

This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 25 January 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **As of 24 January, the Government estimates the death toll from the 12 January earthquake at 112,250 deaths and 194,000 injured.**
- **More than 235,000 people have left Port-au-Prince using the free transportation provided by the Government. The largest influx, some 62,000 people, is in Artibonite department.**
- **Ready-to-eat meals are needed for the short term to cover food needs.**
- **The number of people living in temporary shelter sites in Port-au-Prince could be as high as 800,000, according to the Shelter Cluster.**
- **Water continues to be distributed daily at 115 sites in Port-au-Prince reaching an estimated 235,000 people.**
- **The number of injured people that need surgical interventions is diminishing, according to WHO/PAHO.**
- **Traffic congestion is major issue in Port-au-Prince, especially in the area of the airport.**

II. Situation Overview

As of 24 January, the Government estimates the death toll from the 12 January earthquake at 112,250 deaths and 194,000 injured. The number of people in need of shelter ranges from 800,000 to one million. Delmas in Port-au-Prince has the highest number of displaced people, according to the Shelter Cluster. Tents and shelter material are urgently required and there is a need to start camp construction and management for displaced families.

The number of people leaving Port-au-prince for other departments continues to increase. The Government estimates that 235,000 people have left Port-au-Prince using the free transportation being provided by the Government. There are 62,573 people who have arrived in Artibonite department as of 24 January. The numbers for other departments include: North, 13,500; North West: 31,250; North East 7,700; Center, 14,680; Grand Anse, 30,000; South, 22,425; Nippes, 30,000; and West, 22,800. Aid organizations are working to verify the numbers of people moving to rural areas. The numbers listed above do not include people leaving Port-au-Prince by private means, which remain undetermined.

The MINUSTAH Artibonite regional presence reports that there has been a substantial increase in the number of people arriving in Saint Marc. The new arrivals are being cared for by family members and friends and there are no new settlements sites being developed. Aid organizations are encouraging new arrivals to register so that assistance can reach them. Several medical teams are operating in the Artibonite. They report that there is a need for orthopedic surgical material and blood. The overall situation is assessed to be under control.

There continue to be no reported outbreaks of communicable diseases including cholera, measles and rubella, according to WHO/PAHO. The Haitian Ministry of Health, in collaboration with PAHO, has developed an epidemiological surveillance form as part of an early warning system for communicable diseases. Completed forms will be collected daily from 31 sites composed of departmental hospitals, university hospitals, field hospitals and spontaneous settlements and sent to the National Epidemiology Office based at the National Health Laboratory.

The OCHA supported multi-cluster rapid need assessment will start on 25 January. It will be used to analyze the needs in health, food, shelter/NFI, protection, and WASH. Twenty teams, composed of 3-5 national and international assessors, have been trained in the assessment methodology and will carry out the assessment by road and by helicopter from 25-27 January in Port-au-Prince and other affected areas. Information will be

collected from 105 sites across Haiti (57 in Port-au-Prince and 48 outside of Port-au-Prince). The information will be used to provide baseline information for humanitarian operations and to inform future requirements.

There have been two incidents of unrest at food distribution sites reported in Port-au-Prince over the last two days.

The United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Mr. John Holmes, the UNDP Administrator Helen Clark, and acting SRSG Edmond Mulet will be attending the high-level Ministerial Conference on Haiti to prepare for Haiti's reconstruction on 25 January in Montreal.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The 12 clusters¹ designated in the Flash Appeal are holding regular meetings to coordinate their joint efforts.

Logistics

There are 130-150 flights per day entering Port-au-Prince. The flow of aircraft is not expected to slow in the near future. Flights should be diverted to Santo Domingo if the cargo is not carrying life-saving items required within two or three days. Las Americas airport in Santo Domingo is also starting to experience congestion problems. Additional airports are being configured in the Dominican Republic, in Santo Domingo and close to the Haitian border.

Many of the ships arriving at the Port-au-Prince port are too large for current capacity. A barge system will have to be put in place. The port infrastructure is still weak. Coordination meetings with the US military take place twice a day to coordinate port repairs and arrivals of vessels. Both tanker terminals can receive cargo.

Helicopter deliveries to specific locations in Haiti can be accommodated by the Logistics Cluster. Jacmel is one of the most convenient locations for the US heavy-lift helicopters to fly. Cargo is delivered to a MINUSTAH landing zone. Airlift to this location can be arranged on a same-day basis directly from the airport. However a point of contact is required to receive the cargo on the ground or the delivery will not take place.

The Logistics Cluster has a Civil/Military Officer in Miami liaising with US Southern Command. The Chief Air Transport Officer of UNHAS is currently in Miami to work on the prioritization of flights and the existing slot mechanism. Organizations not wishing to use military assets can inform the Logistics Cluster and only inter-agency assets will be tasked.

Food

The food cluster has reached over 500,000 people. The Government, WFP and other partners such as ADRA, ACTED, GOAL and MDM are involved in food distribution. As of 23 January, WFP has distributed 2.1 million rations to 321,313 people. Some 207,392 people were in the Port-au-Prince area and an additional 113,313 people were in other affected areas. WFP has also reached 900 people in the departments that are now hosting displaced people. The Government of Haiti is distributing food kits (staples, cooking gear) to 100,000-150,000 people a day. CRS has provided food assistance to 65,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Gros Morne, Petion Ville, Delmas Croix de Bouquets, and Thomazeau.

The main constraints in the Food Cluster are the number of people in need of assistance (estimates of up to 2 million people) and the consequent volume of food aid arriving in country. The fact that the airport is congested, the port is not fully operational and that there is an increasing amount of traffic in town is slowing down operations. In addition, all partners involved in food distribution have to use military escorts and security at the distribution sites.

Health

The Health cluster reports that the number of injured people in need of surgical interventions is diminishing. Important challenges remain especially in the areas of post operative care and the adaptation of thousands of people who have lost limbs. There continue to be no reported outbreaks of communicable diseases.

¹ The 12 clusters are: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM); Education (UNICEF); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IOM/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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The cluster reports that there are 43 hospitals functioning in the Port-au-Prince area, 12 field hospitals (half of which are military hospitals) and two hospital ships (US and Mexico).

There is a need for more information from areas outside of Port-au-Prince. The Ministry of Health has identified Jacmel, Leogane, Petit Goave and Grand Goave as priority areas for medical assistance. The following organizations are working in Jacmel: Canadian Medical Force, Brigada Medica Cubana, MSF Spain and Agronomes and Veterinaries sans Frontieres.

PAHO has received blood from the Dominican Republic (97 units), Bolivia (200 units) and the American Red Cross (249 units) to distribute in Haiti. Between 200 and 250 more units blood are expected from the American Red Cross next week. Three sites have been defined to provide blood: PROMESS, the National Laboratory and the University Hospital. The National Program of Blood Safety is stimulating the rest of services providing blood to reinitiate their activities to cover the population needs.

Approximately 130,000 people are living with HIV in Haiti. Of this number, about 50 percent are on antiretroviral treatment. There is concern that many HIV-infected patients have migrated to rural areas, thus possibly disrupting ongoing access to treatment. Additionally, the National HIV/AIDS hospital (Gheskio) is now focusing mainly on trauma care.

Currently, there are 135 NGOs, bilateral aid organizations and government agencies registered with the Health Cluster.

WASH

Water continues to be distributed daily at 115 sites in Port-au-Prince reaching an estimated 235,000 people, according to the WASH cluster. An assessment of 15 makeshift sites found that 14 sites had water and only one did not. The cluster plans to increase water distribution to reach 500,000 people daily with water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services.

The first WASH cluster coordination meeting took place in Leogane on 24 January with 18 cluster partners in attendance. Agreement was reached that IFRC (through the Austrian Red Cross) will use its sanitation module to begin constructing latrines for 20,000 people located in six sites in Leogane. The latrines will be managed by individual organizations involved in the various sites. Some 16 organizations are working in or planning a response in Gressier, Petit Goave and Grand Goave.

The cluster requires more bladders in order to increase and accelerate the distribution of water. New water points will be determined based on recommendations by NGOs and municipalities. DINEPA & partners are setting up a mechanism to involve community-based organizations in the distribution of water, including servicing the improvised settlement sites.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs)

IOM and cluster partners have located 591 improvised settlements with approximately 692,000 displaced people in the Port-au-Prince region. So far, 345 settlements have been assessed. Cluster partners cautioned that the population of these settlements could be higher since the assessments are carried out during the day and many people in need of shelter only gather at these sites at night. As a result, the actual number of populations living in transitional sites could be as high as 800,000 people.

IOM estimates that combined in-country tent stocks and expected tent arrivals in the coming days constitute a total of 40,000 tents, capable of accommodating 200,000 individuals. The supply is unlikely to address the extensive shelter needs. Alternative shelter strategies are required, including support for host families and transitional shelter.

An UNDAC and IOM assessment of shelter needs found that the majority of displacement is in central and southern Port-au-Prince, with the highest percentage (26 percent) in Delmas. The following areas should be prioritized for the distribution of shelter material and non-food items: Delmas, Port-au-Prince Ville, Pétion-Ville, Martissant, Carrefour, Carrefour-Feuilles and Nazon. Priority items for distribution include tents and shelter kits, tarpaulins, jerrycans, blankets, plastic sheets, hygiene kits and kitchen kits. A list has been provided to the Logistics Cluster to help prioritize incoming cargo.

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IOM reports that 112,497 people received non-food items on 24 January. The main items being distributed included hygiene kits, jerrycan, blankets, sheets, tarpaulins and water purification tablets. Areas of distribution included: Carrefour, Delmas, Jacmel, Juvenat, Petion Ville, Gressier, Bel Air, Solino and Turgeau.

Nutrition

Based on an overall affected population of approximately 3 million people and in view of the situation prior to the earthquake, the Nutrition Cluster estimates that approximately 300,000 children under 2 are in need of support for infant and child feeding. Some 4,800 children between 6-59 months need treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). An estimated 9,600 children between 6-59 months need treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and approximately 480,000 children under-five need treatment for the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Some 240,000 pregnant and lactating women will require nutritional support.

UNDAC is conducting a rapid general assessment of the affected population in Port-au-Prince and other affected towns from 23-25 January. The Nutrition Cluster will begin analysis of their findings in order to plan future interventions. UNICEF distributed vitamin A, zinc, oral rehydration salts and plumpynut to 1,000 severely malnourished children in Jacmel on 23 January.

UNICEF will coordinate the supply of infant formula including an assessment of the availability of powdered infant formula and ready-to-use formula. UNICEF and WHO are jointly developing guidance for HIV and infant feeding nutrition interventions.

Protection

The Protection Cluster has been activated and is led by OHCHR with the support of UNHCR. The Child Protection sub-cluster is led by UNICEF and the Gender Based Violence sub-cluster is led by UNFPA.

The Child Protection sub-cluster has developed an inter-agency rapid assessment, which is currently being carried out by partners and the Government in makeshift settlement sites, institutions, orphanages and hospitals. Child protection actors are providing non-food items as well as coordinating health and nutrition support in these locations.

There are potentially up to 300 orphanages in Port-au-Prince and approximately 600 orphanages nationwide, according to UNICEF. IBERS (the government institution responsible for child protection) provided a list of 114 orphanages (each site has 100-200 children) with an estimated 4,000 children living in extreme conditions. The capacity of IBERS to respond has been severely affected by the earthquake.

UNICEF is supporting the establishment of child-friendly spaces for separated/unaccompanied children in the outskirts of Port-au-Prince with a capacity for 200,000 children.

Education

All schools remain closed and there is no firm indication of when they will re-open. The Education Cluster estimates that 90 percent of schools in Port-au-Prince and 60 percent of the schools in the South and West departments have been partially damaged or destroyed, affecting some 500,000 children age 5-14, including 48% of girls.

The cluster estimates that there is a need for 3,000-4,000 temporary classrooms. Schools will be provided with temporary shelters, safe water, sanitation facilities and educational materials.

The Ministry of Education, UNICEF, Save the Children, along with other cluster partners, will facilitate the procurement and establishment of temporary safe learning spaces with a potential target of 300,000-500,000 school-age children. This includes children in areas of return, as well as those residing in reception centers.

Capacity building for teachers in emergency management of classrooms and psycho social support in coordination with the Protection Cluster is a priority, as is the provision of Back-to-School and School-in-a-Box supplies.

Agriculture

The Agriculture Cluster has completed a rapid rural assessment in Leogane and Grand Goave. Rural houses are severely damaged with some farmers (exact figure to be confirmed) living outside their homes in tents. Irrigation channels are blocked by debris and landslides from the earthquake. Water intakes have not been

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damaged and the primary cemented channels only need minor repairs. There are constraints at the secondary level where the channels are clogged.

There is a lack of water for both human and animal consumption, according to the assessment. Water for planted crops is also insufficient, putting the next harvest season at risk. FAO together with MARDRN and the cluster actors is determining the assistance needs.

Emergency Telecommunications

MINUSTAH, TSF and WFP continue to support the provision of internet connectivity to the humanitarian community. The cluster is establishing an internet café for the use by the humanitarian community. It will be hosted by OCHA with connectivity support from WFP.

The ETC radio room is operating 24 hours a day. WFP continues to provide support to agencies and NGOs with VHF handset programming and radio training.

Security and logistics remain a challenge to the ETC operation. Difficulties with reliable internet and phone networks continue to impede communication and coordination amongst humanitarian partners.

IV. Coordination

As of 24 January, two sub-OSOCC (On-site Operations Coordination Centres) have been established by OCHA and UNDAC in Jacmel and Leogane to assist local authorities with the management of the disaster and to help coordinate international assistance.

The OCHA office is currently mapping the presence of humanitarian partners in Haiti and will publish a detailed map in the coming days.

To ease coordination on the ground, OCHA has requested that agencies locate their offices/bases as close as possible to the main logbase camp in Port-au-Prince. The UNDAC team continues to coordinate the OSOCC that has been established at the MINUSTAH logbase. It is supported by the European Civil Protection Mechanism and OCHA staff. UNDAC members and OCHA staff are in Santo Domingo to support coordination efforts. A coordination and situation room has been established at the UN house in Santo Domingo. In addition, OCHA has a coordination centre in Jimaní.

The OCHA civil-military coordination cell has developed a coordination structure in consultation with MINUSTAH and international military forces. The Joint Operations Tasking Centre (JOTC) will begin operating on 26 January. It includes representatives from MINUSTAH, international military forces and OCHA. OCHA's civil-military work involves advocacy on humanitarian principles and humanitarian space, as well as providing guidance to organizations on humanitarian civil-military policy and guidelines.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent relief effort is being coordinated and led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service, the Flash Appeal is currently 42 percent funded. Of the \$575 million requested, \$241 million has been received as of 24 January. The appeal has also received \$115 million in pledges. Donors are urged to convert all pledges into cash. Early recovery and education are 0 per cent funded.

All companies that wish to donate funds 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.

VI. Contacts

1. OCHA Contacts

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Websites and document links:

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

For more information, please visit www.reliefweb.int

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

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

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>

ICRC Q&A on the risk of dead bodies to public health: <http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/health-bodies-140110>

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/crosscutting/gender/>

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