Accomplishments of Emergency Relief, Recovery Initiatives and Issues for Conditions Based Decisions
Accomplishments of Emergency Relief

- **Search and Rescue:** Largest and most successful in history.

- **Water:** 1.2 million have access to treated water, a 50% increase from pre-earthquake levels.

- **Health:** Emergency medical needs treated (more than 80,000 patients seen) while building foundation for long-term care. 56 of 59 health facilities have surgical capability.

- **Food:** USAID’s largest emergency urban feeding program reached 3 million people, prioritizing women.

- **Shelter:** 1.29 million were in need of shelter assistance following the earthquake, 70% of which now have access to basic shelter.

- **WASH:** Only 21% of Port au Prince residents had access to modern sanitation prior to earthquake. Public and private partners expanding capacity rapidly.

- **Communications:** Restored 80% of mobile phone network within one week.

- **Jobs:** 5,000 daily temporary jobs created within first 2 weeks. Now providing approximately 14,000 jobs per day.

- **GOH:** Strong partnership established early in response. Communications and technical support provided.
Lessons Learned: The First 9 Weeks

- Fog of Relief
- Logistics is Lynchpin to Success
- Insufficient Systems/Resources – Ad Hoc Approach
- Interagency Role and Responsibilities
- Exercise/Plan jointly and with international partners
- Fine line between emergency response & dependency
- Capitalizing on donations and volunteers
- Build local ownership from Day 1 – NGOs and Govt
- Three Ds key to Success
**Next 90 days: Relief to Recovery**

### A race against time / rains

- **Transitional Shelter and Sanitation:** Evacuate, decongest and increase drainage in 19 high density camps before April 15th and encourage safe return to homes. Sanitation slowest sector aims to achieve 1 latrine per 50 Haitians by June. 3,673 constructed, aiming for 7,000+ by mid-April. (IOM, UN Habitat)

- **Food:** Target 2 million vulnerable people with a one month ration, transitioning to work programs and protecting local markets. (WFP)

- **Health and Education:** Vaccination and primary care priorities. Strengthen emergency surveillance system to track outbreaks. Preposition medical supplies in advance of rains. Work to reopen schools. (Canada, Unicef, PAHO)

- **Maintain Infrastructure:** Repair Haiti-DR road and continue seaport repairs. (JTF-H)

### Work with partners to set the stage for reconstruction

- **Jobs:** Increase employment to 25,000 Haitians/day; transition from rubble removal to strategic tasks (watersheds) and opportunities outside Port-au-Prince.

- **Food Security:** Increase agricultural incomes by promoting seeds, fertilizer and support for 200 farmer associations and improving market access by repairing roads.

- **Health System:** Develop six centers of excellence for post-trauma care and ensure prosthetics/orthotics availability for 2,500-4,000 amputees. Expand surgical and ER capacity and improve access to primary health care for 80% of Haitians.

- **Governance:** GoH moves into former US embassy and launch “Ministries in a Box.”
Goal: Protect Displaced, Vulnerable Populations

1. Move people to flood safe sites
   - Secure Land (GoH) - Approx 300 HA
   - Prepare Sites (IOM) – 19 sites, 7 priority sites
   - Move families - > 140,000 people
   - Communicate approach (MINUSTAH, GoH)

2. Protect families in settlements from (severe weather)
   - Decompress/Decongest (IOM)
   - Improve drainage (USAID/JTF)
   - Sanitation & hygiene, public health (UN)

3. Settlement Security (MINUSTAH/GOH)
   - Monitor gang activity
   - Protect children and women
   - Address night security gaps

4. Key USG supporting efforts
   - US led CSC is principal decision-making authority
   - Planning jointly with DoD to ensure capabilities exist to execute plan
Contingency planning with DoD to ensure success

**Major concerns are:**
1. Heavy rains
2. Hurricanes
3. Breakdown of civil society/governance

**Detailed scenario planning underway (UN/NGOs/USG):**
- MINUSTAH is capable, however, has limitations – (i.e. medium lift helos not all weather/night capable)
- Historical precedent in Haiti indicates unique DoD support in the past – (i.e. MEU deployed with 19 all-weather helicopters)
- Weather analysis indicates 2010 will be “more severe” than average year (i.e. Haiti will get hit by a moderate to severe hurricane)
- Therefore, we see a need for specialized DoD presence (planning, command and control) as well as a **rapid response capability** (within 48 hours)