KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 14, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and lead non-governmental organizations (NGOs) completed phase two food distributions in Port-au-Prince. According to WFP, phase two food distributions reached more than 2.1 million beneficiaries.

- As of April 14, humanitarian agencies had installed nine USAID/OFDA-provided mobile light towers in three priority spontaneous settlement sites in Port-au-Prince, including five lights in Ancien Aéroport, three lights in Corail Cesselesse, and one light in Terrain Accra, according to the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART). An additional six USAID/OFDA-provided mobile light towers are planned for installation in the Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48 spontaneous settlement.

- As of April 14, the Project Management Coordination Cell (PMCC) reported the relocation of 896 individuals from Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48 spontaneous settlement site to Corail Cesselesse resettlement site. Additional information from a USAID/DART assessment of both settlement sites and the resettlement process follows below.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

| Estimated Deaths | 230,000¹ | GoH² – February 15 |
| People Displaced in Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area | 700,000 | GoH – January 31 |
| Estimated People Departing Port-au-Prince | 597,801 | GoH – February 22 |
| Estimated Affected Population | 3 million | U.N. – January 15 |

CURRENT SITUATION

- Figures from the latest Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) survey identified more than 2.1 million displaced individuals residing in more than 1,300 spontaneous settlements throughout Haiti. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) notes that the significant increase over previous displacement estimates could result from returns to Port-au-Prince for the reopening of schools and relocation to settlements to receive assistance. IOM has attempted to cross-check settlement population figures where possible; however, estimates retain a significant margin of error.

- As of April 14, IOM has registered more than 200,000 displaced persons, with registrations ongoing in the largest settlements in Port-au-Prince. Following the completion of registration in Port-au-Prince settlements, IOM plans to work with NGOs to register displaced persons residing in settlements outside the capital.

- On April 14, a USAID/DART field officer visited Carrefour municipality, West Department, to meet with USAID/OFDA-funded partner the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). ADRA is currently managing a spontaneous settlement of between 15,000 and 20,000 people near the Adventist University. Approximately 200 families have expressed a willingness to return to houses, but noted fears of returning due to

¹ Death estimates vary.
² Government of Haiti (GoH)
³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)
⁴ USAID’s Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI)
⁵ USAID/Dominican Republic (USAID/DR)
⁶ U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)
possible structural damage. ADRA noted that engineers plan to assess the habitability of houses in the area in coming days.

- ADRA also plans to provide transitional shelters to approximately 500 households by the end of June. To construct the shelters, ADRA currently supports a cash-for-work program consisting of 15 three-person teams with the capacity to build three shelters per week.

**Shelter and Settlements**

- According to the U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS), GoH Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) engineers had conducted habitability assessments of more than 32,000 structures as of April 13. Of the total, the MoPW engineers determined that 44 percent of assessed structures are safe for habitation, more than 32 percent could be made safe with repairs, and nearly 24 percent are unsafe and require demolition. According to the PMCC, habitability assessments commenced in areas of origin for displaced persons residing in Bourdon Valley spontaneous settlement on April 14.

- According to the PMCC, of the four spontaneous settlements requiring immediate mitigation efforts, approximately 50 percent of mitigation work is complete in Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48 and 80 percent of mitigation work is complete in Bo Marche. Mitigation work has not yet commenced in Centre Tapis Vert and Camp 14.

- On April 14, USAID/DART staff members visited the Ancien Aéroport spontaneous settlement and the Flag Pole relocation sites. According to IOM, approximately 520 individuals require relocation from the Ancien Aéroport spontaneous settlement site. Relief agencies plan to conduct an information campaign and registrations in the site in the coming days in preparation for relocation to the adjacent Flag Pole resettlement site from April 19 to 22.

- As of April 13, Shelter Cluster partners reported reaching 96 percent of the target population requiring shelter assistance with two pieces of plastic sheeting per household or comparable shelter materials. The USAID/OFDA shelter advisor notes that relief agencies have reached approximately 100 percent of the target population with some form of emergency shelter assistance. Coverage estimates differ due to distributions outside of Shelter Cluster reporting.

- As of April 13, Shelter Cluster partners had completed more than 150 transitional shelters in earthquake-affected areas. In the coming months, Shelter Cluster partners plan to provide nearly 120,000 transitional shelters to earthquake-affected families.

- USAID staff observed preparations at the Flag Pole relocation site, including installation of tents and mobile lights at the center of the site and ongoing latrine construction.

- At the Ancien Aéroport spontaneous settlement, USAID staff observed U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSMA) patrols and U.S. Military Joint Task Force–Haiti (JTF–H) personnel providing security for a gravel distribution cash-for-work project. USAID staff noted that water points were operating throughout the camp and latrines were in good condition, with no lines observed.

- During an April 15 visit to Tabarre ISSA resettlement site, USAID/DART staff noted a number of solar-powered lights installed throughout the settlement and ongoing preparations for the arrival of residents, including installation of tents, water bladders, and latrines. Settlement management staff noted that men and women’s latrines at the site will be placed 1 to 1.5 meters apart and will colored differently to distinguish them. Relief agencies also noted that five latrines will be accessible to persons with disabilities. USAID/DART protection officers noted that the latrines at the site were placed in a central area that will be lit by solar-powered lights.

**Assessment of Resettlement from Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48 to Corail Cesselesse**

- According to USAID/DART staff discussions with relief agencies in Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48, families departing the site on April 10 received little advance notice of the relocations. According to NGOs working in Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48 settlement, families that registered on April 9 reported having received a phone call during the night informing them that they would be moved to Corail Cesselesse the following morning.

- USAID/DART staff noted a line of individuals in a separate location registering with IOM for relocation to Corail Cesselesse. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) staff noted that people register two days in advance of transport to the new site. According to an April 11 JTF–H report, approximately 4,500 displaced individuals have registered to move.

- During the visit, USAID/DART staff observed an information kiosk in the settlement providing information on relocations to Corail Cesselesse. USAID/DART staff noted a small crowd of people gathered around the kiosk, looking at and discussing a poster depicting the resettlement process. According to the PMCC, volunteers are currently operating 15 information kiosks in Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48, disseminating information on the movement process, as well as options to return to habitable houses.
However, USAID/DART staff noted limited information regarding other relocation options available at the site. According to USAID/DART staff, NGO reports suggest that people want to return to houses or move to other parts of Haiti but require assistance, such as materials to repair houses, transportation, and cash, to do so.

NGOs also noted that populations residing in Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48 expressed concern regarding educational opportunities in Corail Cesselesse, noting that only a primary school is planned for the site and highlighting the prohibitive cost of transporting children back to schools in Delmas neighborhood.

While some representatives from the settlement had visited Corail Cesselesse prior to the move, USAID/DART staff noted limited community mobilization and consultation in the relocation process, resulting in inadequate communication regarding relocation options.

USAID/DART staff also visited the Corail Cesselesse site, noting that the settlement was neatly organized, with individual plots demarcated. Volunteers accompanied relocated individuals and assisted families in setting up large tents.

USAID/DART staff observed ongoing construction of latrines and bathing areas, with some completed facilities. The USAID/DART protection advisors noted that latrines were located on a platform, possibly limiting access for young children, the elderly, or people with disabilities. USAID/DART protection advisors also noted that latrines and bathing facilities were located on the perimeter of the camp and were not segregated or marked separately for men and women.

USAID/DART staff observed several individuals residing in spontaneous settlements surrounding the Corail Cesselesse site. According to IOM, the number of people residing in temporary structures in the vicinity of Corail Cesselesse has increased in recent days, potentially due to individuals seeking access to services.

Protection

As of April 13, relief agencies had facilitated the movement of nearly 560 people from the Pétion-Ville Club/Golf Delmas 48 spontaneous settlement to the Corail Cesselesse relocation site.

On April 13, Protection Cluster protection monitors recommended that future population movement planning allow a longer period of community outreach and information sharing prior to the beginning of registrations. In addition, planning a longer period between registration and movement could facilitate assistance for vulnerable persons and enable households to better prepare for relocations.

On April 13, the USAID/DART protection advisors met with USAID/OFDA partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) protection staff conducting an information campaign for displaced persons in the Bourdon Valley area. IRC protection staff are visiting households in the Bourdon Valley spontaneous settlement to share information regarding the reasons for population relocation, relocation options and incentive packages, and information about the location, layout, and services available in the Tabarre ISSA resettlement site. IRC protection staff are also collecting information and impressions about vulnerable groups within the settlement population and protection concerns for consideration during the registration and movement process.

Emergency Food Assistance

From April 7 to 9, an officer from USAID/FFP and USAID/Haiti staff visited Les Cayes, South Department, to meet with USAID/FFP partners WFP and CRS and assess food aid pre-positioning facilities in anticipation of the rainy and hurricane seasons, beginning in May and June, respectively.

According to USAID/FFP officer discussions with WFP staff, approximately 110,000 earthquake-affected individuals have sought shelter in South Department, the majority of whom reside with host families. According to informal discussions with beneficiaries and project staff, many locations in South Department are experiencing unusually dry conditions, potentially affecting beans, maize, peanut, and other crop production.

In Grand Anse and Nippes Departments, WFP highlighted school feeding as the top priority. WFP is currently conducting an assessment of public schools in the two departments and plans to implement school feeding in schools with adequate water and sanitation facilities, as well as a high concentration of children displaced from earthquake-affected areas.

WFP plans to conduct at least 18 cash-for-work (CFW) and food-for-work (FFW) projects, one in each of the 18 communes in South Department, targeting approximately 5,000 men and women over a three-month period. According to WFP, local officials throughout the department plan to identify priority needs for the activities, such as rehabilitation of irrigation systems and secondary and farm-to-market roads, to support agricultural production and markets.

In addition, CRS plans to initiate 20 CFW and FFW projects in South, Nippes, and Grand Anse departments with USAID support. CRS activities target displaced individuals and host families over a six- to nine-month period. To encourage displaced persons to remain in non earthquake-affected areas, CRS anticipates incorporating beneficiaries into longer-term livelihoods strategies.

According to CRS, the displaced persons may not remain in rural areas in the long-term due to lack of schools and inadequate economic opportunities due to limited income-generating agricultural options.
U.S. GOVERNMENT (USG) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On January 13, U.S. Ambassador to Haiti Kenneth H. Merten declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake. To date, USAID has contributed more than $574 million in earthquake response funding, including nearly $373 million from USAID/OFDA, $110 million from USAID/FFP, $35 million from USAID/OTI, more than $53 million from USAID/Haiti, and $3 million from USAID/DR. In total, the USG has contributed more than $1 billion in earthquake response funding for Haiti to date.
- On January 12, USAID/OFDA activated a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the USAID/DART that deployed to Haiti early on January 13 to assess humanitarian conditions and coordinate activities with the humanitarian community. While the RMT demobilized on February 28, the USAID/DART continues to assess and identify humanitarian needs and coordinate delivery of emergency relief supplies to Port-au-Prince and other earthquake-affected areas.
- As of April 16, DoD’s estimated cost for the Haiti earthquake relief effort was $457 million. DoD has been supporting humanitarian efforts through transportation of USG personnel and relief commodities into Haiti, as well as the provision of health and medical services.

### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR THE EARTHQUAKE

**FY 2010**

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<th>Implementing Partner</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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### Petits Frères et Soeurs (PFS)

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### TOTAL USAID/HAITI

**USAID/DR ASSISTANCE**

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### TOTAL USAID/DR

**DOD ASSISTANCE**

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### TOTAL DOD

### FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DATE

| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR THE EARTHQUAKE | $574,567,236 |
| TOTAL DOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR THE EARTHQUAKE | $457,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND DOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR THE EARTHQUAKE | $1,031,567,236 |

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**PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Haiti may be available at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int) and [www.usaid.gov/haiti](http://www.usaid.gov/haiti).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

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1. USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 16, 2010.
2. Estimated value of food assistance.

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