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Keywords : European Neighbourhood Policy/Politique européenne de voisinage; External Relations/Relations extérieures

EU Fact Sheet on Haiti



(Damages to the harbour - Source : JRC)

1. Latest Available Figures1[1]

GLOBAL	
Bodies recovered and buried2[2]	± 112,250
Extracted alive from the rubble by int. rescue teams	1333[3]
Government estimate of overall death toll	± 200,000
People with immediate need for shelter	± 1,000,000
Total number of people affected in some way4[4]	± 3,500,000
EU NATIONALS5[5]	
Europeans present on 14.01 (maximum estimate) 6[6]	2,706
Europeans accounted for	1484
Europeans unaccounted for (maximum estimate)	869
Europeans injured	10
Europeans presumed dead	17

Europeans killed	44
Evacuated	1235

2. Main Immediate Priorities for Emergency Aid

Search and rescue phase officially terminated.

OCHA reports 200,000 people in need of shelter in Port-au-Prince, with estimates to be verified of 210,000 IDPs^[7] accounted for outside Port-au-Prince. 600,000 people are already located in over 280 makeshift camps in Port-au-Prince

Access to makeshift camps, food distribution points and outlying towns and villages is improving, but remains limited by debris, abandoned vehicles in roads or infrastructural damage (bridges, roads, etc). Relocation of IDPs into organised and equipped “*centres d’hébergement*” is being considered by the Haitian government

Water quality and distribution remains an issue

200,000 people in need of post-surgery follow-up and an unaccounted number with untreated injuries. Infectious diseases and sanitary conditions remain a priority concern and could deteriorate rapidly if rains were to come.^[8]

Fuel, small pumps, and drums for latrines

3. Main Challenges for International assistance

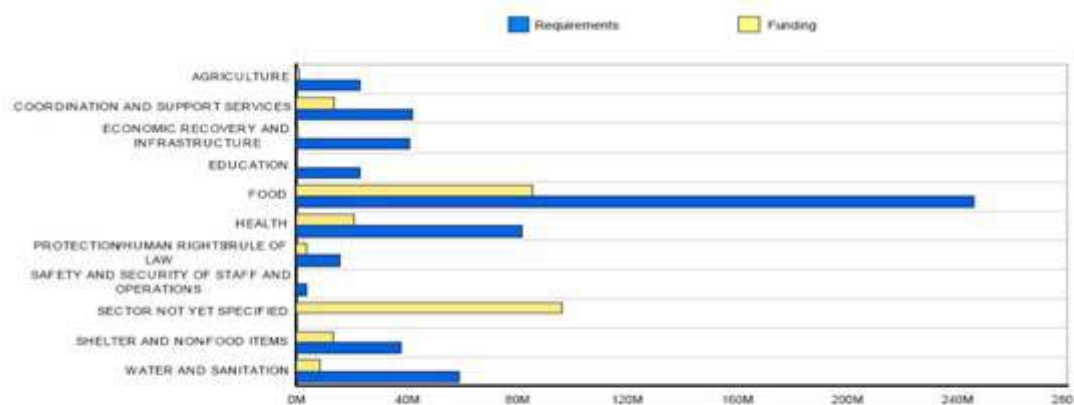
Coordination issues: Lack of government capacity to co-ordinate; need to strengthen coordination under the UN leadership among main actors at the operational/field level notably between military and humanitarian actors.

The unblocking of the logistical bottlenecks (restricted landing and unloading capacity) at Port-au-Prince airport and seaport is an absolute priority: There is a 7-day backlog for incoming flights, and about 1,000 planes are waiting to get in (Military flights account for 27% of the total)

The Government reports that 130,000 people are leaving Port-au-Prince (many on buses provided free of charge by the Government) but IOM considers this an underestimate. Income generating activities for up to three million people whose livelihood has been disrupted by the earthquake. Haitian government’s request for food for work and cash for work programmes aimed at cleaning /removing debris in destroyed areas.

4. UN FLASH APPEAL^[9]

Total appeal: \$575 million 43% covered



NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments
 Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Discommitted pledges" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)
 Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
 Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

5. EU response

5.1 Emergency Phase

5.1.1 Humanitarian Effort

As of today, total EU's humanitarian assistance, including planned pledges, amount to a total of €122 million in response to the earthquake in Haiti (18 Member States + Commission).

The Commission's own emergency relief package is worth €30 million (including €3 million in fast track funds allocated less than 24 hours after the earthquake struck, + €8 million of ongoing projects in Haiti being redirected, and €19 million Emergency Decision to be adopted in the coming days). ECHO also reacted promptly by dispatching expert staff: 8 technical assistants coming from Ecuador, Nicaragua and Santo Domingo –including water and sanitation and health experts, administrator, generalists and drivers- that were in place just 14 hours after the earthquake.

5.1.2 Civil Protection coordinated by MIC10[10]

The EU has deployed over 1,000 experts and substantial assets from 24 EU /EEA countries that are providing assistance to Haiti through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Germany, Netherlands, UK, Iceland, Portugal, Poland, Finland, Denmark, Ireland, Estonia, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta, Bulgaria and Hungary).

An EU Civil Protection Mechanism team is deployed in Haiti to reinforce coordination of the international relief effort.

Summary Overview:

12 Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team (around 440 people and search dogs): BE, FR (2), LU, IS, PL, UK, NL, ES (4)
 2 Field Hospitals (90 people): BE, FR,
 5 Advanced Medical Posts: EU, FR (3), PT

38 Medical Teams (304 people): FR (30), PT (2), DE, ES (2), HU, GR, UK, BG

6 Water sanitation units: EU, BE, DE, FR, ES (2) and water purification tablets: IT, DE, PT, SE

5 Assessment teams (23 people): IT, DE, UK, IRE, ES

1,161 tents: AT (400), SE (200), IT (155), SI (25), SK (15), ES (55), PT (44), BG (67), PL (200)

1 Technical Assistance Support Team (TAST)/Base-camp with a capacity 200 people: this is a joint-module of SE, DK, NO, EE and FI.

EU Civil Protection Assessment and Coordination Team was on site since 14.01.2010 and left on 27.01.2010.

A second team has arrived in Port-au-Prince on 24.01, to replace the existing team.

EU co-financing for transport of assistance requested or approved so far reaches a total amount of €3 million. More requests are currently under evaluation.

5.1.3 Military and Security Related Assets

EU Member States have offered a range of additional assets to support the government of Haiti and UN MINUSTAH. Exchange of information and coordination will be facilitated through the newly established Haiti Coordination Cell (EUCCO) in the EU SITCEN.

Summary Overview:

- 2 Formed Police Units totalling 220 Gendarmerie Officers (FR, IT, ES)
- 140 Police Officers (FR)
- Further police contributions under consideration by LUX, RO, ES
- "Cavour" Aircraft Carrier with enhanced hospital on board, engineering task force (200), 6 helicopters, and force protection elements (IT)
- "Castilla" LPD (Landing Platform Dock) Ship with enhanced hospital on board, drinking water production and delivery capability and engineering assets, transport and supply assets, force protection elements (ES).
- "Siroco" logistic ship with amphibious landing capability (FR)
- "RFA Largs Bay" - Auxiliary Vessel with Amphibious landing capability (UK)
- Naval support ship (LUX)
- Protection detachment (BE)
- Two military building installations with first aid medical facilities, (FR)
- Field hospital and water purification facility (FR)
- Two infantry companies (on stand by) (FR)
- Military Engineer Officer (IRE)
- An Operational Liaison and reconnaissance Team (12 Military personnel) [UK]
- Military Police protection team (8 officers) (UK)

5.2 Support for Early Recovery and Reinforcing State Capacity

The European Commission will make €100 million available for early non-humanitarian assistance, focusing notably on restoration of government's capacity to operate effectively. A joint EU expert's team will go to Haiti in the coming days to assess immediate needs in this respect and to programme the use of these funds.

The Commission, together with the UN and the World Bank, is liaising with the Haitian Government to launch a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in Haiti. This PDNA will produce an "Early Recovery Strategic Framework" that will be the basis for the international pledging conference for Haiti. An EC / UN / WB scoping mission is scheduled for the first week of February.

5.3 Mid-Term Recovery / Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Phase

The European Commission will make available €200 million from the 10th and 9th EDF funds for Haiti to support its medium term rehabilitation and long term development. This will be in addition to individual contributions from EU Member States' budgets.

For more information and to download relevant documents please consult the "Humanitarian Crisis in Haiti" page on Vice President Ashton's website http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/ashton/haiti/index_en.htm. The European

Commission's Joint Research Centre funded by the Instrument for Stability provides maps and analysis at <http://lunar.jrc.it/disasters/Crisis/HaitiEarthquake/tabid/425/Default.aspx>

11[1] Source : DG ECHO, Various international media, Haitian Government

12[2] Source : UN

13[3] Source : MIC

14[4] Source : UN

15[5] Source: EU SITCEN/Consular Unit, Member States Consular Authorities

16[6] EU citizens on consular lists of EU Member States' Embassies. This number also includes Haitians with dual nationality .

17[7] Source: MIC

18[8] The MIC advises the Participating States to focus on these civil protection priorities.

19[9] http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R3sum_A893___1001240204.pdf

20[10] European Commission's Monitoring and Information Center (MIC)

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