

*This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 19 February 2010.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The most urgent priorities for assistance continue to include shelter and sanitation.
- Rubble removal is increasingly urgent to make space for settlements.
- WFP and partners have reached over 3.4 million people with food assistance since the start of the response; 850,000 people are receiving 5 liters of water per day.
- Over 66,000 people have been employed under the UNDP cash-for-work programme, mainly in support of drain clearing and debris removal.
- The Ministry of Public Health and Population has confirmed that medicines and medical products will be provided free of charge to all public health facilities nationwide until 12 April.
- Traffic congestion remains a concern in the border area of Jimani. The crossing at Elias Piña can be used in exceptional circumstances, but will not be usable during the rainy season.
- The revised Flash Appeal will be launched in New York on 18 February.

## II. Situation Overview

As of 15 February, the national Civil Protection Agency estimates that 217,366 people died from the 12 January earthquake, an increase of 5,000 people since the last estimates were released on 6 February. The number of people who have left Port-au-Prince for outlying departments has increased to 511,405 people from the previous figure of 467,701 people. The increase in figures mainly relates to Grand Anse department where 98,871 people have been registered, up from 55,167. The department with the highest influx of people continues to be Artibonite with 162,509 arrivals. The Government estimates that 97,294 houses were destroyed and 188,383 were damaged across all affected areas.

A school in Cap Haitian was hit by a mudslide on 15 February and the Government has confirmed that the incident caused four deaths. It is being investigated whether the cause of the mudslide was a tremor that occurred the previous night.

The priority needs for humanitarian assistance at this stage of the response include the provision of shelter material and site management; sanitation and hygiene; food security (food aid, nutritional and agricultural support); cash-for-work programmes to support livelihoods; and protection of vulnerable groups. Logistics and emergency telecommunications remain overarching priorities to support the ability of the humanitarian community to deliver relief aid. In addition to main affected cities, important humanitarian needs are also registered in directly and indirectly affected rural areas, not least those where the arrival of displaced populations are causing prices to rise and creating additional pressure on basic social services.

Provision of shelter and camp coordination continue to be challenging, including the need for debris removal and the identification of land for settlements. There is an urgent need to create adequate sanitation conditions for displaced populations, especially in congested settlement sites. The WASH Cluster estimates that a total of 1.1 million displaced people in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Petit Goave, Gressier and Jacmel require emergency latrines. The interim plan is to provide 12,950 latrines by April (for approximately 650,000 people using 1 latrine for 50 people ratio in acute phase) and 21,000 more within 6 months (moving towards goal of 1 latrine for 20 people).

The Nutrition Cluster has received reports on the inclusion of powdered infant formula in some general food rations distributed by small NGOs, as well as with some general Plumpy'nut distributions. The cluster is investigating the reports and continues to emphasize the potential harm posed by general distribution of infant formula, given the current poor sanitation situation and associated challenges with ensuring a hygienic environment and clean water availability.

IOM is working with some 40 agencies in the field of mental health and psychosocial support to provide emergency help to tens of thousands of people living in spontaneous settlements in Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas. IOM and its partners from the Faculty of Psychology of Port-au-Prince University and other international experts will train 550 humanitarian workers, religious leaders and community health professionals to increase their understanding of the psychosocial consequences of the earthquake and to provide them with the knowledge and skills to manage the short, medium and long term needs of affected individuals.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees are jointly urging countries to suspend all involuntary returns to Haiti due to the continuing humanitarian crisis. They have called on all countries to continue granting interim protection measures on humanitarian grounds until such time as people can return safely and sustainably.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Mr. John Holmes visited Haiti and the Dominican Republic from 11 to 14 February. During his stay in Haiti, Mr. Holmes visited earthquake affected areas in Jimani, Malpasse, Leogane and the Petionville golf club site in Port-au-Prince. Meetings were held with the President and Prime Minister of Haiti, UN Agencies and NGOs, MINUSTAH, US and Canadian military interlocutors, and other partners.

The security situation remains stable despite reports of isolated criminal acts.

### **III. Humanitarian Needs and Response**

The 12 clusters<sup>1</sup> designated in the Flash Appeal are holding regular meetings to coordinate their joint efforts.

#### **Logistics**

Since the start of the relief operation, a total of 2,678 flights have landed at the Port-au-Prince main ramp. Following a peak of 162 flights per day, the number of flights has gradually fallen to some 50 per day over the last days. These figures do not include flights for smaller planes using the airport strip and grass, which have averaged 40 flights per day.

An assessment of the runway has raised concerns about the long-term effects of heavy wide-body planes, and an 80 metric ton limit has been placed on incoming aircraft. American Airlines is starting commercial passenger flights as of 19 February. Other operators will resume in March. Commercial airlines will contract local or international handling service companies as they were doing prior to the earthquake.

The airport at Santo Domingo is severely congested. Some of this is due to cargo arriving without clear consignees or because organizations are not informed that they have incoming goods. Cargo which is not properly documented is now being refused by the Dominican customs authorities.

Road traffic congestion remains a concern in the border area of Jimani given the existence of only one route for the transportation of all humanitarian aid by land. An assessment mission to the Elias Piña border has determined that it can be used in exceptional circumstances, but it is not feasible as a permanent alternative to Jimani, particularly over the rainy season. The road is rough, crossed by rivers, and can currently only take 18 metric ton vehicles. For destinations in the north of Haiti, WFP is currently using the Dajabón border crossing.

The Logistics Cluster is concerned that a large withdrawal of assets provided through bilateral military aid might seriously hamper humanitarian response operations, especially at the sea port. Some continued support would be required, especially in terms of equipment and handling materials, as well as port management and coordination. Daily coordination meetings have been put in place between the US and Canadian Forces, MINUSTAH, WFP and the Logistics Cluster to address both current logistics issues and longer term planning.

#### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

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<sup>1</sup> The 12 clusters are: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM); Education (UNICEF); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IFRC); Food (WFP); Logistics (WFP); Nutrition (UNICEF); Protection (OHCHR with UNICEF for Child Protection and UNFPA for GBV); WASH (UNICEF); Agriculture (FAO); Early Recovery (UNDP); Emergency Telecommunications (WFP); Health (WHO/PAHO).

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According to the CCCM Cluster, 332 spontaneous sites have been identified hosting 104,794 families (543,000 individuals). There are also 19 sites hosting more than 5,000 persons each being prioritized for decongestion (with a total estimated population of 180,000 people) and 9 organized sites hosting 9,615 families (48,074 individuals).

The cluster is undertaking technical and general site assessments in the prioritized 19 sites. The cluster is also mapping who-is-doing-what-where. Discussions are ongoing at the inter-cluster level on registration and profiling process.

Decongesting spontaneous settlement sites will require a common effort between rubble removal teams, the CCCM Cluster and the Government. IOM is developing a camp decongesting strategy with the Government and the military. The strategy has been drafted for the Champ de Mars (which hosts over 10,000 people) but can be applied to other sites such as the golf courses in Delmas and Petionville.

IOM is expanding cluster coverage in Petit Goave, Jacmel, and Leogane. According to recent estimates, 98,000 people in Leogane commune lost their homes due to the earthquake. The large majority of affected people live in smaller camps or in front of their homes, while an estimated 26,000 live in camps with more than 100 people. With consistent aid coming into Leogane, camps are growing in size, and new camps are being established. The cluster has agreed that camp management is required for camps with more than 100 people. In the Jacmel region, IOM is addressing the need for camp management support for two camps with populations of 2,000 and 5,000, respectively.

The CCCM Cluster is encouraging camp management actors to deploy more site planning capacity and undertaking weekly trainings in camp management activities, every Thursday from 9:00am to 12:00pm.

### **Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)**

The Shelter Cluster reports that over 87,000 tarpaulins have been distributed along with over 17,000 family size tents. This has reached about 24 percent of an estimated 1.3 million in need of shelter support. As a minimum, the shelter is recommending a target of one tent or two tarps per family of five.

The shelter cluster has committed capacity for universal coverage with plastic sheeting by May and in parallel to build up to 120,000 transitional shelters (for 620,000 people). While the distribution of plastic sheeting needs to be accelerated to cover populations during the rains, which could start as early as end of February, the capacity for transitional shelter represents only 60% of needs. In order to fill the gap for the remaining 40% of need in transitional shelter a mass procurement strategy is being proposed.

The procurement and delivery of fixings have been identified as vital for the emergency phase. The shelter needs of those staying with host families in indirectly affected areas remain largely unaddressed.

Capacity is required for assessing damaged buildings as well as identification of urban sites and newly identified non-urban sites. UN-HABITAT is leading a working group on Building Damage Assessment. A matrix of capacity for building damage assessment by agencies has been compiled and shared.

Key household NFIs that have been distributed include: 17,500 kitchen sets; 87,500 hygiene kits; 110,000 blankets and 28,400 mosquito nets. Movement of displaced people between spontaneous sites continues to make it difficult to plan for distributions.

While over 64,000 beneficiaries in Leogane have received emergency NFIs from agencies including Save the Children, Care, MissionE4 and IOM, there remains a gap in providing assistance to those families not living in camps due to shortage of available information on this group. Organizations in Leogane are working to find a way to address this gap.

### **Food**

As of 15 February, 2,437,566 individuals (406,201 households) had received a two-week ration of rice with a total of 10,115 metric tons of rice distributed. Distributions under the surge have been extended at five sites because of delays in getting started at those sites. In addition, the sites are located in densely populated areas. Two new distribution sites have been added: Kenscoff and Croix des Bouquets. The Croix des Bouquets site is already operational. The extension of the surge operation to areas in West department areas is being prepared.

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Concurrently to the surge, WFP is targeting non-affected areas hosting displaced people with ready-to-eat meals. A total of 715,274 meals is being dispatched to various sites outside of Port-au-Prince and to other departments. WFP and partners are planning food distributions in Belle Anse, Marigot, Baintet and Cote de Fer. WFP, ACTED and GTZ continue to carry out food distributions in Leogane, Grand Goave, Petit Goave and Gressier.

A children's feeding programme is being developed to provide hot meals to school-aged children, pending the re-commencement of schools in the Port-au-Prince area.

As of 16 February, WFP and its partners have reached a total of over 3.4 million persons with food assistance since the start of the response.

### **Health**

According to the Health Cluster, the Ministry of Public Health and Population has confirmed that medicines and medical products will be provided free of charge to all public health facilities nationwide until 12 April. Mobile clinics in spontaneous settlements that are not dependent on international non-governmental organizations and are accredited by the Ministry of Public Health and Population will also benefit from free medicines and medical supplies.

International organizations, NGOs and charitable and religious organizations authorized to operate by the Ministry of Public Health and Population will be considered qualified to obtain supplies from PROMESS. Public health institutions and Departmental Supply Centers (CDAI) will also have access to medicines and medical equipment at no cost through PROMESS.

The Health Cluster in Jacmel encourages partners to focus efforts to improve health facilities in communities such as Baintet, Cote de Fer, Marigot, Cap Rouge and Marbial (communes of Jacmel) and calls on newly arriving NGOs to register when arriving in the area using a registration form that is available at the airport, in order to allow for a full overview of actors.

The Ministry of Health will complete a National Plan for Disability by 1 March. It will include topics such as rehabilitation centers, prosthetics, orthotics, and accessible structures.

### **WASH**

An average of 850,000 people are being provided with safe drinking water (on the basis of 5 litres/person/day) through water tankering and/or water treatment plant in more than 300 sites across Port-au-Prince, Leogane, and Jacmel by WASH Cluster partners from 9 to 16 February. This figure is slightly reduced from the one from the last sitrep (900,000 people per day) due to the loss of one water producer, who experienced an interruption in supplies.

The WASH Cluster estimates that a total 1.1 million displaced people in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Petit Goave, Gressier and Jacmel require emergency latrines. The interim plan is to provide 12,950 latrines by April (for approximately 650,000 people using 1 latrine for 50 people ratio in acute phase) and 21,000 more within 6 months (moving towards goal of 1 latrine for 20 people).

According to UNICEF, more than 1,500 latrines have been constructed as of 16 February. UNICEF has delivered 2,600 latrine slabs to cluster partners and there is a plan for continuous arrival of latrine slabs to enable a constant distribution to partners through this acceleration period. Some 1,000 portable toilet installations will begin on 18 February.

As of 15 February, 87,500 hygiene kits have been distributed across the country, covering around 500,000 people. The kits contain basic products such as towels, soap, toothbrushes, and other female hygiene products. A further 10,000 kits are being assembled in the Dominican Republic and an international tender has been launched for the assembly of 15,000 more kits. Emphasis is placed on local production to stimulate economic recovery. UNFPA estimates that 750,000 women and girls of childbearing age were affected by the earthquake (out of a total 3 people million affected). Of these, approximately 63,000 were pregnant and 7,000 delivered in the first month after the earthquake.

A PAHO/WHO expert in water and sanitation reports a permanent water aqueduct has been installed in Buen Samaritano hospital and the water uptake capacity has increased in General Melenciano Hospital. Latrines and septic tanks in shelters and makeshift health facilities along the border are being cleaned daily.

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Training for the upcoming 10-day WASH Cluster assessments in settlement sites in and around Port-au-Prince started on 15 February. Representatives of DINEPA, UNICEF, WHO, and the USAID/DART attended the training. The data collection phase of the assessment was scheduled to begin on 16 February. Through the assessment, 10 two-person teams composed of WASH Cluster partners aim to assess more than 200 locations identified as sites currently receiving tankered water, as well as up to 100 additional sites not receiving tankered water.

### **Education**

UNICEF has started the distribution of over 150 72m2 school tents in non/indirectly affected areas targeting 10,000 pre-and primary school aged children, jointly with teaching and learning materials. Additional identification of teachers and accelerated teacher training will accompany the distribution of the supplies.

According to the Education Cluster, temporary schools will be provided with shelters, safe water, sanitation facilities and educational materials for the hurricane/rainy season. The goal is to establish 720 temporary learning/play spaces and to provide teaching, learning and recreation materials to 349,000 primary school aged children, 227,000 children under six years old and 144,000 secondary-school children.

Sector priorities within the next three months include the opening of primary schools in all non-affected or indirectly affected areas (foreseen during March); ensuring availability of temporary learning spaces for children directly and indirectly affected by the earthquake; and coordination and planning for reconstruction of schools both in affected and non affected areas. Psychosocial support interventions have also been identified as a priority activity as parents still have concern to send children to school.

### **Nutrition**

According to the Nutrition Cluster, the nutrition situation remains precarious and cluster partners are scaling up nutritional programmes. Coverage remains insufficient and there are several geographic areas with insufficient information.

International Medical Corps has conducted blanket supplementary feeding operations in 100 of the estimated 200 to 250 child residential care facilities in the Port-au-Prince area. Blanket supplementary feeding is a preventative nutrition activity aimed at reducing the incidence of moderate malnutrition. According to WFP, blanket supplementary feeding activities have benefited nearly 3,000 children and pregnant and lactating women to date.

A response/gap mapping exercise was conducted on 15 February allowing the cluster to define the distribution of nutritional response and remaining challenges. Concrete planning to reach all of those in need based on geographical coverage has been initiated. Mapping with GPS coordinates is complete for all treatment facilities in the Port-au-Prince area. There were 81 static sites and 6 mobile facilities for treatment of severe acute malnutrition as of 9 February in Port-au-Prince and in other departments receiving displaced people.

As of 14 February, the cluster has establishing an “antenna/response” system in which partners are allocated geographic areas to respond to alerts that the Nutrition Cluster Coordinator receives on increased incidence or prevalence of acutely malnourished children – or areas where there is insufficient food.

UNICEF has supported the broadcasting of radio messages in French and Creole in affected areas. It has also established of a helpline to provide guidance to health workers/organizations on procedures concerning RUIF and conditions for its use.

### **Protection**

The Protection Cluster reports that there are increasing concerns over the depletion of water reserves and food supplies in regions where the influx of displaced from Port-au-Prince has been significant. The rise in the price of commodities in these regions could lead to possible tensions between host communities and those coming from Port-au-Prince, especially with those that have no family links in the region.

The Protection Cluster has reinforced its monitoring work and is organizing a protection monitoring system for Port-au-Prince. The Protection Cluster in Les Cayes has been activated and will be meeting regularly. Additional staff will be deployed to Gonaives, Les Cayes and Jeremie in the coming weeks. OHCHR,

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MINUSTAH Human Rights, UN Habitat and IDLO are looking into the possibility of activating the Housing, Land and Property area of responsibility of the Protection Cluster.

#### *Child Protection*

The Child Protection sub-cluster reports that approximately 126 separated and unaccompanied children have been registered as of 14 February. Reports are being entered in the Interagency Child Protection information management system being established at MINUSTAH Logbase. The Child Protection Brigade (Brigade Protection Mineur) intercepted 22 children at the border of Ouanaminthe (7 were unaccompanied and without papers) as of 14 February.

Thirty-two child friendly spaces have been established in affected areas, according to UNICEF. 536 Child Protection Kits have been distributed to date to 228 child residential care centers, meeting the needs of 12,867 children. Some 150,000 children/care-givers are benefiting from child protection activities of the sub-cluster partners.

During the 15 February sub-cluster meeting, participants noted that mapping of child protection activities in Port-au-Prince and other areas remains a priority. Information gaps remain regarding coverage of psychosocial programs. UNICEF presented the cluster with a list of 19 priority settlement sites—each hosting more than 5,000 individuals—for implementation of child protection activities.

#### **Early Recovery**

Approximately 66,672 people have been employed under the UNDP cash-for-work programme, indirectly benefiting 333,360 people (on the basis of 5 persons per family). In addition, CHF International has employed 2,293 workers under its cash-for-work programme as of 11 February. Priorities for cash-for-work activities over the coming weeks include clearance of drainage canals in preparation for the rainy and hurricane seasons and the removal of rubble.

UNDP, DINEPA and the Municipality of Jacmel and nine NGOs signed a series of contracts for the implementation of new cash-for-work activities scheduled to commence on 16 February. The Early Recovery Cluster in Jacmel has reported some challenges in the coordination of cash-for-work programmes but this will be addressed in an upcoming meeting between UNDP, WFP and OCHA.

### **IV. Coordination**

A Debris Management Planning Task Force was established by the Coordinating Support Committee (CSC). The first meeting has been held and an action plan will be outlined by 23 February. The Joint Operations Tasking Centre (JOTC) continues to coordinate requests of humanitarian partners for military and police resources in support of the response. The large majority of requests are for escorts and security for distributions and sites of operation, while the number of infrastructure/technical requests are increasing. A rapid response team is also on call 24/7 and can be reached through Sierra Base.

The Civil-Military Coordination cell is engaged in transitional planning meetings with the military. The cell is offering awareness and sensitization briefings about humanitarian work for MINUSTAH military components in Port-au-Prince and in the field. The briefings started on 16 February and will continue for the next two weeks.

A joint inter-agency mission including OCHA, Save the Children, ACDI/VOCA, DPC, MEDAIR and UNICEF is planned in the coming days for Côte de Fer on the southern coast on the border of South and South East departments.

The following eight clusters are operational in Leogane: camp coordination and camp management (IOM) early recovery (UNDP); education (UNICEF); health (Save the Children); food (WFP); shelter/NFI (IFRC) and WASH (DINEPA). Cluster leads in Port-au-Prince have been requested to set up coordination mechanisms for agriculture and nutrition in Leogane.

Seven clusters are operational in Jacmel: Early Recovery, Education, Food, Health, Protection, Shelter/NFI and WASH. The Food Cluster has been activated in Gonaives.

The following cluster arrangements have been agreed for the Dominican Republic: Logistics (WFP), Health (PAHO/WHO), WASH (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF/WFP), Education (UNICEF), Agriculture (FAO), Early Recovery (UNDP), Food (WFP), Emergency Telecommunications (WFP), Protection (UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF), Shelter/NFIs (IOM/IFRC).

## V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the current Flash Appeal of \$577 million is 107 percent funded, with another \$29 million in uncommitted pledges. A revised Flash Appeal for 12 months will be launched on Thursday 18 February.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$76 million in pledges, of which \$63 million has been received. Close to 80 percent has been allocated strategically by cluster to UN and NGO organizations, addressing critical gaps and acute needs. Project proposals should be submitted through clusters to Caroline Peguet (peguet@un.org) and copied to erf-Haiti@un.org.

**All companies that wish to make cash and in kind donations are urged to use the new UN/Business Partnership Gateway, at <http://business.un.org>. This function matches offers of support with UN needs.**

**All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in kind contributions by sending an email to: [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)**

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Government of Haiti website: <http://haitiseisme2010.gouv.ht/>

Haiti coordination website: <http://haiti.oneresponse.info>

For more information on Haiti and other crises, visit: [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

For information on OCHA: <http://ochaonline.un.org/haiti>

Guide to humanitarian giving for the Haiti Earthquake: <http://ochaonline.un.org/donatetohaiti>

For information on ICRC's family tracing service, go to: <http://www.familylinks.icrc.org/familylinks>.

For the logistics cluster: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a>

For the shelter cluster: <http://groups.google.com/group/shelterhaiti2010>

UNHAS flights from SD to PAP: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a/flash-news-17-january-2010-unhas>

Gender ABCs for Haiti: <http://oneresponse.info/bluecrosscutting/gender/>

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