

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

FACTS AND FIGURES

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'Nowhere to Go': Forced Evictions in Haiti's Camps for Displaced People Some essential figures

The 12 January 2010 earthquake

- **200,000** people dead
- **2.3 million** homeless
- **105,000** houses destroyed; **208,164** houses badly damaged
- **1,550,000** people internally displaced and gathered in **1,555** spontaneous camps
- **600,000** people left quake-affected areas for other parts of the country

The current internally displaced population

- **320,051 people (about 81,349 families)** living in **385 camps** (as of 31 March 2013, International Organization for Migration (IOM) figures).

Forced evictions

- **16,104 families** have been evicted from **175** camps (July 2010 - end of March 2013, IOM figures).
- Approximately **75,000 individuals** (nearly a quarter of the total number of IDPs currently living in camps) still under threat of eviction (IOM, March 2013).

Living conditions in camps

- **311,196** people (427 of the 450 camps) did not have on-site access to water, while 228 camps had no access to toilets (IOM, January 2013)

Cholera (outbreak started in October 2010)

- **8,060** deaths and **360,934** people hospitalized (as of 31 March 2013, Haitian Ministry of Health figures).

Before the earthquake

- **700,000 units** – Haiti's housing deficit at national level
- **67** per cent of the urban population lived in spontaneous settlements that covered only **22** per cent of inhabited land (1997 study). Half of the slums located on steep slopes or at the bottom of gullies; inner-city and coastal slums are also exposed to floods as they are located close to catchment areas. It was in these precarious neighbourhoods, where 80 per cent of the urban population lived, that the destruction caused by the earthquake was most extensive and severe, exacerbating the pre-existing housing crisis.