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## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The distribution of shelter material and the establishment of planned settlements remain among the main priorities for assistance.
- Sanitation is becoming a major concern at many of the temporary sites.
- The WFP food surge continues. Some 1 million people have been reached since the onset of the emergency; 338,000 people have received two-week rations of rice over the past 3 days.
- The Health Cluster has recorded over 1,000 amputations in Port-au-Prince. More physical therapists are needed to provide post-operative care.
- The Flash Appeal is 87 percent funded; a revised appeal will be launched in mid to late February.

## II. Situation Overview

Shelter assistance remains an urgent priority. Plastic sheeting is preferred over tents due to the lack of physical space and because it allows people to remain close to their homes. Four sites have been identified as official planned settlements for over 5,000 people but more suitable sites are needed. An additional 56 assessed sites could, pending available resources and Government approval, host at least 65,000 people, according to IOM. Sanitation is becoming a major concern at many of the temporary sites.

The removal of rubble from affected areas will help to expand the available land to accommodate displaced. According to USAID/DART, preliminary estimates indicate the presence of up to 20 million cubic yards of rubble to be removed from Port-au-Prince. Some 32,000 people have been hired through the UNDP cash-for-work programme to help clear rubble and remove waste in tented settlements and communal washing areas.

Getting assistance to people who have moved to outlying departments remains a concern. WFP is reinforcing food assistance in Artibonite department. Food prices are reportedly still rising and people are having difficulty in the North and North-East departments in meeting their basic food needs, according to MINUSTAH offices in those areas. There is a concern that, due to lack of rain, the harvest in February/March will yield less than normal in the Gonaives area, which is considered the bread basket of the region.

Schools in unaffected areas were re-opened on 1 February but attendance has been low in the North-West and South departments. The Government has declared that all remaining schools will reopen by 1 March.

The immunization campaign started as planned on 2 February in Port-au-Prince, including at the soccer stadium hosting approximately 4,000 displaced. The overall target for the campaign is to reach around 530,000 children under 7, including approximately 250,000 children in settlements and 280,000 outside settlements, according to UNICEF. The vaccines include diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis for children under 7 years of age (with vitamin A) and diphtheria and tetanus for everyone aged over 8 years. The campaign is being led by the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF, PAHO/WHO and partners and is expected to continue for the coming weeks.

Health Cluster partners have recorded over 1,000 amputations in Port-au-Prince. There are also reports that some 50 people have been paralyzed from spinal cord injuries. Amputees and patients with severe injuries need follow-up care after surgery to avoid complications or permanently disabling after-effects. Discharged patients are currently being sent back to their community or temporary settlements without the necessary essential basic care to avoid complications. Therapists are needed to provide post-surgery care.

MINUSTAH's Human Rights and Child Protection Sections carried out an assessment mission in Léogane and surrounding areas to identify protection issues. The evaluation team reported that aid was reaching the metropolitan area of Léogane but areas outside of the city were neglected. The following areas had received

no or very little aid to date: Orangers, Parcques, Beauséjour, Citronnier, Fond d'Oie, Gros Mornes, Cormiers, Petit Harpon, Fond de Boudins and Palmiste à Vin. Coordination with local authorities is viewed as crucial for effective delivery of humanitarian aid.

The overall security situation remains unchanged. On 1 February the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General traveled to Cite Soleil to meet with local officials and police. The SRSR noted that the restoration of security throughout Haiti was an ongoing priority of MINUSTAH. Together with the Haitian National Police, MINUSTAH has launched a campaign to identify and return escaped prisoners. Growing gang rivalries remains a concern in Port-au-Prince. UNPOL and HNP continue to maintain increased patrols in Cite Soleil and Marche de Fer. The Government decided to extend the state of emergency which was due to expire on 1 February for a further two weeks.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon asked UN Special Envoy for Haiti, President Bill Clinton to take on an expanded role in the relief and reconstruction efforts in Haiti. The Special Envoy will draw on the lessons learned in the aftermath of past disasters such as the Indian Ocean tsunami and through previous work in Haiti. In this role, President Clinton will continue to work with the Government and people of Haiti as they lead recovery and reconstruction efforts.

### 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

The Logistics Cluster is reporting a steady reduction in the number of aircraft coming into Port-au-Prince over the past 72 hours. There continues to be a number of canceled flight slots or no-show slots. All carriers are urged to ensure that if unable to meet scheduled arrival slot times to contact the Haiti flight operations coordination center at (+1-850-283-5477/ +1 850 283-5639/ +1 850 283-5459) or their controlling agency to coordinate new slot times and allow for other urgent relief items to be delivered instead.

The cluster reports that normal customs procedures are starting again for cargo arriving at Port-au-Prince airport. The standard documentation (airway bills and detailed manifests) will be required. The Department of Civil Protection (DPC) will make the final decision on incoming goods. Currently there are no duties on humanitarian cargo. Stricter procedures are now in place at the airport and organizations will no longer be able to access the ramp or the main cargo yard.

Due to a buildup of cargo at the airport, goods must now be collected within three days. The DPC has announced that any goods left for longer will be handed over to other partners for distribution. Warehouse capacity remains limited and most facilities are currently at capacity. Damaged facilities and lack of security capacity are the main constraints.

Repairs to the Port-au-Prince port continue. Two large pontoons with 200 mt cranes will be put in place. A US military ship is offshore with the capacity to offload large ships, stuff containers, and ship the loads in using lighters or barges. Currently there are approximately 900 containers in the yards, representing one third of the port's capacity. A large number of vessels are en route to the port and there are lengthy delays before ships can dock. Many ships can expect to be diverted to Dominican Republic. This route should be considered as the primary option for organizations bringing in cargo by sea. The Port-au-Prince Port Authority Notice of Arrival system has been reconstituted and pre-arrival notices are being received at [Direxpl@yahoo.com](mailto:Direxpl@yahoo.com).

The Logistics Cluster met with trucking syndicates in Haiti to get information on the current capacity in-country and to discuss using Dominican trucks. An overview of transport companies will be made available to all organizations. Cargo movement requests in Santo Domingo must be accompanied by a packing list, waybill and temporary storage request form if interagency warehousing is required. All cargo entering the Dominican

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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 (IOM); 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). Six clusters have been established in the Dominican Republic: Logistics/Telecommunications (WFP), Health (WHO), Emergency Shelter (IOM), WASH (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF) and Protection (OHCHR).

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Republic that is to be handled by the Logistics Cluster must be labeled with the receiving organization's name and marked "care of the WFP Logistics Cluster in Santo Domingo".

Airlift capacity is available for the delivery of humanitarian cargo to areas outside Port-au-Prince. All requests must be made through the Logistics Cluster.

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

There are four sites for planned settlements: Parc Saint-Claire (Delmas 33), Parc Colofer (Delmas 33), Carradeux (Tabarre 48) and Cite Soleil. Together, these will host some 5,318 persons. New suitable sites still need to be identified. Partners are asked to share information on sites that might be suitable using the shelter cluster rapid assessment form. The collected information will be communicated to the Government.

There are an additional 56 assessed sites that, pending available resources and Government approval, could host at least 65,000 people. At the Aviation/Parc de la Paix site in Delmas, which has a capacity of 15,000 persons, shelter improvement and service provision is pending official approval from the Ministry of the Interior. Land tenure issues are also being addressed at these sites to enable the creation of temporary settlements.

The cluster's site planning coordinator underlined that all identified sites must meet three criteria before being improved or set up: authorization from the Government/Civil Protection; land tenures issues have to be settled (permission from owner or municipality); the viability of the sites needs to be assessed (sanitation, space, security, flood risk). It remains difficult to set minimum standards for camp site layouts since most spontaneous sites do not have enough physical space to accommodate existing people.

The majority of the sites are congested, preventing the delivery of immediate basic services. Sanitation is becoming a major concern as most sites have had pit latrines dug which are now full.

A strategy for the use of tents in transitional shelters is being discussed. This strategy addresses the sustainability of setting up tents in over crowded sites and the need for more durable shelter solutions. The cluster has agreed that phase 2 transitional shelters should have 18m2 of floor area, cost in the range of \$1,000-1,500 and be based on materials that can later be re-used.

A major gap is the lack of a common registration system of displaced people. Registration is needed in the planned settlements to manage and monitor delivery of assistance and services.

**Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

According to the Shelter Cluster, the priorities for distribution of non-food items include: shelter-related materials; hygiene kits; and kitchen sets. There is a lack of framing and fixing materials in the pipeline. Delays in stock pipelines must be addressed to ensure a steady influx of needed items. Regional distribution hubs need to be established to relieve congestion in Port-au-Prince.

To date, 16,000 families have been reached with emergency shelter. The table below shows an overview of NFI figures as of 3 February, according to IOM. The cluster membership is now at 70 members, but only 19 have regularly reported on their activities.

Items	Reported distribution	In-Stock	In Pipeline
Tents (family)	10,545	15,966	38,518
Tents (large)	-	-	500
Tarpaulins	11,390	63,221	200,817
Ropes	10,886	10,268	82,504
Toolkit	2,875	8,013	5,900
Jerry can/ bucket	54,159	139,310	244,401
Kitchen kit	20,002	33,509	12,865
Hygiene kit	42,619	15,834	74,463
Blankets or sheets	51,084	226,353	216,885
Mat/ bedroll/ mattress	26,577	73,900	120,000
Mosquito nets	5,962	121,309	92,140

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IOM and USAID have set up a procedure to involve local NGOs in the distribution of shelter and NFIs. Focal points were selected by their communities and will be used to channel all NFI and shelter material requests of their respective neighborhoods. So far, 23 zones and focal points have been identified in the following areas: South department, West department, Artibonite department and the Port-au-Prince area. The request procedure will be launched once the distribution plan is approved. The system of focal points will ensure links between local and international organizations.

Gaps persist with regard to the overall implementation capacity of cluster partners. In order not to overstretch partners' distributions capacities, discussions are undergoing as to synchronize the distribution of non-food items distributions with food and WASH interventions.

### **Food**

As of 2 February, 338,128 people had received rice since the start of WFP's surge operation on 31 January. All sixteen of the planned food distribution sites have been activated across metropolitan Port au Prince; this includes the two sites in Cite Soleil. To date there has been no report of any significant security incidents.

Three sites were temporarily deactivated on 3 February in order to relocate the sites to areas more suitable for access of large trucks but they are expected to be reactivated by 4 February. There is an ongoing public messaging campaign through radio spots and leaflets to repeat the message that coupons are being distributed to families affected by the earthquake, the coupons are not for sale and that only women are allowed into the distribution site.

As of 2 February, a total of 978,128 people have been reached with food: 338,128 people under the surge operation; 619,792 under general food distribution (pre-surge) and the continued daily hot meal distribution in Jacmel; 16,926 people in hospitals and 2,464 children in orphanages.

WFP and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) are about to start a mobile kitchen project to provide hot meals to displaced people in Léogâne, Petit Goave and Grand Goave. The initial target will be 5,000 to 6,000 people, according to WFP.

WFP is also reinforcing food assistance in the Artibonite department, served by the existing WFP sub-office in Gonaive. This area is reportedly hosting significant numbers of displaced people from Port-au-Prince. WFP staff in the Dominican Republic are carrying out assessment missions to the border area to determine the number and situation of Haitians reportedly gathered there.

Fuel supplies continue to be sporadic. WFP has provided an additional 12,000 gallons of fuel to support the systematic food distribution operations for all partners.

### **Health**

Reports from medical teams on the ground continue to show a decline in the number of trauma injuries requiring treatment. There are reports of more children with diarrheal disease, particularly in resettlement areas. The cluster will begin to focus its activities on the assessment of primary care facilities, mobile health facilities and the conditions of migrating populations and those living in poor sanitary environments. It will also monitor morbidity rates to track whether the health situation is improving.

The CDC is working with PAHO/WHO to prepare a consolidated list of organizations that are providing services through mobile health facilities which will continue to be a priority in the coming months with the arrival of the hurricane and rainy season.

Pests/insects, especially flies and mosquitoes, in health care settings (including operating rooms) are becoming a problem. Cluster partners are discussing a strategy for vector-borne disease control. An advisory note is being drafted for partners in WASH, shelter and other clusters and copies of the national protocols for the diagnosis and treatment of malaria, dengue and filariasis will be circulated.

Medical waste management services are reportedly only being used by two hospitals in Port-au-Prince. Some hospitals appear to be sending waste on their own to the landfill site. They are being cautioned by the cluster to closely monitor that the waste is actually deposited in the landfill as opposed to being discarded in other sites.

Many medical supplies are still in large containers in Port-au-Prince and need to be sorted and prioritized. This process is causing some delays in getting supplies distributed. PROMESS will provide updates daily regarding the status of medical supplies.

Representatives from the Haiti's Emergency Response Commission reiterated that health partners should let the Ministry of Health know when they are leaving the country in order for other agencies to ensure continuity of care. Organizations arriving in Haiti are being asked to stay between 6 months to one year in order to meet existing needs and ensure continuity of care.

## **WASH**

The Wash Cluster reports that 532,000 people are being reached daily through 294 distribution points, including 27,000 people in Jacmel. The cluster is also trying to align its distribution through temporary shelter sites and is now active in 103 sites where more than 300,000 people are estimated to be staying. Bottled water is being distributed to hospitals and residential child centers, according to UNICEF.

The highest priority for the cluster remains sanitation and the strengthening of monitoring systems for sanitation activities. So far, 750 pit latrines have been built by cluster partners in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, and Léogâne and about 100 portable toilets have been installed. Some 25,000 portable toilets are necessary to support 500,000 people in Port-au-Prince, according to UNICEF. An additional 7,000 pit latrines are urgently needed. (The WASH Cluster has agreed on a ratio of 1 pit latrine for 50 people).

The cluster's sanitation working group is examining options for expanding its services, including working with the private sector to construct and maintain toilets. Additional vacuum trucks are being sourced by UNICEF and other partners to empty toilets. Further work is underway to look at sanitation and water for schools, residential centers and child friendly spaces. Monitoring and reporting of ongoing sanitation activities is still weak.

The Ministry of Health is planning to use truck-mounted loudspeakers to broadcast messages on hygiene promotion. The cluster is also getting messages out through the radio.

## **Protection**

The Protection Cluster is working to compose teams for a countrywide protection needs assessment. Locations have been identified by cluster members and the methodology and target groups have been agreed. The results of the assessment will feed into the cluster's strategy and serve as baseline for the work of the PDNA. Identification and documentation is one of the key protection concerns. The cluster members continue to monitor the food distribution system.

UNICEF reports that 171 Child Protection Kits have been delivered to 53 sites reaching an estimated 3,362 children as of 2 February. Distribution will continue on 4 February at 57 sites including 9 in Léogâne and Gressier. The kits contain personal items such as t-shirts, underwear, sandals and blankets. Plans are being made with other clusters to add food, plastic sheeting and educational material. The goal is to reach 50,000 children.

The MHPSS will coordinate psychosocial issues across the clusters. Three technical groups were set up: a) mental and psychosocial health within health and nutrition (reporting to the Health and Nutrition Clusters; b) psychosocial issues and education (reporting to the Education Cluster; and c) Interim Care Centers (reporting to Child Protection sub-cluster and Education Cluster). Interagency training for local psychologists is planned for the week of 8 February.

## **Agriculture**

Agriculture cluster partners (including the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and NGO partners) are working on a series of assessments to better understand the impact of the earthquake on rural communities. Preliminary information collected by partners in Grand Goave, Léogâne, Baintet, Border and Fond Verettes found high levels of displacement in poor, food insecure rural communities.

The assessments suggest that poor families with little resilience are migrating away from earthquake-affected urban and rural areas, often abandoning crops, and are being hosted by poor, vulnerable and food insecure households in rural areas. Food security programmes will need to be put in place to ensure sufficient food supply in the coming weeks and months, combining possible food assistance and emergency support to boost agricultural production.

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On 2 February, the Minister of Agriculture joined the cluster meeting and stressed the need for coordination. The cluster is collaborating closely with the WFP-led Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and other related assessments.

### **Early Recovery**

The cash-for-work programme was employing some 32,000 people as of 1 February, according to UNDP. Activities are underway in Carrefour, Carrefour Feuilles, Martissant, Gressier and Léogâne. During the first phase of the programme, the emphasis has been on clearing rubble and removing waste in public markets, tented settlements and communal washing areas. Priority for employment is being given to female headed households, head of households, those with destroyed housing, and those with a deceased family member. A number of other partners have started implementing their own cash-for-work debris removal activities.

The ER Cluster and WFP are discussing the possibility of providing food to workers as part of their remuneration. The ER Cluster and UNICEF are also exploring the possibility of expanding cash-for-work activities to cover education, protection, health, and water and sanitation.

### **Emergency Telecommunications**

Emergency telecommunications cluster staff have upgraded communications with the WFP sub-office in Jacmel through the installation of a new VSAT and completed the establishment of Bitsat and voice lines at Camp Charlie.

## **IV. Coordination**

The Joint Operations and Tasking Center (JOTC) continues to process requests for military assistance on behalf of the humanitarian community. No bilateral requests for military assets should be made. Escort and security requests were received for distribution sites and movement of goods on 2 February. One request was declined due to lack of capacity.

The civil-military coordination team is expanding the coordination structures outside of Port-au-Prince. Meetings are being held daily in Léogâne and structures will soon be established in Jacmel, Petit Goave and Gonaives. Participation of international military in cluster meetings remains important, in particular in the WASH, shelter and health clusters.

The Communications to Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) radio show Nouvelles Utiles is now running on 25 stations in Port-au-prince including MINUSTAH FM. Feedback suggests that some stations are playing the 15 minute show up to six times a day. The messages are currently focused on explaining the food voucher system, including where to go to collect assistance and how to spot forgeries. The CDAC group is advising UNFPA and the Protection Cluster on the development of longer term programming for psychosocial support.

## **V. Funding**

Global Cluster Coordinators, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Consolidated Appeal Process Sub-Working Group met on 2 February in Geneva to discuss the planning and development of the Haiti Flash Appeal revision. The revised appeal will extend the planning and budget horizon to 12 months and is expected to be released in mid- to late February. A two-person CAP-facilitation team is currently in Port-au-Prince to support the revision process.

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the current Flash Appeal is 87 percent funded. Of the \$575 million requested, \$501 million has been received and \$41 million has been pledged. Donors are urged to convert all pledges into cash. FTS also documents all contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Flash Appeal. To date, the combined total is more than \$1.38 billion in funding and almost \$811 million in uncommitted pledges.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$74 million in pledges, of which \$60 million has been received. Almost 50 project proposals, amounting to \$30 million, have been received from across the clusters and are now being reviewed. Global Cluster Leads are requested to coordinate with their field-based

clusters prior to submitting future project proposals to Caroline Peguet [[peguet@un.org](mailto:peguet@un.org)] and copied to [errf-Haiti@un.org](mailto:errf-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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**Websites and document links:**

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

For more information, please 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>

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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