Haiti remains the poorest country in the Americas. More than 6 million out of 10.4 million (59%) Haitians live under the national poverty line of US$ 2.44 per day and over 2.5 million (24%) live under the national extreme poverty line of US$ 1.24 per day. (1) The total life expectancy is 63.4 years, 65.3 for females and 61.5 for males. 57.3% of the population lives in urban areas. (2)

Displacement

The number of Haitians living in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) has declined significantly. Out of 1.5 million internally displaced people, nearly 1.4 million have left the camps and relocated. As of October 2014:

- 85,432 IDPs remaining in 123 camps face deteriorating living conditions and are extremely vulnerable to risk. (3)
- 45,030 IDPs are living in camps with high-environmental risks. (3) A third of all those living in camps do not have access to a latrine. On average 82 people share one toilet. (4)
- 24,422 IDPs are living in camps under risk of eviction. (3)

Social protection

Only 8 percent of the Haitian population received non-contributory social assistance benefits in 2012, such as scholarships, food aid, and other transfers. (1)

Health

- More than half of the population has no access to health services due to steep costs, insufficient availability in rural areas, and limited knowledge. The maternal mortality ratio is the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean. (5)
- Cholera. As of 20 November 2014, there were 711,168 suspected cases, 399,868 hospitalizations and 8,653 deaths. (3)

Sources

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3. IOM. Humanitarian Compendium Haiti 2015 [Provisional].
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