



Five years on

Haiti Earthquake Response



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Foreword

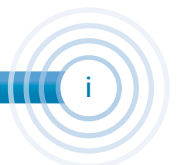
'Where is my mommy?' 'How am I going to feed my children?' 'Where will we live now?' These are just a few of the emotion-packed questions that World Vision has answered thousands and thousands of times over the past five years as we have responded to the tremendous human suffering caused by the devastating earthquake on 12 January 2010. Through the generosity of our donors and dedication and tenacity of our staff, World Vision has protected children, provided meals and housed families. This progress, combined with the coordinated efforts of other partners, has provided glimmers of hope to the children and families of Haiti.

Within minutes of the earthquake, World Vision staff sprang into action and began distributing prepositioned emergency supplies. This response has lasted nearly five years as World Vision's staff, mostly Haitians who had suffered many losses themselves in the earthquake, stepped up to serve their own people as they were grieving and suffering themselves. Their consistent efforts over the past five years have saved lives, reduced suffering, and provided a future for thousands of affected Haitians.

It has been a tremendous honour for World Vision to significantly contribute to the unparalleled recovery and rebuilding progress that has been made since the earthquake. This progress clearly demonstrates the resilience of the Haitian people in responding to the needs of people in their communities. We look forward to continuing to work with the Haitian people to realise a future where the children and most vulnerable have their basic needs, rights and protection consistently guaranteed.

John Hasse

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Contents

Five years on: World Vision's response	1
Challenges to the earthquake response	4
Working towards a brighter future	6
Increasing access to good health	9
Supporting economic opportunities for Haitian families.	11
Transitioning families into permanent housing	14
Financial accountability: five years	16
Looking forward: Haiti's next generation	17



Five years on: World Vision's response

For five years following the devastating earthquake of 2010, World Vision International, alongside the international community, the United Nations and Government of Haiti (GoH), has continuously worked to improve the lives of Haitians through sustainable programmes that foster self-sufficiency.

'May God bless those who contributed so World Vision helped me. Today I have a house to sleep in.'

— Joselène Pierre

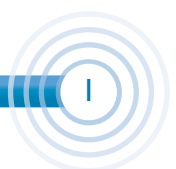
The 7.3-magnitude earthquake of 12 January exacerbated decades of political, economic and social inequalities embedded in the Haitian soil. With approximately 3 million people affected, this event was the most devastating natural disaster the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere has ever experienced. Roughly one-quarter of a million lives were lost and 300,000 people were injured. About 1.5 million individuals were forced to live in makeshift internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. As a result, the country faced its largest humanitarian call for assistance.

In response, World Vision called upon the largest unified effort of its national and global support offices. The Haiti earthquake emergency response team (HEERT), comprising World Vision offices and the global rapid response team (GRRT), assisted almost 2 million people during the first 90 days following the disaster. These efforts included providing basic services such as food assistance; shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

services; protection/security; non-food items (NFI); family reunification; child protection services and education.

Making the transition from emergency to recovery and rehabilitation proved not an easy task. World Vision worked with national and international partners to tackle the challenges that impede progress for the humanitarian and spiritual development of Haitians around the country. As expected, some of the issues prior to the earthquake continued to persist in Haiti, such as weak political governance, lack of infrastructure and limited access to basic resources. These challenges to Haiti's development will be addressed in the section, 'Challenges to the earthquake response'.

Despite the difficulties faced throughout five years post-earthquake, World Vision's commitment to Haitian children and citizens never dissipated.



World Vision strives to uphold respectable standards for children and works to continuously protect these rights:

- good health
- access to education
- participatory role within their community
- experience the love of God and their neighbours.

Internal evaluations helped World Vision assess its interventions to learn from accomplishments and hardships. The results are used to share best practices and invoke institutional development. In 2013 the World Vision Haiti Earthquake Response Office (HERO) released its end-of-programme evaluation, which highlighted the strengths of World Vision Haiti's emergency relief efforts. This assessment attributes World Vision's effectiveness to multiple strategies employed by the organisation:

- engagement with the Government of Haiti
- collaboration with the United Nations agencies and international/local organisations
- system and data management
- community capacity building
- shared learning.

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) remains an important factor in World Vision programmes, as it is a way to ensure that communities are better prepared and more resilient in the face of potential future natural disasters.

There are many lessons to be learned from the emergency interventions through the five years following 2010. Many triumphs have been realised, yet many developmental gaps endure. In collaboration with the GoH, the United Nations and other international organisations, World Vision has worked to help Haitian IDP families get 'back on their feet' by resettling them into permanent housing. World Vision International's presence alongside these families is testimony to the organisation's dedication to supporting children's healthy development, which starts with a safe family environment.

As we reflect on the fifth commemoration of the 12 January 2010 earthquake, we must pay homage to the lives that were lost in order for the human consciousness to awaken and shed light on the practices of international assistance. As one of the largest international NGOs in Haiti, World Vision International has contributed greatly to the provision of rapid emergency assistance, and it strives to meet the longer-term needs of its beneficiaries.

Key achievements: January 2010 – January 2015

In the five years since the earthquake, World Vision:

- provided over 40,000 households with emergency shelters at 49 different internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, and reinforced shelters for 2,500 households
- built 2,782 temporary shelters and provided 600 home improvement kits to support the resettlement of IDPs
- provided food assistance interventions to at least 2 million people over the lifespan of the response
- supported 365,491 people in a US\$11.5 million response to the Category III food security emergency declared in November 2012
- constructed 10 schools, increasing access to education for many boys and girls

- distributed hygiene and school kits for 450 schools in partnership with UNICEF
- established 30 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS), which benefited 7,731 children, and trained 334 animators
- established 30 early childhood development learning centres (ECDLC), benefiting 1,195 children (51% girls)
- supported approximately 250,000 students in 848 schools through school feeding programmes, bringing about an evident decrease in the gender gap in enrolment
- provided cholera prevention and treatment for at least 300,000 people through 27 oral rehydration points and 15 cholera treatment units and centres
- strengthened health services in 14 hospitals, constructed and rehabilitated facilities, and trained 296 health personnel
- operated 12 mobile and static clinics, attending to approximately 109,000 cases from earthquake-affected populations
- provided health and hygiene education and health supplies, and facilitated vaccinations via 420 trained community health workers
- provided potable water for close to 24 months across 14 World Vision-managed and 12 non-World Vision managed camps with at least 90,000 IDPs
- built and maintained 8,291 hand-washing stations near latrines
- trained nearly 19,000 people in improved agricultural practices, provided agricultural inputs to 26,000 people, and provided vocational skills training to 550 youth
- offered training and capacity building to 989 children and youth through the Center of Hope during 2014
- trained 2,700 people (77% female) in business skills and provided small start-up grants
- supported the formation of more than 40 savings groups with nearly 950 active members, mostly women.





Challenges to the earthquake response

The earthquake affected an estimated 3 million people. World Vision and the international community faced multiple challenges in responding to the emergency and transitioning into the recovery and rehabilitation phase. A unified effort at a local, national and international level was necessary to combat the complex challenges as they presented themselves.

Weak governance

The capacity of the Government of Haiti to respond to a crisis of this magnitude was extremely low, particularly as many senior officials and their family members were affected. Official records, documents and computer systems as well as 60 per cent of government, administrative and economic infrastructure were destroyed in the earthquake. Lack of clarity on GoH policies, strategies and

their absence was a big challenge for coordination between government agencies and NGO projects. The magnitude of the disaster motivated more than 1,000 NGOs, and many more private initiatives, to come to Haiti. Many projects were therefore not linked to coordination mechanisms, and agreements with government representatives were sometimes revised or ignored by succeeding representatives.

Secondary emergencies

During the emergency phase, challenges persisted in the procurement of basic resources, security and overall progress of response interventions. From October 2010 to February 2012, several secondary emergencies occurred, hindering the recovery and rehabilitation processes. Such emergencies included the cholera outbreak and tropical storms Tomas,

Isaac and Sandy, which severely affected many at-risk families who were already recovering from the earthquake. In July 2014, it was predicted that 500,000 people could possibly be affected during the hurricane season, with the threat of increased food insecurity

Access to WASH services

Many Haitian citizens continue to be burdened with the stress of limited access to basic resources. Only one-third of IDP camps have access to water. A June 2014 survey of 172 camps revealed that only 50 per cent have functional toilets. Sanitation

systems remain a luxury, as one out of two Haitians does not have access. In rural areas, only 18 per cent of Haitians have access to improved sanitation. The absence of WASH systems increases the threat of water-spread diseases such as cholera.

Assistance to internally displaced persons

In 2012, challenges arose when IDP camps were being closed as a result of forced evictions by landowners or voluntary movement of beneficiaries with the assistance of the government, humanitarian agencies and international donors. From January

to July 2014, 43,360 internally displaced persons were relocated from IDP camps, initiated by return programmes. Individuals who suffer from chronic diseases or handicaps failed to receive adequate assistance due to reduced funding.





Working towards a brighter future

The earthquake of January 2010 greatly weakened the capacity of the Haitian government to cope with various challenges, particularly child protection systems and education, at both national and local levels. Prior to 2010, Haiti's education system was in a fragile state. Nearly 4,200 schools were destroyed in the earthquake, affecting almost 50 per cent of Haiti's school and university population. World Vision, in collaboration with the Haitian government and other partners, has worked hard to increase children's access to basic schooling. It is important to establish safe environments where children's spirits can flourish into their full potential. Therefore, World Vision International has worked to strengthen its partnership with the Haitian government.

Protecting child's rights

In all disaster events children are the most vulnerable. World Vision cares for children in emergencies through education and child protection. World Vision provides children with access to a safe and appropriate learning environment, including psychosocial support and protection of rights during emergencies. The primary activities during the initial earthquake emergency phase included:

- establishing 30 Child-Friendly Spaces, ultimately benefiting 7,731 children and 334 training animators
- establishing 17 education/early childhood development learning centres, benefiting 1,195 children (51% girls)
- providing psychosocial services
- assisting 1,042 children out of 2,068 reunite with their families through family tracing and reunification (FTR).

Severe weather conditions during the first year of the response presented a challenge to World Vision

in the implementation of the CFS. Since 2010 World Vision has supported over 100 schools by providing educational materials, furniture and/or CFS kits.

The World Vision Haiti 2012 study on the child protection system, the results of which were shared with state actors including Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), has helped to clarify the various child protection issues and actors, formal and informal, working in the field.

On 25 February 2014, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the IBESR and World Vision Haiti to define the framework for cooperation between the two institutions at the national and departmental levels. The partnership with strengthened IBESR's efforts in family reunification of children deprived of parental care. Together the organisations are creating alternative care for these children and taking advocacy action for strengthening the child protection system, with emphasis on the involvement of children and young people as agents of change.

Education

World Vision aims 'to contribute to a useful education for life' and seeks at the same time to contribute substantially to major objectives of the Ministry of Education through the National Training and Development Plan and Operational Plan 2010–2015.

During fiscal year 2012–2013 World Vision, in partnership with the Ministry of National Education's Department of Basic Education, conducted a workshop on problems related to reading, using the Functional Literacy Assessment Test (FLAT), a tool for assessment of children's abilities. During this trial period, a reading assessment test was conducted on a sample of 1,800 children in the western regions (La Gonave) and North and Central Plateau.

In addition, the education sector implemented a diagnostic test for the teachers working in the first three cycles of the Fundamental Technical Support Training and Development Directorate (DFP/MENFP). This diagnostic test focused on teaching skills in the basic disciplinary areas: Creole communication, French communication, mathematics and experimental science, and administered to 500 teachers working in the Central

Plateau. This form of partnership with the Technical Directorates of the Ministry of Education (MENFP) has been very positive; it has categorised teachers based on identified gaps and established a plan to strengthen their capacity in the areas assessed.

Within that same year, WVH worked in 100 schools in Port-au-Prince to:

- increase access to education for the most vulnerable in the area
- build capacity of teachers to increase the quality of education
- prepare schools in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in close collaboration with the Direction of Civil Protection (DPC)
- advocate for education rights.

Community members observed that school attendance rose over the response lifespan, with most students enrolling in and attending public schools. However, one challenge that remains for school children includes the costs for school attendance.

Achievements in child protection and education

- Established a partnership between World Vision and DIGICEL (a mobile telecommunication company) in 2014 to construct a public school in the Central Plateau.
- Through the Education Transition Project in partnership with Save the Children, built the capacity of schools to improve literacy, working with 25 schools in North and Central Plateau in partnership with MENFP and taking a holistic approach to increasing the literacy rate of the most vulnerable children.
- Carried out a massive school mapping of 432 schools, creating a database of all schools to identify the needs and collaborate with MENFP.
- Built a large training centre, the Center of Hope, in the Central Plateau region. This centre received its first intake of students in January 2014 in the following fields: mechanics, restaurant and hotel work, construction and dressmaking.
- Implemented a pilot project in the Central Plateau called 'Mothers and children read

together'. This literacy project reached about 100 mothers. For two months, assistance from young adult trainers made it possible for 60 per cent of these mothers to develop techniques for reading and writing.

- Created over 240 community committees in child protection in the Central Plateau, Northeast and La Gonave.
- Developed communication materials on child protection and themes related to abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect of children. These were developed jointly with the Ministry of Feminine Conditions and Women's Rights (MCFDF), Brigade of Protection of Minors (BPM) and IBESR.
- Instructed 2,000 children and young people on technical forms of participation and mobilisation of youth, child protection, and the principles of citizenship and rule of law.
- Developed and implemented a joint plan with the MCFDF in 2014 to support the Minister in his response to its challenges; World Vision International is working to strengthen the capacity of this Minister,

supporting his ongoing struggle against violence against women and girls.

- Strengthened the partnership with the Haitian Parliament. Working sessions were held with the social affairs committee responsible for women's rights around their report on the draft law reforming adoption and the proposed law on trafficking. Various advocacy actions from World Vision in partnership with IBESR and civil society partners have led to the adoption of the legislation and its publication.
- Supported the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) and the Brigade for the Protection of Minors (BPM) in their actions. World Vision International is among the various institutions that support the MAST in its study on child domestic service. Systematic collaboration between the organisation and BPM is part of the response to child protection issues at the national level and in intervention areas of World Vision International. Strengthening the capacity of managers of these institutions could be effective as early as 2014.





Increasing access to good health

A healthy population ensures a brighter future. Building Haiti's national capacity begins with reinforcing strong health-care facilities to support a healthy population. World Vision strives to increase communities' access to quality health-care services through supporting local health systems; primary health-care provision; and health, nutrition and hygiene promotion.

Providing local health care

The 2013 HERO survey illustrated that private and public health facilities were the primary sources of care. However, identified gaps included services provided by non-medical staff, rushed appointments, inadequate medical supplies and irregular functioning.

The survey also revealed that children under 5 in IDP camps contracted more illnesses than other household members. Nearly all respondents in the HERO survey reported feeling satisfaction with World Vision health interventions.

WASH and the cholera response

Diminishing the impact of the cholera outbreak was not possible without the coordination among multiple organisations and the Government of Haiti. The HERO report reveals that over half of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with cholera treatment activities within their areas.

World Vision continues to make strides in supporting healthy behavioural change for communities. Los Palis and Cerca-La-Source communities now have improved access to drinking water, and the public and community schools have

adequate latrines, which will reduce children's vulnerability to the most frequent water-borne diseases, including cholera. To ensure that school children in the communities are protected from poor hygiene contaminations, water points in five public and community schools are managed by trained water committees who are responsible to keep them functional for the benefit of the whole community. Furthermore, in each school, a hygiene promotion club is established and trained to conduct peer training.

Achievements in health care and WASH

- Distribution of 21,000 cholera kits to benefit 21,000 people.
- Conducting awareness sessions for the benefit of 161,025 people.
- Setting up and strengthening of 14 oral rehydration points, and three cholera treatment units in the affected areas.
- Mobilisation of 200 health promoters to complement government efforts in social mobilisation in cholera prevention.
- Supply of 16 health centres with materials to reduce costs.
- Provision of advanced service strategies to mobile clinics and muster stations to facilitate access to care.
- Advocacy with local authorities to increase the health budget.
- Community staffing with qualified human resources (600 health workers, 550 mothers' leaders).
- Conducted immunisation activities, which led to the complete immunisation of 13,000 children per year.
- Rehabilitation of three health centres with established committees and the application of cost-recovery policy management with an exemption system.
- Multi-compartment VIP latrines with hand-washing stations built in schools.
- Water committees established and functional in the communities.
- Hygiene promotion clubs established, trained and engaged in peer training.





Supporting economic opportunities for Haitian families

'[Although] a small one, I have a business, which means I can hope for a better future.'

— Lourdy Cécicourt

The majority of Haitians were hit economically hard after the earthquake. Prior to the natural disaster, the average annual income of Haitian citizens was only US\$1,108 per capita (2008). Less than 45 per cent of all Haitians have access to potable water. The life expectancy rate in Haiti is currently at 53 years. Seventy-six per cent of Haiti's children under the age of 5 are underweight or suffer from stunted growth, and 63 per cent of Haitians are undernourished. World Vision has been supporting Haitian citizens to broaden avenues of economic growth and food security.

The earthquake severely affected the livelihoods and the resilience of Haitians to natural disasters. A drought further affected the targeted communities. This resulted in a critical food security situation, with crops failing by more than 50 per cent in certain regions. Furthermore, the food crisis was compounded by two major storms that hit Haiti in 2012, Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy, which resulted in crops being destroyed and exacerbated an already precarious food situation.

In November 2012 WVH declared a Category III NO-level response to a food security crisis resulting from the combined effects of displaced people from the earthquake, the cholera epidemic, two cyclones and low rainfall. During 2013 Haiti saw considerable progress in recovering from these multiple shocks. Findings from a recent national survey on food security and nutrition by the CNSA (the national coordination unit for food security in the Ministry of Agriculture) indicate a decline in the number of people suffering from high food insecurity in Haiti.

The main changes noted are the following:

- Severe food insecurity was brought down from 1.5 million people in early 2013 to 600,000 people by October 2013.
- The total number of food insecure people decreased for the same period from 5.2 million to 2.4 million.
- According to OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin (November 2013), 89 per cent of the displaced population from the 2010 earthquake have now left the camps.
- While there are still spikes, the incidence of cholera has also been reduced by half.

Socio-economic integration projects aim to improve the livelihoods of people affected by the earthquake, trying to strengthen their competitiveness in the labour market and thereby facilitate their access to services and products to increase their economic success.

World Vision supports activities that facilitate the capitalisation of families through the implementation of youth vocational centres, credit programmes, the introduction of improved cultivation techniques,

the identification and promotion of promising commercial sectors, and the establishment of income-generating activities.

Multi-Year Assistance Programme (MYAP)

In 2012–2013, the food security situation in the Central Plateau was compromised due to a prolonged drought and the late start to the cropping season, enhancing the region's development challenges. This situation led World Vision to request additional resources to address the food security challenges to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups. World Vision's multi-year assistance programme (MYAP), funded by USAID, has supported 19,950 families in four communes of the department of Centre (Cerca-la-Source, Cerca Carvajal, Thomassique and Thomonde) that were affected by combined effects of the prolonged drought and Tropical Storm Isaac and Hurricane Sandy.

The programme's efforts led to increased immunisation coverage, enhanced micronutrient consumption, improved feeding practices, decreased malnutrition rate and enhanced behaviour changes for the adoption of best practices in nutrition and hygiene, which improved head of households' access to and utilisation of health services. In addition, the programme facilitated the adoption of better practice agricultural techniques, diversified crops and animal production, and enhanced integration of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) activities with agriculture production.



Achievements in economic recovery and food security

- The distribution of 2,158 tonnes of food, which benefited 12,350 most vulnerable families, approximately 61,750 beneficiaries (pregnant and lactating women, orphans, chronically ill, elderly, disabled and households headed by women).
- Trained nearly 19,000 people in improved agricultural practices.
- The distribution of seed corn, beans and 400,000 cuttings of sweet potatoes

and cassava to 7,600 most affected farm families, equivalent to 38,000 beneficiaries.

- Distribution of safety nets to 4,700 families, 23,500 beneficiaries.
- Distribution of Food for Asset to 3,850 families, 19,250 beneficiaries.
- Training of more than 500 young people in hospitality (at the Hotel School in Haiti), cutting and sewing, business management, computer repair techniques, construction technology and access to credit service.
- Training of 150 people in management of micro businesses and assets.
- Allocation of a replacement income equivalent to US\$62 for two months. This replacement income is to start capitalisation/recapitalisation.
- Transfer of assets, in the form of cattle and small businesses, for 150 people for a total of US\$23,304, which resulted in US\$155.36 per person.
- Integration of 139 of 150 persons in savings and credit structures (mutual solidarity).
- Implementation of two committees in two communal sections to support the beneficiaries and improve the business climate.





Transitioning families into permanent housing

'I feel safer now that I sleep in a house with my children instead of a tent.'

— Sonide Cariès

An estimated 1.5 million people became internally displaced as a result of the earthquake, with most residing in spontaneous camps and informal settlements dotted in and around Port-au-Prince. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, camps and settlements were overcrowded, squalid (lacking basic services such as water and toilets), riddled with crime (ranging from petty crime to sexual assault) and centres of disease outbreaks and sporadic violence. Makeshift structures salvaged from collapsed buildings became homes for many. Local and international organisations, including UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), coordinated efforts that resulted in some order and the establishment of humanitarian standards across these settlements and camps. In the last quarter of 2011, most humanitarian agencies started scaling back camp assistance in response to dwindling funding combined with government insistence that the emergency phase had ended. Focus shifted towards recovery and development efforts.

World Vision Haiti adopted a six-phase case-management approach to the transition strategy that involves the following:

- transition preparation with camp committees and local authorities
- community sensitisation and communication
- application phase (where households express interest in specific cash transfer packages)
- delivery of housing support option, allowing households to leave the IDP camp (T-Shelter/ yellow house repair support from partners, rental cash support or host family cash support)
- caseworker identification of mental health issues and provision of psychological first aid
- household capacity development through business or life skills training; post-exit cash transfer for education and or livelihood; follow up in new homes and case closure.

Achievements in camp transition

- 735 registered households received a housing subsidy of US\$500 from September 2013 to October 2014.
- Psychological first aid training was provided to the project staff to allow them to understand the beneficiaries' situations and identify the most vulnerable.
- Children were placed in emergency family reunifications and followed up on with regard to sexual violence.
- Preparedness and response training was provided to 50 young people and volunteers ages 18 to 25 years old in communities and to camp transition staff.
- Financial literacy training was provided to 739 households.



Donor	Beneficiaries	Duration
CIDA	1,157 Households	April 11 – Sept 12
DEC	970 Households	April 11 – Sept 12
SHO	489 Households	Nov 11 – June 12
Private Donor	657 Households	July 11 – Sept 12
WV Australia	179 Households	March 13 – Nov 13
WV United States	69 Households	March 13 – Nov 13
WV Canada	491 Households	Dec 13 – Dec 14
TOTAL	4,012 Households	



Financial accountability: five years

Funds raised¹
US\$265.3 million

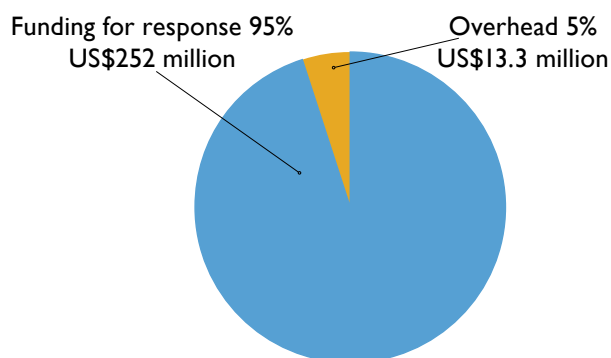
Fundraising and administration (overhead)²
US\$13.3 million

Total spent on programming
US\$252 million

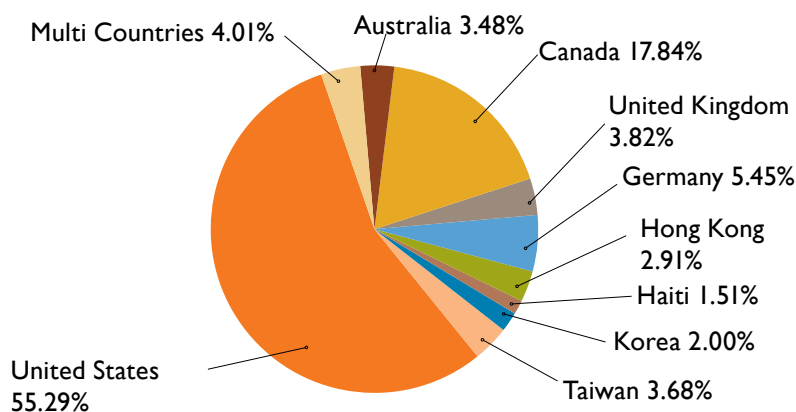
EXPENDITURES³

Programme Category	Amount Spent (US\$)
Children in crisis	1.6 m
Disability	2.4 m
Disaster mitigation	3.1 m
Economic development	17 m
Education	5.5 m
Emergency response	77.3 m
Food security	82.6 m
Health	15.8 m
HIV and AIDS	1.2 m
Infrastructure	4.5 m
Programme and project management	17.9 m
Protection (including child protection)	2.2 m
Shelter	24.7 m
Water and sanitation	9.5 m

Funds raised



Funds raised by country



¹ Actual funds raised through 30 September 2014 (source: MyPBAS 2010-2014)

² Actual overhead through September 2014 (source: FFR, Sunsystems & MyPBAS)

³ Actual expenditures (including overhead) through September 2014 (source: FFR, Sunsystems & MyPBAS)



Looking forward: Haiti's next generation

For 36 years, World Vision International has been working in Haiti to improve the lives of citizens through child protection, education, good health care and economic recovery. Since the 2010 earthquake, World Vision has successfully supported Haitians in the realm of service provision: shelter, food assistance, WASH services and non-food items.

Although the emergency response and recovery/rehabilitation phases were not an easy task, World Vision Haiti collaborated with the GoH and other international organisations to overcome the challenges.

Since 2010, World Vision International has contributed to the increase of children attending schools, improved access to quality health care, trained professionals and increased the opportunities of economic growth. In addition, World Vision has assisted families into permanent housing, which helps families feel safer and capable of providing for their children. The interventions of World Vision Haiti are invaluable contributions to the well-being of Haitians all over the country.

Children now have hope for the future and have more opportunities to succeed with assistance from World Vision. World Vision will continue to support activities that improve children's education, health and active participation within their communities.

For more information, visit
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World Vision®



World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. Inspired by our Christian values, we are dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people. We serve all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

