

HAITI: HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENT KEY FINDINGS No.1 22 March 2010

Title: Haiti Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)

Assessment Date(s): 5 Feb – 12 Feb

Release Date: 8 March 2010

Organisation(s): CNSA (Coordination Nationale de la Securite Alimentaire), ACF, Oxfam, FewsNet, WFP, FAO

Location: 118 sites (camps and non-camps) in Petionville, Delmas, Tabarre, Cite Soleil, Grand Goave, Croix-des-Bpouquets, Carrefour, Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Gressier, Jacmel, and Petit Goave
Report Available : www.wfp.org/food-security and www.csnahaiti.org

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- 32% of households had poor or borderline food consumption
- 20% of households found to have unsustainable coping strategies and/ or livelihoods
- **52% of households found to be food insecure (translated to pop. 1,280,000 people), with the most insecure people living in large camps (69%)**

Food Insecurity by Geographic Strata			
Geographic strata (camp/ non-camp)	Total Population	% of Food Insecure HH	# of food insecure people
S1 (PaP, Delmas, Carrefour)	1,285,000	50%	638,000
S2 (Gressier, Léogane)	160,000	57%	91,000
S3 (Petit Goave, Jacmel)	244,000	52%	126,000
S4 (Pétionville, Tabarre)	344,000	55%	190,000
S5 (Cité Soleil)	180,000	52%	93,000
S6 (Grand Goave, Croix des Bouquets)	262,000	54%	143,000
TOTAL	2,473,000	52%	1,281,000

- Households sleeping outside their neighbourhoods of origin are food insecure (72%)
- The most food insecure livelihoods include those that rely in unskilled labor and social assistance

for revenue, and those that have currently no source of revenue.

- Households with partially or completely destroyed homes are likely to be food insecure.
- Many households in the areas directly affected, as well as the areas hosting IDPs were chronically food insecure prior to the earthquake. These households have sunk into further food insecurity.
- Female headed households are more food insecure than male headed households (60% vs 45%)

Food Insecurity in Urban and Rural Camps			
Camp only Strata (assuming 20% live in camps)	Total Population (Camps)	% of Food Insecure HH	# of food insecure people
C1- Camps in the metropolitan area	476,000	70%	333,000
C2- Camps outside the metropolitan area	176,000	67%	118,000
TOTAL	652,000	69%	450,000

- 6% of children 6 – 59 months have a MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference) <125mm (moderate and severe wasting)
- 1.3% of children 6 – 59 months have a MUAC <115m (severe wasting). This is comparable or slightly higher than the situation before the earthquake
- The low MUAC appears to be linked with having had diarrhea in the previous two weeks
- Food availability of markets has been disrupted due to infrastructural damage to the ports and warehouses.
- Nationwide, basic food prices increased significantly immediately following the earthquake and have stabilized at a higher-level than pre-earthquake (imported rice is 25% more expensive than pre-earthquake levels in Port-au-Prince)

Title: Displacement Tracking Matrix

Assessment Date(s): (weekly)

Release Date: 16 March 2010

Organisation: CCCM Cluster (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

Location: 460 sites in Greater Port-au-Prince

Report Available :

<http://groups.google.com/group/cccmhaiti>

Contact : Patrice Quesada (pquesada@iom.int)

[The DTM records result of surveys and should be assessed in light of quantitative data from all CCCM

partners. The system will endeavour to integrate all information in the database to compare and highlight discrepancies from partners to provide an early warning system. It is hoped that through time, the DTM will collect quantitative indicators].

- For this first week, a total of 460 sites in Greater Port-au-Prince have been included in the displacement tracking results (outer areas will begin in the coming weeks). There are 16 priority sites out of 51 with over 5000 individuals with the smallest at 5,067 individuals and the largest being 119, 141 (22, 555 HH) at the Ancien Aeroport Militaire.
- The Ancien Aeroport Militaire is divided into 8 sub-sites. According to the matrix, these sub-sites do not have a camp management agency to date.
- The largest areas of population displacement are in Delmas 407,937 individuals (72,126 HH), Port-au-Prince 322,270 (54,237 HH), and Carrefour 175,249 (32,131 HH).

Table 1. Camp Management Agency Status in Priority Sites

	Camp Management Agency Presence	Total No. of Settlements	Coverage
CARREFOUR	2	18	11%
CITE SOLEIL	2	7	29%
DELMAS	16	31	52%
PETION-VILLE	4	5	80%
PORT-AU-PRINCE	25	33	76%
CROIX-DES-BOUQUES	0	1	0%
TABARRE	0	4	0%
Grand Total	49	99	49%

Title: Environmental Health/ WASH Assessment
 Assessment Date(s): 24 Feb – 4 Mar
 Release Date: 12 March 2010 (baseline Report)
 Organisation: IOM (Health Unit)
 Location: 21 priority sites in Port-au-Prince
 Contact: Felix Diesner(fdiesner@iom.int)

- **The average of people per latrine are 411 people/latrine, with ranges from 66,8 people/latrine to 941 people/latrine, with 33% (7/21) of the sites without any latrines**
- 86% (18/21) of the sites had regular water provision

- 86% (18/21) of the sites had regular health provision.
- 71% (6/21) of the sites report mosquitoes to be a problem, while only 9% (2/21) of the sites reported Malaria cases
- In the priority sites, a total of 4275 latrines is needed in order to assure 50 people/latrine, and a total of 10687 in order to assure Sphere standards
- 9% (2/21) of the sites have at least some improved ventilated pit latrines, 28% have some mobile toilets, while the rest of the sites are equipped with basic pit latrines
- 57% (8/14) of the sites with latrines have clean facilities, with only one site being able to provide hand washing facilities
- 23% (5/21) of the sites had have any health education activities, with 0% of the sites having health education signs
- 15% (3/21) of the sites have clear waste collection points while in the rest of the sites, waste can be found all over the sites
- 9% (2/21) of the sites exclusively use latrines, with 57% (12/21) partially using the latrines and 33% of the sites not using latrines at all. Reasons for that were (1) lack of latrines (2) Accessibility of latrines (3) Dirty latrines (4) Inappropriate latrines (not separated by gender, no sitting facilities, insufficient privacy)
- In 30% (6/21) of the sites, sexual violence was reported
- 95% (20/21) of the sites were found to have a committee with nearly half (47%) with a camp management agency

Title: Voices From the Shanties: A Post-Earthquake Rapid Assessment of Cite Soleil, Port-au-Prince
 Assessment Date(s): 1 Feb – 26 Feb
 Release Date: 19 March 2010
 Organisation: INURED (Interuniversity Institute for Research and Development)
 Location: Cite Solei, Port-au-Prince
 Report available at www.inured.org
 Contact: Louis Herns Marcelin (info@inured.org)

- In Cite Soleil, Less than 28% of respondents received aid from relief organisations at the time of the survey. Current aid distribution methods have been ineffective in reaching most people.
- Security presence at night-time in most areas of Cite Soleil is minimal. Approximately 14% of residents witnessed or experienced threats of

violence or actual attacks where they are living. Rape and other forms of violence are increasing because security forces in Cite Soleil are fragmented and ineffectual.

- The leading forms of violence experienced included beating (27%), fighting (24%), rape (20%), and theft (18%).
- “Sex for Food” trade is not uncommon in the relief camps where young women often have to negotiate sexually for shelter from rain and food aid.
- Survivors living in temporary encampments were displaced because:
 - 38% of their homes were completely destroyed
 - 59% of their homes suffered structural damage
- Less than 30% of the homeless survivors have been able to obtain tents for shelter due to prohibitive costs, forcing them to use discarded materials for makeshift housing.
- There is lack of sanitation (latrines), lack of follow-up medical care, lack of available medical services for women and girl rape victims, lack of in-depth psychosocial mental health care

Title: Education Rapid Joint Needs Assessment (RJNA)

Assessment Date(s): 22 Feb – 25 Feb
 Release Date: 19 March 2010
 Organisation: Ministry of Education (MENFP), Education Cluster
 Location: 240 sites in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Jacmel
 Report Available : One Response/ Haiti/ Education
 Contact : Lisa Bender (lisa.bender@gmail.com), Michelle Ringer (mringer@savechildren.org) and Annelies Ollieuz (aollieuz@unicef.org)

[Prior to the earthquake, only 8% of schools are state-run, 37% of population over age of 5 have never received formal education services, 35% have accessed primary school, 22% secondary school, and less than 2% have attended university, national literacy rate is under 53%, teachers are vastly under qualified with 80% that do not meet selection criteria for professional training]

- 39% of sites reported have received some type of (education) support from local organisations (community organisations or local NGOs being the highest provider with 29%, Government Education

Authorities at 16%, International NGOs at 24%, 5 % from UN agencies)

- Parents are ready to send their children to school and children are eager to return
- The vast majority of teachers are ready to return to work, and communities say they can identify people in their community to teach.
- Everyone is seeking assurance that their buildings are structurally sound. 1/3 of schools buildings destroyed (28%) and over half damaged (57%) with only 8% not damaged.

District	% Destroyed	% Damaged	% Not Damaged
Port au Prince	17	70	10
Leogane	67	29	4
Jacmel	7	81	11

- There is an urgent need for psychosocial support groups
- The most essential support to education prioritised by respondents is to establish temporary learning spaces and replace learning materials
- **88% of students and 86% of parents cited that cost was the biggest barrier to school attendance. Parents instead of demanding more schools or reduced fees asked for economic support, often in the form of jobs.**
- 65% parents said they were worried about lack of professional training opportunities for their children, and 59% stated lack of livelihood opportunities.
- School personnel prioritised health and sanitation training as a key supplementary program
- 81% of parents identified nutrition programs as their primary priority service for children under 5
- 59% chose support for young mothers as an urgent intervention
- Young people shared that there is not sufficient access to water at schools and almost no drinking water. Most latrines are also of poor quality.

ALL REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE ON:
<http://onerresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/>
<http://groups.google.com/group/assessmentshaiti>

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Please send comments and updates to:
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