challenging issue both within Haiti and internationally, as people are leaving Port-au-Prince for unaffected rural areas, such as the Dominican Republic, nearby islands, and the United States. After the earthquake struck, people began gathering spontaneously in open spaces in Port-au-Prince. It is estimated that there may be as many as 800,000 displaced in Port-au-Prince. Aid workers are delivering basic necessities to areas with population concentrations. Emergency shelter is in very short supply and the Government of Haiti has made an appeal for a donation of family-sized tents. The shelter needs of those displaced outside Port-au-Prince are being assessed. More than 482,000 are thought to have relocated in departments outside the city.

Where to build on a more permanent basis will be a major decision – many of the poorest people were squatters on land subject to landslides and floods. The type of structures to build will also need to be determined; some recommendations for earthquake-resistant buildings are contradictory to recommendations for hurricane-resistant structures.

Long-term Reconstruction Strategy

Review of Haiti's Development Strategy

Haiti already had a National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction in place for 2007-2010, supported by the international donor community. As Minister of Planning and External Cooperation from 2006 to 2009, current Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive helped to prepare that Strategy.[41] The poverty reduction strategy focuses on three "priority pillars." The first is areas for growth, focusing on agriculture and rural development; tourism; infrastructure modernization; and science, technology and innovation. The second pillar is human development, concentrating on education and training; health; water and sanitation; persons with disabilities; childhood poverty; young people; HIV/AIDS; and gender equity. The third pillar calls for investment in democratic governance, focusing on the establishment of an equitable justice system; creation of a climate of security; modernization of the state; and political and economic decentralization.

After a series of devastating hurricanes in 2008, the government of Haiti revised its strategy incorporating the findings of a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and the U.N.'s "Haiti: From Natural Catastrophe to Economic Security" report, at a donors conference held April 21, 2009, in Washington, DC. The Haitian government outlined the priorities of its new two-year plan, "Haiti: a New Paradigm," which include investing in strategic infrastructure, improving economic governance and the business environment, improving the provision of basic services, and ensuring environmental sustainability.[42]

The government was making strides toward meeting goals of its growth and poverty reduction strategy, and some analysts were viewing its potential for sustainable development with optimism. Investors were returning to Haiti and the country was promoting its economic development. The earthquake has reversed years of progress. Haiti's strategy will therefore need to be reviewed, revised, and built upon to incorporate new conditions and needs.

The U.S. Department of State was about to announce a new strategy toward Haiti, on which it had been collaborating with the Préval Administration for almost a year.[43] That, too, will need to be revised. The assessment concluded that a new strategy needed: 1) a comprehensive integrated approach to achieve sustainable long term stability and economic growth; 2) investment in plans led by the Haitian government to ensure sustainability; 3) better coordination to maximize the effectiveness of U.S. and other donor assistance; 4) expanded reach of U.S. programs by using partnerships with other international actors; and 5) improved accountability and measurement of results.

[41] "New Haitian Prime Minister-designate Profiled," BBC Monitoring Americas, November 5, 2009.

[42] Le Rapport d'Evaluation des Besoins Apres Desastre Cyclones Fay, Gustav, Hanna et lke (Haiti Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, PDNA), Prepared for the Government of the Republic of Haiti with the support of the World Bank, the United Nations System, and the European Commission, November 2008. Author's translation. Available in French at http://gfdrr.org/docs/Haiti_PDNA_2008.pdf. "Haiti: a New Paradigm" is available at http://idbdocs.iadb.org/WSDocs/getDocument.aspx?DOCNUM=1942794.

[43] "Haiti Policy and Foreign Assistance Review," presentation for Congressional briefing, October 2009.

Select Issues to be Addressed in a Long-term Reconstruction Strategy

The State Department's assessment and plan focused on four areas: agriculture, energy, health, and security.[44] All of these areas, plus others such as governance and education, will need to be addressed in the short term, while simultaneously developing plans to rebuild in the long term. Analysts and donors are stressing that Haiti cannot be merely re-built, but must be re-built better. In this crisis, many people see the opportunity to address some of the underlying problems contributing to the country's endemic poverty and underdevelopment.

Agricultural Capacity and the Environment

Rebuilding Haiti's agricultural capacity is seen as a way of broadening Haiti's economy, and reducing its reliance on food imports. Yet Haiti's environment was in a state of crisis before the earthquake struck. Obstacles to agricultural development include massive deforestation, erosion of topsoil, lack of investment in agricultural technology for decades, and unclear land titles.

Decentralization of Population and Services

Haiti was once a predominantly rural population, with only about 20 percent of its population living in cities. Now the vast majority of Haitians live in cities, primarily Port-au-Prince. Parts of the Haitian government and private sector have concentrated resources, services, and job opportunities in Port-au-Prince for decades. Prime Minister Bellerive and analysts who follow Haiti suggest that the current crisis provides an opportunity to correct what had become an unsustainable urban-rural distribution of people and resources in the country. Some have suggested not rebuilding Port-au-Prince because it lies on a fault line and remains susceptible to further earthquakes.

Education

Haiti's schools are woefully inadequate. Most schools are privately run. Education is crucial to raising Haitians out of a cycle of poverty, by providing the knowledge and skills individuals need to take advantage of job opportunities. Experts note that job creation must be accompanied by education programs.

Energy

By virtually all accounts, Haiti's current energy sources are inefficient and inadequate. They are often destructive as well: Haitians' reliance on charcoal for fuel has contributed to the deforestation of all but two percent of its forest cover. Some observers have suggested that clean energy technology could help Haiti "avoid some of the poverty traps of the old system."[45] According to at least one analysis, developing small-scale, alternative energy sources at the local level rather than trying to rebuild the previously ineffectual Haitian electricity service would increase the quality of life of many Haitians and have a positive impact on economic growth. [46]

[44] "Haiti Policy and Foreign Assistance Review," presentation for Congressional briefing, October 2009.

[45] Dan Schnitzer, "Avoid the Old Poverty Traps," *Foreign Policy*, January 19, 2010.

[46] Ibid.

Health Care

In much of the country the government did not provide basic services prior to the earthquake. The lack of medicines or medical treatment and adequate sanitation in Haiti has been exacerbated by the earthquake. In the long-term, health care is crucial to raising Haitians out of a cycle of poverty, by providing the good health that enables children to develop and adults to function fully, whether as students, family providers or employees.

Job Creation

UNDP has already launched cash-for-work programs both to stimulate the local economy and ease the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The program will quickly expand to earthquake-damaged areas in and outside of Port-au-Prince, and employ 220,000 people, indirectly benefiting about one million Haitians, according to UNDP.[47] The current jobs are for clearing streets of building rubble and disposing of debris.

Trade and Exports

Plans for economic growth may include restoring and continuing to expand industrial exports. Many analysts emphasize, however, that economic plans must be comprehensive, to avoid over-reliance on any one area, such as the apparel assembly industry, which could leave the Haitian economy overly vulnerable.

Congressional Concerns

Many Members have already expressed a strong desire to support Haiti and provide it with substantial assistance. The 111th Congress gave bipartisan support to assist the Préval government in the last session, and has continued to respond in that spirit to the crisis generated by the January earthquake. Fourteen Senators have requested that the chamber's leaders "include robust emergency funds to assist Haiti in the next legislative vehicle before the Senate."[48] The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing on Haiti on January 28. Both Members and witnesses stressed the need for a massive, coordinated international effort not only for immediate humanitarian needs, but also for long-term development. Moving forward, they said, strategies must consider new approaches, aim to create a more sustainable Haiti, and increase Haitian capacity to utilize foreign aid effectively and to provide services and direct its own economy. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is holding another hearing, *Haiti Reconstruction: Smart Planning Moving Forward*, on February 4. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere will hold a hearing, *Haiti: Moving from Crisis to Recovery*, on February 10.

[47] UNDP Update on Haiti Earthquake, January 20, 2010.

[48] Tim Starks, "Lawmakers Look to Aid Haiti Following Earthquake," *CQ Today Online News*, January 13, 2010.

Budget Priorities

Humanitarian assistance generally receives strong bipartisan congressional support and the United States is typically a leader and major contributor to relief efforts in humanitarian disasters.[49] When disasters require immediate emergency relief, the Administration may fund pledges by depleting its disaster accounts intended for worldwide use throughout a fiscal year. President Obama announced the United States would provide $100 million in immediate aid for Haiti. That aid is drawn from existing funds. The international community is also making substantial donations toward meeting immediate needs.

Amid efforts to tackle rising budget deficits by, among other measures, slowing or reducing discretionary spending or finding the resources to sustain U.S. aid pledges may be difficult. After the 2004 tsunami disaster, some Members of Congress publicly expressed concern that funding for tsunami relief and reconstruction, which depleted most worldwide disaster contingency accounts, could jeopardize resources for subsequent international disasters or for other aid priorities from which tsunami emergency aid had been transferred. These accounts were fully restored through supplemental appropriations. At the time, others noted the substantial size of American private donations for tsunami victims and argued that because of other budget pressures, the United States government did not need to transfer additional aid beyond what was already pledged. In Haiti, the full extent and cost of the disaster is not yet known. Disaster accounts are being drawn down to provide relief to Haiti. In order to respond to future humanitarian crises, these resources would need to be replenished. If not replenished, U.S. capacity to respond to other emergencies could be curtailed.

Congress will also likely consider a major request to help fund Haiti's recovery and reconstruction. Congress may reevaluate and revise priorities and approaches of U.S. assistance to Haiti in light of the changed conditions there. Issues that have previously concerned Congress have included democracy building, development assistance and poverty reduction, security enhancement and stability, counternarcotics efforts, police and judicial reform, and disaster recovery and prevention.

Burdensharing and Donor Fatigue

The earthquake disaster in Haiti has received worldwide attention and focus. The Government of Haiti, the United States, the United Nations and many others have asked for and encouraged governments to provide assistance. It is not always evident whether figures listing donor amounts represent pledges of support or more specific obligations.[50] Pledges made by governments do not necessarily result in actual contributions. It also cannot be assumed that the funds committed to relief actually represent new contributions, since the money may previously have been allocated elsewhere. It will take time for a more complete picture to reveal how the actual costs of the Haiti disaster will be shared among international donors. Comparing USG and international aid is also difficult because of the often dramatically different forms the assistance takes (in-kind

[49] For background information see CRS Report RL33769, *International Crises and Disasters: U.S. Humanitarian Assistance, Budget Trends, and Issues for Congress*, by Rhoda Margesson.

[50] Relief Web is a good source of information, although the accuracy is not guaranteed. See http://www reliefweb.int. Obtaining an exact up-to-date record of all international contributions in response to an ongoing disaster is often not possible—in part because some assistance is not reported to governments or coordinating agencies—and in part because of the delay in their recording.

contributions vs. cash, for instance). As the situation in Haiti stabilizes and attention turns to early recovery and reconstruction, sustaining donor interest in Haiti and commitment to honor existing pledges while maintaining funding priorities and securing funds needed for other disaster areas will require a delicate balance.

Elections in Haiti

Another issue of concern to Congress is likely to involve arrangements regarding elections. Haiti was due to hold parliamentary elections in February 2010. They have been postponed indefinitely. It remains to be decided whether the current legislature's term will be extended until elections can be held.

Evaluating the Relief Response in Haiti

Some have criticized the response by the international community in the actual delivery of humanitarian assistance as far too slow. For example, in the days following the earthquake some press reports commented on what they perceived to be a critical lack of food and water, insufficient medical care for the wounded, the slow pace of search and rescue, and the non-existent presence of law and order. Others argue that there has been a great deal of unfair criticism of the slowness of the international aid effort. The weakened capacity of the Haitian government, critically damaged infrastructure, and logistical challenges posed by the influx of massive aid into a city largely destroyed by the earthquake all contributed to delay and difficulties on the ground. Still others have been concerned about bureaucratic red tape, lack of civil-military cooperation, control by the U.S. military of flight priorities at the Port-au-Prince airport, and overall coordination issues. Evaluations of the relief response in Haiti will likely continue to be conducted and debated as the humanitarian effort moves ahead. A disaster of this scope is almost certain to run into many obstacles because the challenges on the ground are so daunting. While managing expectations of what is possible under these circumstances is important, so too, are the observations and lessons learned that with time and hindsight may benefit the actions and plans of those responding to future disasters.

Immigration[51]

The devastation caused by the January 12, 2010 earthquake in Haiti led Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano to grant Temporary Protected Status (TPS) to Haitians in the United States at the time of the earthquake.[52] As soon as the earthquake hit, some Members of Congress had called for the Obama Administration to do so. On January 13, 2010, DHS had announced that it was temporarily halting the deportation of Haitians. On January 15, 2010, DHS Secretary Napolitano granted TPS to Haitian nationals for 18 months. The Haitian Protection Act of 2009 (H.R. 144), which would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate TPS for Haitians, was introduced last year on January 6, 2009.

[51] Prepared by Ruth Ellen Wasem, Specialist in Immigration Policy, Domestic Social Policy Division. For further information, see CRS Report RS21349, *U.S. Immigration Policy on Haitian Migrants*, by Ruth Ellen Wasem.

[52] For additional information on Temporary Protected Status, see CRS Report RS20844, *Temporary Protected Status: Current Immigration Policy and Issues*, by Ruth Ellen Wasem and Karma Ester.

Haitian children who were legally confirmed as orphans eligible for intercountry adoption by the government of Haiti and who were in the process of being adopted by U.S. residents prior to the earthquake have been given humanitarian parole to come to the United States. Other Haitian orphans potentially eligible for humanitarian parole include children who were identified by an adoption service provider or facilitator as eligible for intercountry adoption and who were matched to prospective American adoptive parents prior to January 12, 2010. When it announced the humanitarian parole for Haitian orphans, DHS acknowledged, "Given the severity of the disaster in Haiti, we understand that there are additional children that have been orphaned and/or separated from relatives and may also be in varying stages of the adoption process. DHS and the U.S. Department of State continue to evaluate additional eligibility criteria and will provide additional information as soon as it is available."[53]

Those Haitians who are given humanitarian parole to come to the United States are deemed Cuban-Haitian Entrants and, thus, are among the subset of foreign nationals who are eligible for federal benefits and cash assistance much like refugees. Those Haitians who are newly arriving legal permanent residents, however, are barred from the major federal benefits and cash assistance for the first five years after entry.

According to the U.S. Department of State (DOS), there are 54,716 Haitians who have approved petitions to immigrate to the United States and who are waiting for visas to become available. Advocates for Haitians are asking Secretary Napolitano to give humanitarian parole to those Haitians with approved petitions for visas. Proponents of expediting the admission of Haitians with family in the United States maintain that it would relieve at least some of the humanitarian burden in Haiti and would increase the remittances sent back to Haiti to provide critical help as the nation tries to rebuild. Those opposed to expediting the admission of Haitians assert that it would not be in the national interest, nor would it be fair to others foreign nationals waiting to reunite with their families.

There are growing concerns that the crisis conditions in Haiti may result in mass migration from the country. The phenomenon of Haitians coming to the United States by boat without proper travel documents dates back at least to the 1970s. The Reagan Administration reached an agreement in 1981 with the Haitian government to interdict (i.e., stop and search certain vessels suspected of transporting undocumented Haitians), and this policy, with some modifications, has continued. If mass migration occurs, Congress may weigh in on the balancing of immigration control responsibilities in the midst of Haiti's humanitarian disaster.

Medical Evacuation[54]

On January 31, 2010, it was reported that U.S. military airlifts of ill and injured Haitian earthquake victims had been suspended.[55] In the weeks after the disaster these airlifts had brought non-U.S.-citizen Haitians to Florida for medical care that was unavailable in Haiti. These

[53] U.S. Department of Homeland Security, " Secretary Napolitano Announces Humanitarian Parole Policy for Certain Haitian Orphans," fact sheet, January 18, 2010.

[54] Prepared by Sarah A. Lister, Specialist in Public Health and Epidemiology, Domestic Social Policy Division. For further information, see CRS Report RL33579, *The Public Health and Medical Response to Disasters: Federal Authority and Funding*, by Sarah A. Lister.

[55] Shaila Dewan and Liz Robbins, "U.S. Seeks Options for Airlifting Haitian Patients," *The New York Times*, January 31, 2010.

patients, who often had very serious injuries, were admitted to a number of non-federal hospitals, principally in south Florida. On January 27, 2010, Florida Governor Charlie Crist wrote to Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), saying that the state's health care system was reaching saturation, and asking Sebelius to activate the National Disaster Medical System to coordinate the distribution of medical evacuees to other states, and to compensate states for the costs of their care.[56]

The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), which is administered by HHS, consists of three distinct component capabilities for the response to mass casualty incidents.[57] First, teams of medical providers deploy rapidly to provide critical medical care in austere disaster conditions, before definitive care is available.[58] Second, NDMS provides medical evacuation, the coordinated movement of seriously ill or injured victims to sites where they can receive definitive care. Typically, U.S. military assets, such as cargo planes and attending medical personnel, are used for this purpose. Third, participating U.S. hospitals agree to accept NDMS evacuees on a voluntary basis, and receive reimbursement from the federal government at 110% of the Medicare rate for the costs of their care.

The first NDMS component is used frequently. Teams are deployed many times each year in response to domestic disasters (for which deployment costs are typically paid by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief Fund[59]) and international humanitarian relief efforts (for which deployment costs are often paid by USAID). NDMS teams were deployed to Haiti shortly after the earthquake, and remain deployed at this time. In contrast, the second (medical evacuation) and third (U.S. participating hospital) NDMS components have rarely been activated. Although U.S. military flights had brought Haitian medical evacuees to Florida for several weeks after the earthquake, the NDMS hospital component had not been activated, and it was not clear if the federal government would assume the costs of care for these patients. On February 1, 2010, HHS announced that it was activating the NDMS hospital component, and that receiving hospitals would receive federal reimbursement for the care of Haitian medical evacuees.[60]

The HHS Secretary has considerable discretion with respect to the activation of any or all NDMS components. There are no specific legal triggers are other requirements that must be met.[61] However, the Secretary does not have a dedicated funding mechanism to support extensive NDMS deployments.[62] The HHS announcement did not clarify which federal agency would ultimately be responsible for the costs of the care through the NDMS hospital component, or

[56] The letter is available at http://miamiherald.typepad.com/files/2010-1-28-operation-haiti-relief---secretary-sebelius.pdf.

[57] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Disaster Medical System, http://www hhs.gov/aspr/opeo/ndms/index html.

[58] Team members are typically not federal employees, but are designated as intermittent federal employees during deployments.

[59] See CRS Report RL33053, *Federal Stafford Act Disaster Assistance: Presidential Declarations, Eligible Activities, and Funding*, by Keith Bea.

[60] HHS, "HHS Activates Additional Components of National Disaster Medical System to Help U.S. Hospitals Treat Survivors of Earthquake in Haiti," press release, February 1, 2010, http://www.hhs.gov/news.

[61] Public Health Service Act § 2812; 42 U.S.C. § 300hh–11.

[62] See "Federal Assistance for Disaster-Related Health Care Costs" in CRS Report RL33579, *The Public Health and Medical Response to Disasters: Federal Authority and Funding*, by Sarah A. Lister.

whether the Administration may request funding for these costs through supplemental appropriations.

Tax Incentives for Charitable Donations

In a bipartisan effort, Congress passed a bill designed to increase charitable donations to Haiti. The Haiti Assistance Income Tax Incentive (HAITI) Act (signed into law January 22, 2010, P.L. 111-126) accelerates income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of earthquake victims. It allows taxpayers to deduct donations made in early 2010 on their income tax returns for 2009. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that the HAITI Act would lead to U.S. revenue losses of about $2 million.[63]

Trade Preferences[64]

Haiti's trade is currently dominated by apparel assembly. Prior to the earthquake, it composed 93% of total Haitian exports to the United States, employed upwards of 30,000 workers, and was expected to receive major new investment from South Korean and U.S. manufacturers. Its renewed growth since 2000 has been based in large part on a comparative advantage developed around trade preferences provided in the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA—P.L. 106-200) and the Haiti Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement (HOPE) Act, as amended (P.L. 110-246). There is some concern that Haiti may be overly dependent on a single industry and should consider diversifying its export sector to include other manufacturing, agriculture, and services industries, as part of any economic reconstruction strategy. For now, it appears the apparel sector will be the foundation of the export industry's recovery.

In the short-term, the apparel sector is critical not only for creating immediate employment opportunities, but also as an established anchor for the country's long-term trade and development strategy. Early industry estimates indicate that at least $25 million will be needed to refurbish damaged buildings, replace machinery, and train new employees. Earthquake damage to firms was uneven and not as severe as it might have been. The HOPE Commission and the Association of Haitian Industries (ADIH) are currently conducting a detailed survey to gauge the full extent of the damage in order to formulate a needs assessment for recovery. Of the 28 factories operating in late 2009, the earthquake completely destroyed one, killing at least 500 people, and seriously damaged four or five others. According to industry sources, the remaining factories hope to be near full capacity by March 2010. As of early February 2010, the industry as a whole was operating with 75%-80% of worker capacity. The critical issues in the short term will be the extent to which global buyers decide to abandon Haiti for other producer locations, and finding the capital to rebuild. Some believe that U.S. trade and other policies, as well as international aid, can have an important role to play in mitigating these problems.

[63] For further information, see CRS Report R41036, *Charitable Contributions for Haiti's Earthquake Victims*, by Molly F. Sherlock.

[64] Prepared by J.F. Hornbeck, Specialist in International Trade and Finance, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. For further information, see CRS Report RL34687, *The Haitian Economy and the HOPE Act*, by J. F. Hornbeck.

Constituent Concerns and Private Charities

Lawmakers are also helping constituents find persons missing in Haiti, and helping citizens in Haiti get evacuated from Haiti. Information on how to help them do so is in **Appendix G**.

Lawmakers may also seek to find ways for the Haitian and U.S. governments to speed pending and potential adoptions of Haitian orphans. Links for further information on adoptions and orphans are in **Appendix G**.

Many constituents want to know how to contribute to relief efforts. Information on how to do so is in **Appendix H**.

A bipartisan group of Senators is sponsoring a bill designed to increase charitable donations to Haiti. The legislation would temporarily ease tax exemption laws, allowing taxpayers to deduct a larger amount from their annual income for charitable contributions. It would also encourage food donations by temporarily extending special tax rules for them.[65]

Legislation in the 111th Congress

P.L. 111-8. In the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Section 7045 makes the government of Haiti eligible to purchase U.S. defense articles and services for its Coast Guard. It also obligates funds for: (1) Haiti under Titles III and VI of this Act; health care, nutrition, sanitation, education, and shelter for migrant workers and others. It prohibits the use of specified funds under this Act for the transfer of U.S. weapons, ammunition, or other lethal property to the Haitian National Police until the Secretary certifies to the Appropriations Committees that any members of the Haitian National Police alleged to have committed serious crimes, including drug trafficking and human rights violations, have been suspended. Introduced February 23, 2009, signed into law March 11, 2009.

P.L. 111-117**.** In the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, Sec. 7045(b) deals expressly with Haiti, stating that, (1) The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the Coast Guard; (2) of the funds appropriated by this Act under Titles III, Bilateral Economic Assistance, and IV, International Security Assistance, not less than $295,530,000 shall be made available for assistance for Haiti; and (3) none of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" may be used to transfer excess weapons, ammunition or other lethal property of an agency of the United States Government to the Government of Haiti for use by the Haitian National Police until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that any members of the Haitian National Police who have been credibly alleged to have committed serious crimes, including drug trafficking and violations of internationally recognized human rights, have been suspended.

Haiti is included in Sec. 7045(c), as part of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. The section reads as follows:

[65] Jessica Brady, "Senators Look to Speed Up Charitable Giving to Haiti," *Roll Call*, January 14, 2010.

> Of the funds appropriated under the headings 'Development Assistance,' 'Economic Support Fund,' 'International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement,' and 'Foreign Military Financing Program' in this Act, not less than $37,000,000 should be made available for assistance for the countries of the Caribbean Basin, to provide equipment and training to combat drug trafficking and related violence and organized crime, and for judicial reform, institution building, education, anti-corruption, rule of law activities, and maritime security, of which not less than $21,100,000 should be made available for social justice and education programs to include vocational training, workforce development and juvenile justice activities: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this subsection shall be made available for budget support or as cash payments.

The Act calls on the Secretary of State to provide a detailed spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 45 days after this Act is enacted, for funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the countries of the Caribbean Basin, with concrete goals, actions to be taken, budget proposals, and anticipated results. Introduced July 22, 2009, signed into law on December 16, 2009.

P.L. 111-126. The Act to Accelerate the Income Tax Benefits for Charitable Cash Contributions for the Relief of Victims of the Earthquake in Haiti, allows taxpayers who donate to Haiti earthquake relief between January 11, 2010 and March 1, 2010 to claim those contributions on their 2009 tax return. Introduced January 19, 2010, signed into law on January 22, 2010.

H.R. 144. The Haitian Protection Act of 2009 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate Haiti as a country whose qualifying nationals may be eligible for temporary protected status. Introduced January 6, 2009; referred to the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law February 9, 2009.

H.R. 264. The Save America Comprehensive Immigration Act of 2009 would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to provide increased protections and eligibility for family-sponsored immigrants, including to authorize adjustment of status for certain nationals or citizens of Haiti. Introduced January 7, 2009, referred to House Judiciary; House Homeland Security; House Oversight and Government Reform Committees; referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law February 9, 2009.

H.R. 417. The Next Steps for Haiti Act of 2009 would authorize the Director of Foreign Assistance, in consultation with the government of Haiti and Haitian civil society organizations, to establish the Haiti Professional Exchange Program to assign qualified Haitian Americans and others to provide technical assistance to help Haiti improve in areas vital to its growth and development, including education, energy, environment, health care, infrastructure, security, transportation, and disaster preparedness. Directs the Secretary of State to implement a student loan forgiveness program for program participants. Introduced and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs January 9, 2009.

H.R. 1567. The Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA) Improvement Act of 2009 would amend the 1998 HRIFA to (1) require determinations with respect to children to be made using the age and status of an individual on October 21, 1998 (enactment date of the HRIFA of 1998); (2) permit an application based upon child status to be filed by a parent or guardian if the child is present in the United States on such filing date; and (3) include document fraud among the grounds of inadmissibility which shall not preclude an otherwise qualifying Haitian alien from permanent resident status adjustment. It would also permit new status adjustment

applications to be filed for a limited time period. Introduced March 17, 2009, referred to the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law on April 27, 2009.

H.R. 3077. The Global Food Security Act of 2009, partner legislation with **S. 384**, authorizes the President to provide assistance under this Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for unexpected urgent food assistance needs. Establishes a United States Emergency Rapid Response to Food Crisis Fund to carry out such purposes. Introduced June 26, 2009.

H.R. 4206. The Haiti Reforestation Act of 2009 seeks to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti. The purpose of the act is to end the deforestation in Haiti within five years and to restore the tropical forest cover to its state in 1990 within a 30-year time frame. The legislation was both introduced and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on December 3, 2009.

H.Con.Res. 17. The resolution addresses the humanitarian assistance provided to Caribbean countries affected by past hurricanes and tropical storms. It acknowledges the affected countries' efforts to aid their citizens in recovery. The resolution also expresses support of the international assistance received by the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Cuba and Turks and Caicos. Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs January 9, 2009.

H.Con.Res. 165. Supports the yielding of temporary protected status for Haitian nationals who currently reside in the United States. Introduced July 17, 2009; referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law on August 19, 2009.

S. 2949**.** Emergency Aid to American Survivors of the Haiti Earthquake Act amends Title XI of the Social Security Act (SSA) to increase the funding cap under the U.S. Repatriation Program to $25 million for FY2010 for temporary assistance to U.S. citizens (and their dependents) returning from foreign countries in the event of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis. Introduced January 25, 2010. Passed by the Senate, January 25, 2010, and passed in the House January 26, 2010. Motion to reconsider laid on the table Agreed to without objection January 26, 2010.

Appendix A. Exposed Population

Figure A-1. An Estimate of the Population in Haiti and Surrounding Areas Exposed to Ground Shaking Caused by the January 12, 2010, Magnitude 7.0 Earthquake

USGS
science for a changing world

GSN USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

M 7.0, HAITI REGION

Origin Time: Tue 2010-01-12 21:53:10 UTC
Location: 18.46°N 72.53°W Depth: 13 km

PAGER
Version 7
Created: 1 day, 4 hours after earthquake

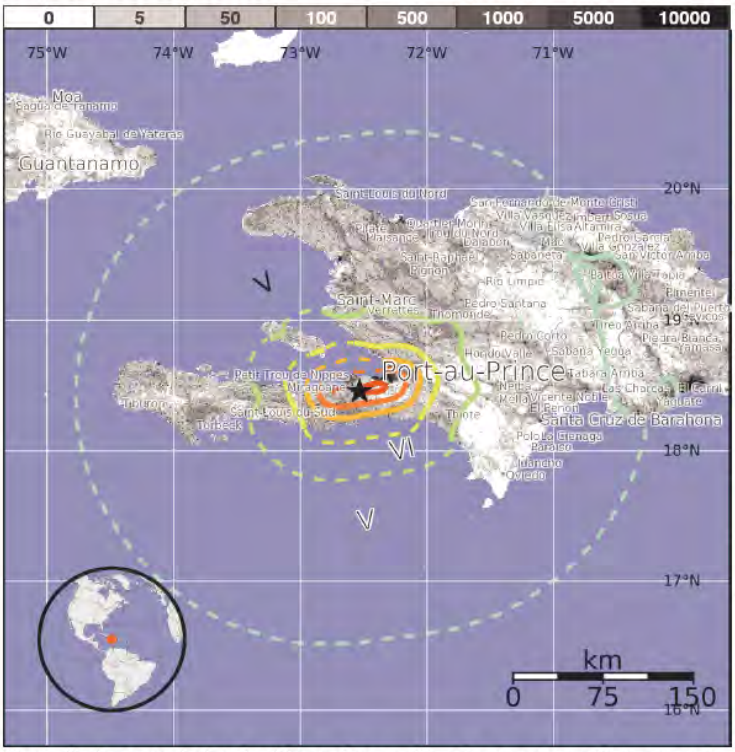
Estimated Population Exposed to Earthquake Shaking

ESTIMATED POPULATION EXPOSURE (k = x1000)		- -*	- -*	5,887k*	7,261k	1,049k	571k	314k	2,246k	332k
ESTIMATED MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY		I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVED SHAKING		Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	Resistant Structures	none	none	none	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy
	Vulnerable Structures	none	none	none	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy	V. Heavy

*Estimated exposure only includes population within the map area.

Population Exposure

population per ~1 sq. km from Landscan



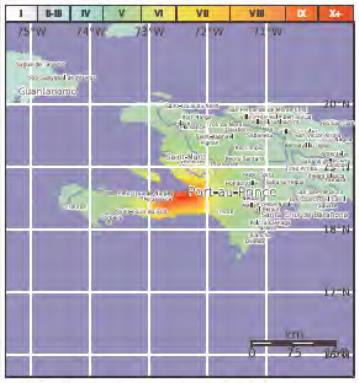
Selected City Exposure

MMI	City	Population
X	Grand Goave	5k
IX	**Port-au-Prince**	**1,235k**
IX	Carrefour	442k
IX	Petionville	108k
IX	Delmas 73	383k
IX	Croix des Bouquets	9k
VI	**Miragoane**	**6k**
V	**Verrettes**	**49k**
III	Santo Domingo	2,202k
III	**Guantanamo**	**273k**

bold cities appear on map (k = x1000)

Shaking Intensity

MMI



Overall, the population in this region resides in structures that are vulnerable to earthquake shaking, though some resistant structures exist. On June 24, 1984 (UTC), a magnitude 6.7 earthquake 329 km East of this one struck the Dominican Republic, with estimated population exposures of 320,000 at intensity VII and 2,964,000 at intensity VI, resulting in an estimated 5 fatalities. Recent earthquakes in this area have caused landslides that may have contributed to losses.

This information was automatically generated and has not been reviewed by a seismologist.

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/pager

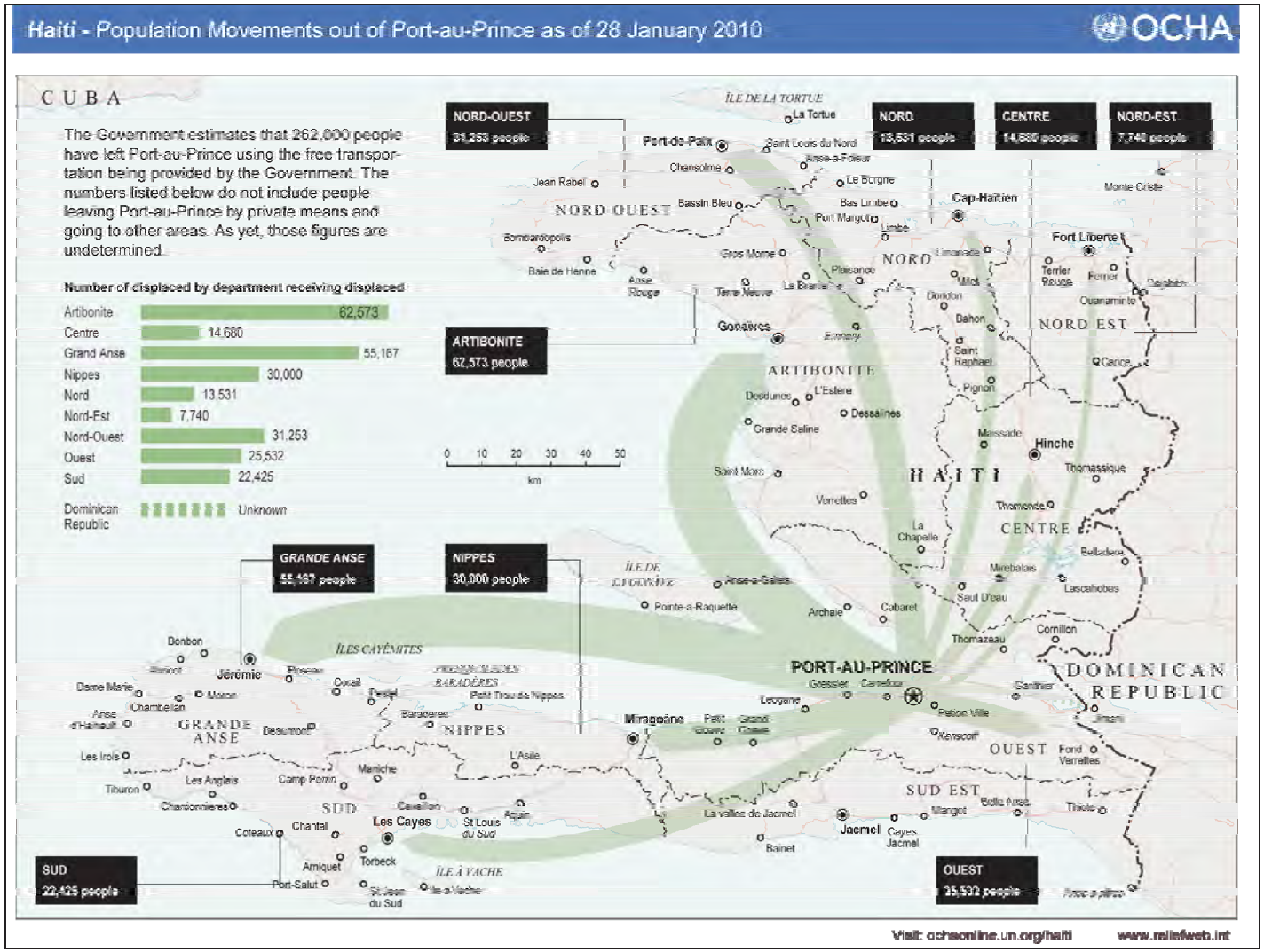
Event ID: us2010rja6

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, at http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/pager/events/us/2010rja6/onepager.pdf.

Notes: The figure was generated by the Prompt Assessment of Global Earthquakes for Response (PAGER) system at the U.S. Geological Survey. PAGER is an automated system that rapidly assesses the number of people, cities, and regions exposed to severe shaking by an earthquake. Following the determination of earthquake location and magnitude, the PAGER system calculates the degree of ground shaking, estimates the number of people exposed to various levels of shaking, and produces a description of the vulnerability of the exposed population and infrastructure. This is version 7 of the PAGER output, accessed on January 14, 2010.

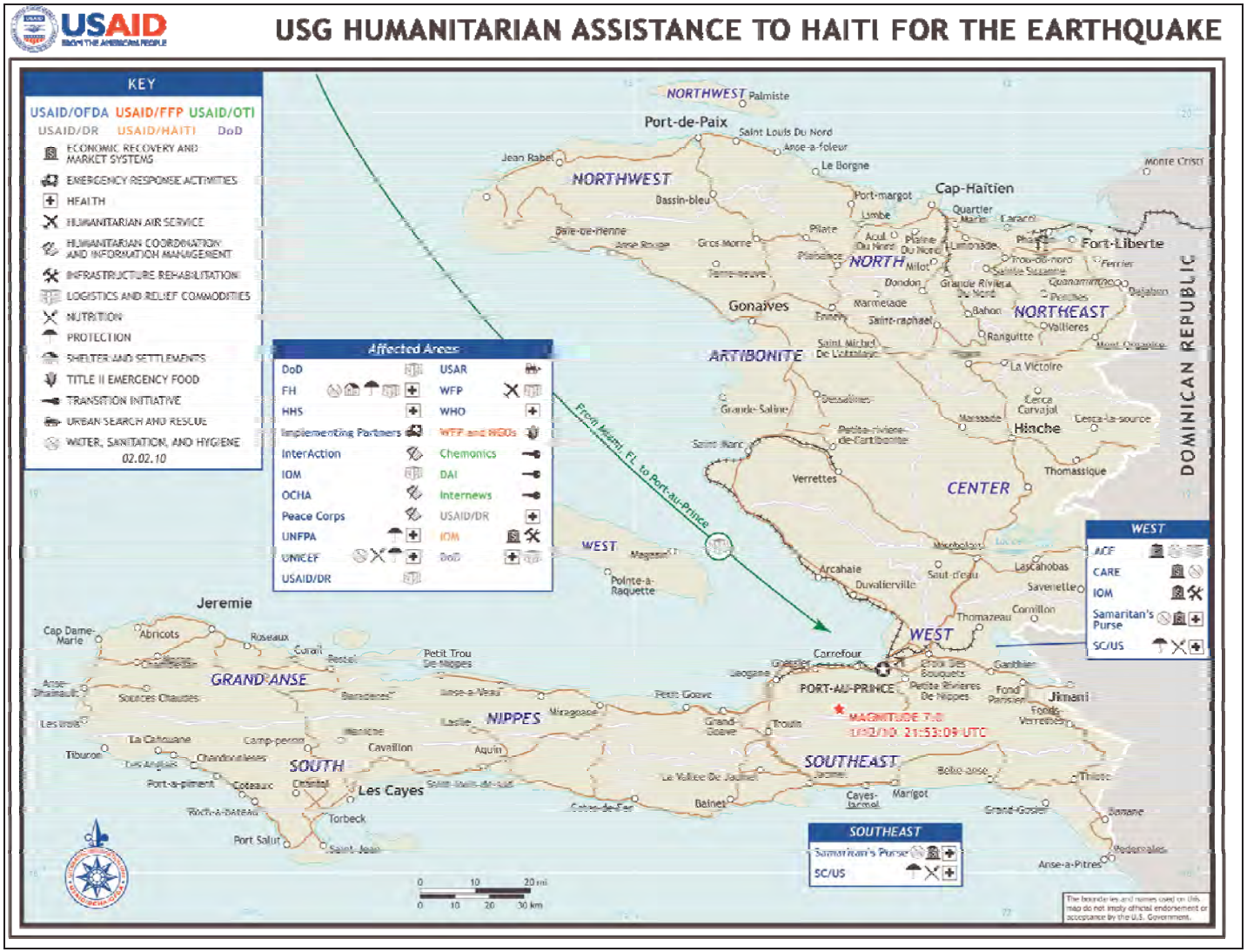
Appendix B. Haiti Population Movement

Figure B-1. Movement Out of Port-au-Prince



Appendix C. U.S. Earthquake Assistance to Haiti

Figure C-1. USG Humanitarian Assistance



Appendix D. The U.S. Government Emergency Response Mechanism for International Disasters

The United States is generally a leader and major contributor to relief efforts in response to humanitarian disasters.[66] The President has broad authority to provide emergency assistance for foreign disasters and the U.S. government provides disaster assistance through several U.S. agencies. The very nature of humanitarian disasters—the need to respond quickly in order to save lives and provide relief—has resulted in a rather unrestricted definition of what this type of assistance consists of at both a policy and an operational level. While humanitarian assistance is assumed to provide for urgent food, shelter, and medical needs, the agencies within the U.S. government providing this support typically expand or contract the definition in response to circumstances. Funds may be used for U.S. agencies to deliver services or to provide grants to international organizations (IOs), international governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private or religious voluntary organizations (PVOs). The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the U.S. government agency charged with coordinating U.S. government and private sector assistance. It also coordinates with international organizations, the governments of countries suffering disasters, and other governments.

The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) in USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) provides immediate relief materials and personnel, many of whom are already abroad on mission. It is responsible for providing non-food humanitarian assistance and can quickly assemble Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) to assess conditions. OFDA has wide authority to borrow funds, equipment, and personnel from other parts of USAID and other federal agencies. USAID has two other offices that administer U.S. humanitarian aid: Food For Peace (FFP) and the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). USAID administers emergency food aid under FFP (Title II of P.L. 480) and provides relief and development food aid that does not have to be repaid. OTI provides post-disaster transition assistance, which includes mainly short-term peace and democratization projects with some attention to humanitarian elements but not emergency relief.

The Department of Defense (DOD) Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funds three Dodd humanitarian programs: the Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP), Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program, and Foreign Disaster Relief and Emergency Response (FDR/ER). OHDACA provides humanitarian support to stabilize emergency situations and deals with a range of tasks including providing food, shelter and supplies, and medical evacuations. In addition the President has the authority to draw down defense equipment and direct military personnel to respond to disasters. The President may also use the Denton program to provide space-available transportation on military aircraft and ships to private donors who wish to transport humanitarian goods and equipment in response to a disaster.[67]

Generally, OFDA provides emergency assistance for 30 to 90 days after a disaster. The same is true for Department of Defense humanitarian assistance. After the initial emergency is over,

[66] For more information, see CRS Report RL33769, *International Crises and Disasters: U.S. Humanitarian Assistance, Budget Trends, and Issues for Congress*, by Rhoda Margesson.

[67] Section 402 of Title 10, named after former Senator Jeremiah Denton, authorizes shipment of privately donated humanitarian goods on U.S. military aircraft provided there is space and they are certified as appropriate for the disaster by USAID/OFDA. The goods can be bumped from the transport if other U.S. government aid must be transported.

assistance is provided through other channels, such as the regular country development programs of USAID.

The State Department also administers programs for humanitarian relief with a focus on refugees and the displaced. The Emergency Refugee and Migration Account (ERMA) is a contingency fund that provides wide latitude to the President in responding to refugee emergencies. Assistance to address emergencies lasting more than a year comes out of the regular Migration and Refugee Account (MRA) through the Population, Migration and Refugees (PRM) bureau. PRM assists refugees worldwide, conflict victims, and populations of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), often extended to include internally displaced people (IDPs). Humanitarian assistance includes a range of services from basic needs to community services.

Appendix E. Operation Unified Response: U.S. Military Units Participating

Major Commands

U.S. Southern Command http://www.southcom.mil/appssc/index.php

U.S. Air Mobility Command http://www.amc.af.mil

U.S. Air Force Special Operations Command http://www.afsoc.af.mil/

U.S. Navy Expeditionary Combat Command http://www.necc.navy.mil

Ground Units

82nd Airborne Division Brigade Combat Team http://www.bragg.army.mil/82DV/

22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit http://www.lejeune.usmc.mil/22ndMEU/

24th Marine Expeditionary Unit http://www.facebook.com/24thMEU

Naval Units

USNS PFC Dewayne Williams, 1st Lt Jack Lummus – Roll-On/Roll-Off Container Ships

SS Cape May – Heavy-lift ship

SS Gopher State – Crane ship

MV Huakai—High-speed ferry

USNS Sumner– Oceanographic survey ship

USS Nassau, USS Bataan – Amphibious assault ships

USS Ashland, USS Gunston Hall, USS Fort McHenry, USS Carter Hall – Dock landing ships

USS Mesa Verde – Amphibious transport dock ship

USNS Comfort – Hospital ship

USNS Grasp – Salvage ship

USNS Big Horn – Fleet replenishment Oiler

USS Higgins – Frigate

USS Underwood – Destroyer

USS Normandy– Guided-missile cruiser

USNS Sacagawea – Dry-cargo ship

6 U.S. Coast Guard cutters

Appendix F. Donor Contributions and Pledges to Haiti in Response to the January 12, 2010, Earthquake

Country/Agency Donor	Monetary Pledge (USD)	In-kind Support Pledge
Algeria	$1,000,000	
Antigua and Barbuda	$37,037	
Argentina		medical equipment and relief supplies
Australia	$13,489,209	
Austria	$1,010,100	400 tents and first aid equipment
Bahrain	$1,000,000	disaster relief team
Bangladesh		medical team
Belgium	$2,234,126	search and rescue team, search dogs, medical team, field hospital, water purification system
Bolivia		food and blood
Bosnia & Herzegovina	$73,780	
Botswana	$128,100	
Brazil	$5,535,730	Air Force sent six flights with personnel, food and water, medications, emergency portable hospital. 50-member rescue team, rescue dogs
Bulgaria	$101,010	One and a half tons of humanitarian aid consisting of tents, blankets and bedding; 5-member medical team
Cambodia	$50,000	
Canada	$79,359,483	search and rescue team, medical personnel, engineers, helicopters, supplies and equipment, two navy ships and 500 Canadian troops
Chile		15 metric tons of food and medicines, 61-member search-and rescue team
China	$9,213,535	60-member search-and-rescue team , 43-member medical staff, medicines and medical equipment, power generators, water purifying machines, 500 tents, clothing
Colombia	$50,000	231 personnel of search and rescue teams and health professionals; 21 trained dogs; 398 tons of humanitarian supplies and consignments of a military hospital, medication, medical supplies and equipment, food, water, water purifiers, sanitation supplies, vehicles, communication devices and search and rescue equipment
Costa Rica		engineers, health care workers, doctors, and disaster experts
Croatia	$491,660	
Cuba		60 doctors added to 400 medical staff already in Haiti
Cyprus	$144,300	

Country/Agency Donor	Monetary Pledge (USD)	In-kind Support Pledge
Czech Republic	$1,139,451	
Denmark	$16,288,032	
Dominican Republic		food and water, rescue crews; 20 technicians to help re-establish telecommunications, 12 disaster management specialists, 46 doctors, 8 mobile clinics, 8 ambulances, 100 units of heavy construction equipment, transportation of humanitarian aid and injured victims; 28 mobile kitchens
Ecuador		search and rescue team, 5 tons of food
Egypt		medical supplies and personnel
El Salvador		12-member search and rescue team
Estonia	$356,421	
Finland	$8,005,606	two IT experts and IT module
France	$33,844,153	search and rescue teams, search dogs, three military transport helicopters, 130 tons of aid supplies, and troops, field hospital, medical personnel and medical supplies
Gabon	$1,000,000	
Georgia		15-member rescue team, 5 doctors, 40 tons of emergency supplies
Germany	$11,745,213	
Ghana	$3,000,000	
Greece	$288,600	team of physicians and healthcare professionals, rescue team, Hellenic Aid officials, pharmaceuticals
Grenada	$100,000	
Guyana	$1,893,000	
Guatemala		rescue team
Hungary		7 rescue and medical teams; medical supplies
Iceland	$56,000	35-member search and rescue team
India	$1,000,000	
Indonesia	$1,700,000	humanitarian workers (doctors, rescuers, electricity technicians, construction and telecommunication experts); tents, medicine, food, baby and children kits, one ambulance, one truck, and water purifying tool
Iran		30 tones of aid including food, tents, medicine
Ireland	2,829,551	120 tons of emergency humanitarian aid and emergency supplies; Irish Aid Rapid Response Corps members
Israel		delegation which includes rescue forces, 40 doctors,24 nurses and representatives of the IDF Medical Corps to set up a hospital
Italy	9,302,037	interforce military contingent; Engineering Task Force consisting of 185 units equipped with: trucks, heavy tow trucks, containers, cranes, tank trucks, illuminated tower trailers, and a kitchen trailer; medical personnel of 37 doctors and nurses, 12 nurses; blankets, tents, beds

Country/Agency Donor	Monetary Pledge (USD)	In-kind Support Pledge
Jamaica		rescue teams
Japan	$25,744,798	team of 100 members (of whom about 40 are medical professionals), engineering unit, emergency relief goods
Jordan		12-bed military hospital; dispatched two planes carrying a mobile field hospital, rescue team, doctors and six tons of aid supplies that include food, medicine and clothing
Korea, Republic of	$900,000	relief goods; search and rescue teams and medical teams; 217 personnel for MINUSTAH
Kuwait	$2,000,000	100 tons of food, medical supplies, tents and blankets
Lebanon		25 tons of tents, 3 tons of medicine, vaccines and other supplies; sent aid workers to help in relief effort
Liberia	$50,000	
Lithuania	$20,896	
Luxembourg	$1,731,600	search and rescue team and dogs, six civil protection technical staff with localization material
Malta	$202,020	emergency assistance
Mauritius	$500,000	
Mexico		202-member rescue team, rescue equipment, 1,600 tons of emergency relief items
Monaco	$144,000	
Montenegro	$72,150	
Morocco	$1,000,000	medical and pharmaceutical products
Netherlands	$ 4,329,004	60-member team with sniffer dogs
New Zealand	$1,022,497	
Nicaragua		special brigade to repair electric power lines; 31 military doctors of the Humanitarian Rescue Unit (URH) and humanitarian aid
Nigeria	$1,500,000	
Norway	$25,303,291	tents and water equipment, staff support to UN
Panama		15 tons of food and other relief items, 10,000 bags of food, 45,000 pounds of food donated by the people of Panama, 21 rescue workers and 4 search dogs, 3 forensic doctors, 2 diplomats, 1 volunteer and 6 journalists
Paraguay		5,000 kilos of food; 400 blankets; 13 volunteers
Peru		54 tons of food and medicine
Philippines	$50,000	medical team
Poland	$2,031,169	54 rescuers and trained dogs, 4 tons of equipment; food and medical supplies, medicines (first aid items), blood and blood plasma, blankets, water

Country/Agency Donor	Monetary Pledge (USD)	In-kind Support Pledge
Portugal	$ 1,443,001	multidisciplinary team of 30 persons equipped to set a shelter camp for around 400 persons and provide medical care services, including small surgeries; provision of camping gear, tents, camp beds, medical supplies, generators, bed sheets, blankets, hygiene kits and kitchen supplies
Qatar		aircraft loaded with 50 tons of urgent relief materials; rescue team of 26 members and to set up field hospital
Romania	$72,150	
Russia	$5,700,000	100 tons of emergency relief, mobile air hospital, SAR team deployed, including medical personnel (psychological support)
Saint Lucia	$185,185	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	$ 100,000	
Saudi Arabia	$50,000,000	
Senegal	$1,000,000	
Sierra Leone	$100,000	
Singapore	$50,000	
Slovakia	$324,675	field hospital, medical unit consists of 17 personnel/paramedics, 3 tons of medical/first aid items; 2 tons of relief materials of 15 tents, 58 sleeping bags, 58 beds and 58 blankets
Slovenia	$173,160	
South Africa		rescue teams of medical staff and engineers; 10 tons of search and rescue equipments and medical supplies
South Korea		emergency relief workers and supplies
Spain	$45,493,628	A team of 40 experts in rescue operations and dogs; team of doctors and health specialists, medical equipment, humanitarian aid (tents, blankets, medical kits, water and sanitation material, etc.)
Suriname	$1,000,000	
Sweden	$24,038,800	
Switzerland	$8,932,039	dispatched an inter-disciplinary expert team (7 persons) to carry out a needs-assessment and a second team with 10 experts in the fields of water and sanitation, health and shelter; goods and transport contribution
Syrian Arab Republic		30 tons of humanitarian aid
Taiwan	$1,165,078	rescue team; medical team dispatched by MND; six tons of medical supplies
Thailand	$120,000	
Trinidad and Tobago	$1,000,000	relief aid
Tunisia	$1,000,000	

Country/Agency Donor	Monetary Pledge (USD)	In-kind Support Pledge
Turkey	$2,000,000	field hospital, 2 healthcare survey unit, medical unit (17 personnel/paramedics) and 10 tons of medical/first aid items, 20 tons of relief material consisting 200 tents, 2000 blankets, 145 set of kitchen materials, 1000 plastic bags for corps and 3 relief personnel, 1.5 tones of logistic equipment including food and cloths, 10 search and rescue team of AKUT Association
Turkmenistan	$500,000	
United Arab Emirates	$3,100,938	assessment team and 77 tons of medical supplies and assorted food items, transport contribution; delegation together with 100 tons of medical supplies and personnel, tents and blankets from Abu Dhabi, UAE to the RCA team on the ground in Dominican Republic to deliver into Haiti (channeled through the UAE Red Crescent Society)
United Kingdom	$33,070,138	64-strong UK search and rescue team with heavy lifting equipment
United States	$425,523,748	teams including up to 72 people, six search and rescue dogs and up to 48 tons of rescue equipment; USAID disaster experts who will help assess the situation in Haiti
Uruguay		rescue team of 5 military staff and 5 specialized canines
Venezuela		616 tons emergency relief, establishment of shipping and air corridor, medical and SAR teams; 116 tons of special machinery for reconstruction; In addition, the Venezuelan government provided food, non-food items, medicines and fuel and transported SAR teams on six flights (total 107.5 tons)
European Union	$4,76,190,475	ECHO decisions for short and long-term rehabilitation, restoration of government capacity, emergency relief, food aid
Inter-American Development Bank	$200,000	Immediate emergency aid to help Haiti deal with the devastating earthquake (to provide food, potable water, medicines and temporary shelter to victims of natural disasters)
Pan American Development Foundation		shelter kits with tents, tarps, water purification tables; food; medical supplies; family tool kits, including shovels; telecommunications equipment
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and World Health Organization (WHO)	$16,420,804	12-member team of health and logistics experts, including specialists in mass casualty management, coordination of emergency health response and the management of dead bodies;10 trauma kits, emergency assistance, medicine and medical supplies, 4 Interagency Emergency Health Kits; reactivation of Basic Health Services
United Nations (CERF)	$24,285,115	CERF Rapid Response Grants for emergency telecommunications, food assistance, NFI assistance to vulnerable victims, access to safe water, humanitarian services, rubble removal/cash-for-work, restoration of food production

Country/Agency Donor	Monetary Pledge (USD)	In-kind Support Pledge
United Nations World Food Program		86 metric tons of ready-to-eat meals and high energy biscuits to feed 30,000 for up to 7 days; first aid kits and satellite phones for Rapid Response Teams; seven logistics staff and three telecommunications staff to help support relief efforts through the activation of the Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters; two staff counselors; deployment of EMERCOM Global Radius in support of UNDAC/OCHA operations in Haiti
World Bank	$100,000,000	Emergency grant funding to support recovery and reconstruction

Source: OCHA at http://www.reliefweb.int/fts, Factiva and LexisNexis.com news databases.

Prepared by Julissa Gomez-Granger, Information Research Specialist, Knowledge Services Group.

Appendix G. How to Search for or Report on Individuals in Haiti[68]

Regarding U.S. Citizens in Haiti

The U.S. Embassy in Port Au Prince has set up a task force at the Embassy which is taking calls as conditions permit. The Embassy is working to identify U.S. citizens in Haiti who need urgent assistance and to identify sources of emergency help. U.S. citizens in Haiti are urged to contact the Embassy via email (ACSPaP@state.gov) to request assistance. U.S. citizens in Haiti can call the Embassy's Consular Task Force at 509-2229-8942, 509-2229-8089, 509-2229-8322, or 509-2229-8672.

The Department of State has also created a task force to monitor the emergency. People in the United States or Canada with information or inquiries about U.S. citizens in Haiti may reach the Haiti Task Force at 888-407-4747, or by email at Haiti-Earthquake@state.gov. The Task Force phone number for those outside the United States and Canada is 202-501-4444.

In order to expedite requests for information about persons in Haiti, the following information is needed:

- full name
- date of birth
- citizenship
- time
- date
- place of last known location
- any contact information, such as a cell phone number or hotel/church number where the person could be reached
- the person's e-mail address
- passport information, if known

It is also important to provide the requestor's contact information, including phone numbers, relationship to the person about whom the inquiry is being made, and any special or emergency circumstances.

For additional information, the Department of State's Consular Affairs website at http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/pa/pa_haiti_info_number.html provides frequently updated information .

[68] Prepared by Anne Leland, Information Research Specialist, Knowledge Services Group.

According to the Voice of America (VOA), people wishing to contact someone in Haiti may record a message in English, Creole, or French, to be broadcast by VOA radio, by calling 202-205-9442, code 42.

The International Committee of the Red Cross also has a directory for missing and located persons in Haiti at http://www.familylinks.icrc.org/wfl/wfl_hti.nsf/bottin?openview.

Haitian Citizens in the U.S.

Haitian citizens in the U.S. trying to locate people in Haiti can register their names with the International Committee for the Red Cross at http://www.icrc.org/web/doc/siterfl0.nsf/htmlall/familylinks-haiti-eng?opendocument.

They can also call the Haitian Embassy in Washington, DC, at 202-332-4090, or the Haitian Consulate in New York City, 305-859-2003.

The Miami Herald provides a page to help families connect with family members at http://www.miamiherald.com/news/americas/haiti/connect/#vmix_media_id=9304036.[69]

Haitian citizens in the U.S. may also consult the directory on the International Committee of the Red Cross website for missing relatives, friends and colleagues at http://www.familylinks.icrc.org/wfl/wfl_hti.nsf/bottin?openview.

U.S. Citizens with Pending Adoption Cases in Haiti

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano has announced a humanitarian parole policy for two categories of Haitian children in the process of being adopted by American citizens. This policy is explained at http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/menuitem.5af9bb95919f35e66f614176543f6d1a/?vgnextoid=9c22546ade146210VgnVCM100000082ca60aRCRD&vgnextchannel=68439c7755cb9010VgnVCM10000045f3d6a1RCRD.

U.S. citizens with adoptions pending should send detailed information to The U.S. Department of Homeland Security(USDHS)/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) at HaitianAdoptions@dhs.gov. This email address is intended only for submitting documents for pending adoption cases. Additional information may be found at the USCIS website at http://www.uscis.gov.

The U.S. Department of State has a dedicated website to Intercountry Adoptions at http://adoption.state.gov/news/children_affected_by_natural_disasters_conflict.html. The Department of State also hosts a dedicated blog about Intercountry Adoptions at http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/haiti_earthquake_and_intercountry_adoption. They have also established an email address for questions at AskCI@state.gov.

[69] Liz Heron, "Web Sites Offer Help for Reuniting Families Separated by Quake," *The Washington Post*, January 15, 2010, p. A9.

The following information will need to be included in any inquiries addressed to either the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of State:

- Subject Line: "Haitian Adoption Information"
- Full name and contact information (including e-mail address) of parents
- Full name(s) of child(ren)
- Date(s) of birth of child(ren) (if possible)
- A brief summary of the status of the case
- Name and contact information for the orphanage

For more information on the U.S. Government's response to Haiti's most vulnerable children, people may contact HaitianChildrenUSAID@usaid.gov or (202) 712-0550.

Appendix H. How to Contribute to Relief Efforts[70]

How to Make Donations

According to Inter Action and other relief agencies, the best way to help is to donate financially to organizations responding to a disaster. Cash allows relief professionals to procure exactly what is needed in a disaster situation and ensure that donations are culturally, dietetically, and environmentally appropriate. Cash donations do not use up other scarce resources, such as transportation, staff time or warehouse space. As needed, cash can also be transferred quickly to where it is needed, helping bolster the economy of the disaster-stricken region.[71]

The White House suggests that those wishing to make a donation to relief efforts may contribute online through ClintonBushHaitiFund.org., or Text "QUAKE" to 20222 to charge a $10 donation to the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund (the donation will be added to your cell phone bill); or, text "HAITI" to 90999, and $10 will be given automatically to the Red Cross, charged to your cell phone bill. Those wishing to donate may also visit InterAction at http://www.interaction.org to contribute to other non-governmental organizations.

The Department of State suggests that those who have significant in-kind contributions to make, such as a plane, a cargo ship, a team of doctors, portable generators, or large-scale water purification equipment go to http://www.usaid.gov/helphaiti/.

USAID, through the non-profit organization, Aidmatrix Foundation, Inc., at http://www.aidmatrixnetwork.org/fema/PublicPortal/ListOfNeeds.aspx?PortalID=133 provides a searchable database to connect donors with needs. The lists of needs may be filtered by category, NGO, or item description. A second option allows the donor to submit details of in-kind donations, and Aidmatrix will use the information to confirm the need with an NGO.

Volunteer Opportunities

People who wish to provide assistance or expertise in Haiti are asked to contact the Center for International Disaster Information at http://www.cidi.org/incident/haiti-10a/. The Center, operated under a grant from the United States Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, has established a dedicated page to coordinate Haiti support.

[70] Prepared by Anne Leland, Information Research Specialist, Knowledge Services Group.

[71] Inter Action at http://www.interaction.org/how-help.

Appendix I. Links for Further Information[72]

U.S. Government Agencies

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

http://www.usaid.gov/helphaiti/

USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Haiti for the Earthquake and Earthquake Affected Areas Maps

http://www.usaid.gov/helphaiti/documents/01.29.10-USAID-DCHAHaitiEarthquakeMapbook17.pdf

U.S. Department of Defense

http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2010/0110_haiti/

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

http://www.hhs.gov/disasters/emergency/naturaldisasters/earthquake/haiti/index.html

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1263861907258.shtm

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Lists of Needs

http://www.aidmatrixnetwork.org/fema/PublicPortal/ListOfNeeds.aspx?PortalID=133

U.S. Department of State

http://www.state.gov/p/wha/ci/ha/index.htm

U.S. Department of State Embassy, Port-au-Prince

http://haiti.usembassy.gov/

U.S. Geological Survey

[72] Prepared by Anne Leland, Information Research Specialist, Knowledge Services Group.

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqinthenews/2010/us2010rja6/#details, and

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/

White House: Help for Haiti

http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/01/13/help-haiti

Other Resources

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

http://www.caricom.org/jsp/pressreleases/pres04_10.jsp?null&prnf=1

Center for International Disaster Information (CIDI)

http://www.cidi.org/news/haiti-quake.htm

Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI)

http://www.eqclearinghouse.org/20100112-haiti/

European Commission for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm

Information on the Haitian Earthquake

Haiti Earthquake Damage Map

http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/0573522688593A18C12576AA00483368/$File/100112_07.45NYT_Haiti_Epicenter.pdf?OpenElement

Haiti Earthquake Epicentre Map

http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/4E193026CC1680C7052576AA00125CF6/$File/EQ-2010-000009-HTI_0112.pdf?OpenElement

Haiti Earthquake Intensity Map

http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullmaps_am.nsf/luFullMap/A4228B2905DCFFE6C12576AB0028581B/$File/map.pdf?OpenElement

Inter Action/Haiti Earthquake Humanitarian Emergency

http://www.interaction.org/article/interaction-members-respond-earthquake-haiti

Inter American Development Bank

http://www.iadb.org/haiti/index.cfm?lang=en&id=6407

International Monetary Fund

http://www.imf.org/external/country/hti/index.htm

Organization of American States: Pan American Disaster Foundation

http://www.panamericanrelief.org/

Pan American Health Organization

http://new.paho.org/disasters/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1088&Itemid=1

Red Cross Movement

The American Red Cross:

http://www.redcross.org

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

http://www.ifrc.org

The Haitian Red Cross

http://www.ifrc.org/address/ht.asp

The International Committee of the Red Cross

http://www.icrc.org and http://www.familylinks.icrc.org/WFL_HTI.NSF/Bottin?OpenView

Relief Web Funding and Appeals

http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/pageloader.aspx?page=search-reporting_display&CQ=cq210110172333czMjdQ2CDB

United Nations

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

http://www.unicef.org/index.php

United Nations Habitat

http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=7780&catid=5&typeid=6&subMenuId=0

United Nations News Center

http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=91&Body=Haiti&Body1=

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/

United Nations World Food Program (WFP)

http://www.wfp.org/stories/haiti-wfp-bring-food-devastating-quake

World Bank

http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/LACEXT/
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http://www.who.int/hac/crises/hti/en/index.html

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