**WORLD WIDE HEAL**

**“The Heald Of Haiti: Legacy Of The Past”**

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By:

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**INTRODUCTION**

**:** Haiti is a country that during its history has had several mishaps with health issues the closest could be what happened in 2010 more specific on January 12 that an earthquake occurred who ended with much of the population, and claimed the lives of more than 200. 000 Haitians, this was terrible for the territory and therefore for the families and acquaintances of the affected citizens. Taking into account that this event brought many diseases among them the cholera epidemic who added new difficulties precisely at the time when the health sector was beginning to recover and re-establish. Despite all this, ministry officials, health professionals and volunteers struggled to overcome obstacles and made significant progress towards recovery. The population of Haiti is strong and they have never been defeated despite all the difficulties on the part of the government, health and ministries.

Following the start of the cholera outbreak in late October, health care providers worked hard day and night to save lives and care for the sick, despite a lack of experience with the new disease. Haiti's international partners - including several United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations - provided invaluable support by augmenting the staffing of hospitals and other health facilities with trained volunteers. In order to directly and indirectly support the aforementioned country and therefore its corresponding population (Haiti). It is necessary to look at how the Haitian population has moved forward regardless of the circumstances, it has been fundamental to implement national strategies to protect families and strengthen health centers with primary care throughout the country and therefore the entire corresponding population. Seek to found hospitalized units specialized in serious cases of different types of diseases that embrace the Haitian territory. One of the key challenges was to coordinate the activities of more than 400 organizations and institutions that were part of the health sector's response to the earthquake and cholera epidemic. PAHO/WHO worked closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Population to coordinate the work of these partners and ensure the effective and efficient deployment of staff and supplies, the Health Cluster also helped resume critical public health programs that had been disrupted by the earthquake. These included programmes for outbreak control and environmental health, immunization, maternal and newborn health, nutrition, gender-based violence, HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, dengue, mental health, health service delivery, and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. Similarly, Health Cluster partners participated in assessment missions, organized and managed the distribution of medical supplies, provided experience and expertise to epidemiological surveillance sites, and helped distribute weekly epidemiological reports.

Some of the progress towards the reconstruction of Haiti in 2010 are:

* The Ministry of Public Health and Population's medical supplies depot, PROMESS, administered by PAHO/WHO, oversaw the distribution of good quality medicines, vaccines and medical supplies to treat more than 100,000 cholera patients, in close collaboration with other Health Action Group partners. PROMESS also maintained the temperature-controlled distribution chain (cold chain) for vaccines and medicines, despite fuel shortages throughout the year.
* Less than four months after the earthquake, Haiti participated in Vaccination Week in the Americas, with an opening ceremony at Fond Parisien, near the border with the Dominican Republic. Other important achievements of vaccination activities include the administration of more than 980,000 vaccines to vulnerable groups in earthquake-affected areas, as well as the formulation of a five-year strategic plan to accelerate the introduction of pentavalent vaccine (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-hepatitis B-Haemophilus influenzae type b).
* With the support of PAHO/WHO, the Ministry of Public Health and Population implemented, in June 2010, a system to provide free health care to children under 5 years of age, known as Soins Infantiles Gratuits (SIG). The system provides free services through an agreement with the 27 main public and private hospitals, which receive funds for the training of health personnel, the establishment of drawdown centres, the purchase of medicines and the organization of paediatric services.

The successful reconstruction of the country's health sector will also require both health and non-health partners to contribute to the development of a Haitian health sector that is strong, self-sufficient and sustainable, as well as a source of jobs and opportunities for other Haitians. Another key objective is to improve sanitary conditions. Lack of access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation, unhygienic handling of food in markets and open-air canteens, improper handling of dead bodies, as well as improper disposal of human waste and garbage remain crucial problems. Initiatives in all these areas, which include not only health but also other key sectors such as water and sanitation, are vital for Haiti to control the cholera epidemic and improve health conditions. For the same fact it seeks to look at the solutions and aspects to allow to improve in different aspects the health and well-being of the countries of the world in this case Haiti is a country that suffers a lot when it comes to its well-being due to the territorial and economic qualities.

1. **What was COVID-19 like in Haiti?**

As if the 2010 earthquake, cholera, dengue, hurricanes, lack of water, poverty, poor sanitation, malnutrition, violence, political instability, corruption or insecurity had not enough, Haiti now faces an unknown danger: the new coronavirus.

The poorest nation in the Western Hemisphere reported on the night of Thursday, March 19, the first two cases of covid-19 and since then decreed a state of emergency to try to stop the expansion of a pandemic that in the world had left more than 11,000 dead, according to the Johns Hopkins Institute of the USA.

Before the 2010 earthquake, **about two-thirds of its 10 million people were already living in extreme poverty and without access to clean water**. And in the aftermath of the quake, a cholera outbreak that has already become endemic has left some 10,000 people dead.

Now, a decade later and after months of social instability that have led even police to face gunfire with the military, the Caribbean nation faces perhaps a bigger problem.

"So many people living in overcrowded conditions, without clean water or soap, without being able to stock up on food and without being able to eat if they don't work... I think the cholera epidemic was predictive (of what can happen now): Haiti had the worst in history. The nightmare will be worse than Italy's," said Brian Concannon, founder of the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti (IJDH).

1. **Who helps Haiti in its worst conditions?**

Taking into account the earthquake of 2010, the multiple epidemics etc. several countries have sent a lot of humanitarian aid, food and planes from the Ministry of Emergencies by the United States of America and other countries that have had significant aid in the history of Haiti.

Haiti has had main exports of textiles and clothing, which is why this has helped aid exchanges with different countries such as the Dominican Republic and the United States.

1. **HOW HAS THE UN INTERVENED IN HAITI?**

Haiti has been a founding member of the United Nations (UN) since 1945. In 1948, Haiti played a key role in the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), in particular thanks to Haitian Senator Emile Saint-Lot, rapporteur of the UDHR Editorial Board.

Haiti is also one of the first countries to join UNESCO in 1946. One of the first collaborations of the United Nations with Haiti was carried out in 1947, precisely in partnership with UNESCO, through an initiative in the field of education. in the towns of Marbial and Lafond in Jacmel. Partnerships between the United Nations and Haiti have gradually increased since this first collaboration.

In 2020, the UN family in Haiti is comprised of 19 agencies, funds and programmes and the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH).

For this reason, Haiti has full support from the UN and several member countries of the same organization during their conflicts by the ministries and especially because of the inefficiency of health and its corresponding positions.

1. **WHAT ACHIEVEMENTS HAS HAITI ACHIEVED AT THE HANDS OF THE UN?**
2. **Education.** The net enrolment rate increased from 47% in 1993 to 84% in 2017.
3. **Bless you.** 3% reduction in under-5 mortality between 2000 and 2017 and reduction in the adult mortality rate among women by 40% between 2006 and 2017. In addition, the number of HIV-positive people on treatment quadrupled in 8 years.
4. **Gender equality.** There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of women participating in household decision-making, from 53% in 2006 to 69% in 2017. In primary and secondary education, there has been gender parity since 2000.
5. **Water and sanitation.** The percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water increased from 58% to 73% between 2015 and 2018, and the population with access to sanitation increased from 18% in 1990 to 33% in 2016. Cholera cases have decreased by 99.5% since 2010.
6. **Resilience, risk and disaster management and the environment.** The sector has been strengthened with initiatives such as the National Risk Management System (SNGRD) law, the climate change adaptation plan, the National Hydrometeorological Service/Meteorological Centre, protected areas and the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger.
7. **Security and transition to a non-peacekeeping UN presence.** The Haitian National Police has been strengthened in recent years and, as of September 2018, had 14,911 police officers, including 1,483 women. In this context, the Security Council is preparing to transition to a UN presence in Haiti outside of peacekeeping.
8. **WHAT ARE SOME DISEASES THAT CAUSE THE DEATH OF HAITIANS?**

Table 1. Top 10 causes of death in women by age group. Death certificates. Haiti, 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. |  | ICD 10 | < 1 | 1 to 4 | 5 to 14 | 15 - 24 | 25 - 44 | 45-64 | 65+ | NO | Total | % T | % (\*) |
|  | Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified | R00-R99 | 33 | 48 | 64 | 108 | 380 | 311 | 549 | 266 | 1 759 | 39,7 |  |
| 1 | Cerebrovascular diseases | 160-169 |  |  |  | 8 | 12 | 43 | 143 | 32 | 238 | 5,4 | 8,9 |
| 2 | Diarrhea and gastroenteritis | A09 | 21 | 35 | 12 | 16 | 69 | 25 | 22 | 17 | 217 | 4,9 | 8,1 |
| 3 | Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium | 000-099 |  |  | 3 | 57 | 131 | 5 |  | 20 | 216 | 4,9 | 8,1 |
| 4 | HIV disease | B20-B24 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 29 | 117 | 20 | 5 | 16 | 213 | 4,8 | 8,0 |
| 5 | Tuberculosis | A15-A19 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 35 | 19 | 12 | 14 | 127 | 2,9 | 4,8 |
| 6 | Hypertensive diseases | I10-I15 |  |  |  | 1 | 5 | 27 | 78 | 10 | 121 | 2,7 | 4,5 |
| 7 | Influenza and pneumonia | J10-J18 | 38 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 28 | 8 | 119 | 2,7 | 4,5 |
| 8 | Diabetes mellitus | E10-E14 | 1 |  | 2 | 4 | 15 | 34 | 52 | 11 | 119 | 2,7 | 4,5 |
| 9 | Malnutrition | E40-E46 | 32 | 49 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 117 | 2,6 | 4,4 |
| 10 | Other heart diseases | I30-I52 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 54 | 16 | 117 | 2,6 | 4,4 |

Table 2. Top 10 causes of death in men by age group. Death certificates. Haiti, 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. |  | CIE 10 | < 1 | 1 a 4 | 5 a 14 | 15 - 24 | 25 - 44 | 45-64 | 65+ | NO | Total | % T | % (\*) |
|  | Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified | R00-R99 | 53 | 51 | 79 | 156 | 516 | 364 | 562 | 270 | 2 051 | 43,0 |  |
| 1 | HIV disease | B20-B24 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 141 | 41 | 1 | 24 | 256 | 5,4 | 9,4 |
| 2 | Diarrhea and gastroenteritis | A09 | 40 | 48 | 6 | 13 | 56 | 29 | 19 | 12 | 223 | 4,7 | 8,2 |
| 3 | Cerebrovascular diseases | I60-I69 | 2 |  | 2 |  | 11 | 44 | 84 | 24 | 167 | 3,5 | 6,1 |
| 4 | Aggressions | X85-Y09 |  |  |  | 32 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 151 | 3,2 | 5,6 |
| 5 | Influenza and pneumonia | J10-J18 | 36 | 25 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 32 | 17 | 147 | 3,1 | 5,4 |
| 6 | Malnutrition | E40-E46 | 35 | 66 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 143 | 3,0 | 5,3 |
| 7 | Tuberculosis | A15-A19 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 40 | 16 | 25 | 22 | 128 | 2,7 | 4,7 |
| 8 | Other heart diseases | I30-I52 | 1 |  |  | 5 | 12 | 21 | 52 | 5 | 96 | 2,0 | 3,5 |
| 9 | Hypertensive diseases | I10-I15 |  |  | 1 |  | 9 | 21 | 47 | 11 | 89 | 1,9 | 3,3 |
| 10 | Transportation Accidents | V01-V99 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 83 | 1,7 | 3,1 |

In the case of Haiti, it is necessary to take into account the limitations of qualified human resources, the existence of a fragmented health system, with a high percentage of the population without access to health services and with limitations in the media, recurrent political crises and the increase in poverty.11 In this context, and considering that the registration of deaths began in 1997, the fact that 12.1% of the estimated deaths in Haiti in 2000 have been recorded represents progress.

Until 2000, the HIV epidemic in Haiti had been evolving for at least 22 years, since the first case of AIDS was diagnosed in July 1978. Since the eighties, HIV infection has spread progressively and represents the highest prevalence of HIV in all of America.

In 1989, the total number of paediatric AIDS cases represented 6.6%.12 In 1999, early mortality in children under one year of age with HIV has been documented, since 60% die in the first six months of life due to opportunistic infections and especially due to the environment of poverty and social exclusion.13 AIDS mortality in children is reflected in the observed increase in infant mortality between 1996 and 2000, when it went from 74.0 to 80.3 per thousand live births.14

Cases of death from AIDS are concentrated in the economically productive population, a situation that aggravates the living conditions of a population immersed in historical poverty. It is suggestive that the diagnosis of diarrhea-gastroenteritis, the second recorded cause of mortality, hides cases of AIDS. In Haiti and the Dominican Republic, there are no reports of cholera cases despite the pandemic that has affected the continent since 1991.15 UN/AIDS estimated 22,000 deaths (range 13,000-400,000) from AIDS in Haiti by the end of 2001, representing approximately 28% of the total estimated deaths for the country.16 This statement would only reinforce the magnitude of HIV infection in Haiti, and corresponds to the results of prevalence studies and existing estimates of the impact on life expectancy. Life expectancy was estimated at 58.4 years in 1995,17 54.3 years in 2000 and 50.4 years in 2004:18 a decrease in life expectancy of eight years in just one decade.

During a follow-up study of 200 HIV patients between 1993 and 1995, half of them had active pulmonary tuberculosis.19 Another study conducted by the GHESKIO20 Center on patients hospitalized for tuberculosis during the years 1995 and 1996 found that 50% of adults and 14% of children were HIV-positive. This information and the data found on death certificates show that tuberculosis is the main disease associated with HIV infection in Haiti.

**PERSONAL REFERENCE**

With this we can identify that Haiti is a country quite worrying with the issue of health since it is not very good that we can identify in part of the well-being. We cannot identify exactly what is the cause of many predetermined diseases in its population, but we can identify that it has been a long time and has improved even though it has not been completely. It is really worrying how it has happened and transformed health and health posts in the country but with the help of different organizations and communities you can develop different methods and aid to the country and the same population.

As the United States and the ONU have done on different occasions.

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