

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

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The Direction for Civil Protection (DCP) estimates that 222,517 people died following the 12 January earthquake, an increase of 5,000 people since the last estimate given a week ago.
- The most urgent priorities for assistance continue to include shelter and sanitation.
- There is also a critical need for rubble removal as well as for the identification of suitable land for the construction of transitional shelter. This is a major challenge for the decongestion of overcrowded sites.
- The Ministry of Education has indicated that children in affected areas should resume school by early April.
- The number of people who have left Port-au-Prince for outlying departments has increased to 597,801 people from the previous figure of 511,405. An estimated 160,000 persons have come from Port-au-Prince to the border area with the Dominican Republic.

II. Situation Overview

As of 22 February, the Direction for Civil Protection (DCP) estimates that 222,517 people died following the 12 January earthquake, an increase of 5,000 people since the last estimates were released on 15 February. The number of people who have left Port-au-Prince for outlying departments has increased to 597,801 people from the previous figure of 511,405. The increase in figures mainly relates to Grand-Anse and Sud departments, where an additional 21,000 and 63,000 people, respectively, have been registered.

Despite the reported increase in people who left Port-au-Prince and efforts to provide assistance to people in not directly affected areas, the Government has noted some signs of displaced people returning to Port-au-Prince, possibly in search for work or humanitarian relief. Clusters are working closely with their Government counterparts to identify populations who have not yet received sufficient assistance; some clusters are moving towards organizing distributions outside camps, in order to meet the needs of those who stay elsewhere and to avoid an additional influx of people into the already overcrowded sites.

Providing people with waterproof shelter materials is a priority ahead of the upcoming rainy season. Organizations are working through the Shelter cluster to distribute as much plastic sheeting as possible. To date, more than 66,000 families (330,000 people) have received emergency shelter materials, about 30 percent of the estimated 1.2 million in need of shelter. In order to fill remaining gaps, the Shelter cluster has launched a massive procurement campaign, including 232,000 tarpaulins and 22,000 tents currently in the pipeline, which will be distributed immediately upon arrival.

Addressing drainage and solid waste management is also an urgent priority, especially in the context of the approaching rainy season. Other priority needs in the WASH Sector remain sanitation and hygiene.

Meanwhile, efforts are ongoing to register and identify the home areas of people living in prioritized spontaneous settlement sites. A key challenge is to remove debris from those areas, so that people can return to their home areas. While building assessments have started, there is a pressing need to identify suitable land to build transitional shelter for those whose houses are uninhabitable.

Security in displacement sites, especially in large settlements, continues to be a concern and requires a more permanent police presence. The Protection cluster has set in place a regular monitoring mechanism in Port-au-Prince to visit sites unreached by aid workers in order to identify particularly vulnerable persons and their needs. Monitoring teams go out on a daily basis.

There has been an increase in allegations of gender-based violence in general terms. Cases are being referred to health services. The Ministry of Women Affairs (Ministère de la condition féminine et droits de la

femme) presented a plan of action on gender based violence (GBV) for the short and long term. Implementation will be supported by the GBV sub-cluster.

The Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), WHO, WFP, UNFPA and UNICEF started a program to prevent severe malnutrition in infants and children living in makeshift shelters across Port-au-Prince. The program includes distribution of three-week rations of high-energy biscuits to pregnant and lactating mothers, and to children aged three to five years; as well as the distribution of a peanut-based paste to infants 6 to 35 months. The program also identifies and refers children suffering from severe malnutrition to mobile nutrition therapy centres. UN agencies hope to reach more than 16,000 women and 53,000 children living in more than 300 settlements in the capital with this program. The program has the support of Haitian students and the UN Police.

UNESCO convened a meeting with UNESCO Member States and partner organizations on 16 February in Paris. The meeting, which was co-chaired by Ms. Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lassègue, Haiti's Minister of Culture and Communication, examined the most urgent measures to be taken to respond to the damages caused by the earthquake to heritage and culture industries, as well as to lay the foundation for an International Coordination Committee (ICC) for Haitian culture.

The first commercial passenger flights since the earthquake landed in Port-au-Prince airport on February 19. The transition phase of handing operations at the port back to APN and the Haitian Government is underway. No fixed demobilization date has yet been established for US Military personnel and assets. Goods entering Santo Domingo without the proper paperwork, consignee details or clear markings are causing a bottleneck in the Dominican Republic ports. Customs remains an issue, especially regarding NGO registration.

An estimated 160,000 persons have come from Port-au-Prince to the border area of Haiti with the Dominican Republic. The majority of displaced persons have been received by host families, increasing the number of inhabitants in houses from around 5 to 10-15 persons in many cases. The vulnerability of these host communities, who lack basic infrastructure and services such as water and sanitation, health and education facilities has therefore increased dramatically. In addition, some 8,000 houses are reported destroyed or damaged by the earthquake in this area only. Host families have received little support so far. There are some 17,000 reported IDPs staying in formal and spontaneous camps in the border area, of which only a minority has received some very limited and irregular assistance. An NFI distribution organized by UNHCR has started in Fond Verrettes for some 8,000 people. Remote communities have not yet been reached.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Logistics

Efforts are ongoing to establish clear customs procedures for organizations bringing goods into Haiti. The Direction of Civil Protection (DPC) has informed that it can assist unregistered organizations in clearing their goods. The Logistics cluster will help to facilitate the process. The Logistics cluster in Santo Domingo is meeting on 25 February, with customs authorities in the Dominican Republic to try and ease customs procedures at the port.

There are four sub-districts in the mountains near Leogane which to date have received little assistance. Logistics cluster and UNHAS personnel are in place to organize helicopter operations to these areas following a rapid assessment. The target locations will be Parques, Beausejour, Citronniers and Fonds d'Oie.

More than 3,000 passengers from over 230 organizations, including UN agencies, NGOs, governments and media institutions have used the UNHAS passenger service between Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince. A total of 8,883 metric tons of relief items have been delivered to date in Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas for 49 organizations through the Logistics cluster. In addition, 926 metric tons has been moved out of Petit Goave, Jacmel, Gonaives and Cap Haitien by Logistic cluster partner Handicap International/Atlas Logistique. A total of 11,600m³ of NFIs has been dispatched from Santo Domingo for 52 organizations.

¹ 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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The Logistics cluster is still looking for support to fix the piece of road on the Jimani-Malpassee route which is at high risk of flooding during the rainy season. Measures necessary include raising the road by a metre and installing bailey bridge. Fast action is required in order to finish the work before the rain begins. A change in customs procedures at the border crossing is complicating the passage of trucks from the Dominican Republic to Haiti. A longer wait can now be expected in Jimani.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

To date, 415 spontaneous sites with a total population of 551,140 individuals (110,285 families) have been identified in the following communes: Bel Air, Bourdon, Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix des Bouquets, Delmas, Deprez, Grand Goave, Gressier, Kenscoff, Lasile, Leogane, Nazon, Petionville, Port-au-Prince and Tabarre communes. This represents an increase of 84 sites since the last report, as identification is progressing. In addition, nine sites with a total population of 48,074 individuals and 9,715 families have been identified and were designated by the Government as transitional settlements sites. Out of the total 415 sites, 21 sites have been prioritized for decongestion. The total population in those sites is 217,960 individuals and 44,470 families, which is about half the size of the population in all spontaneous sites identified so far.

In Leogane, 83 sites have been identified which have a population of more than 51,095 individuals (9,679 families). In Jacmel, approximately 80,000 families live without shelter on four large sites as well as many smaller ones. In Petit Goave, 98,989 displaced people live in 367 sites and 88 sites have been identified in Grand Goave. While more assessments will be carried out in these sites, humanitarian actors report a need for urgent support.

The Decongestion Strategy for Champ de Mars has been finalized and will be adaptable for roll-out in other sites in need of decongestion. Registration is due to begin this week. In Champ de Mars, three registration officers will man each of the 33 registration points to be set up throughout the site, which has been subdivided into four main blocks. Some 130 staff has been mobilized for the exercise. Preliminary results are expected to be available within 24-48 hours and comprehensive results within two weeks.

The plan for rubble removal in communities of origin has been finalized. This will be spearheaded by the US Army and will be linked to the results of the registration process that will comprehensively map communities of origin. However, preliminary assessments indicate that Delmas is the community of origin.

The first group of about 100 families from Croix-de-Bouquets is expected to move to Santos 17 soon, occupying some 20 percent of the land. Experience from Santos 17 will allow the CCCM cluster to determine the estimated cost of site preparation per person. Technical assessments of lands proposed by the government for planned sites are ongoing in Jacmel.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

The target for the Shelter cluster in the current response phase remains to deliver two tarpaulins or one tent by 1 May through the continuing surge of activity by Shelter cluster agencies. An additional 232,000 tarpaulins and 22,000 tents currently in the pipeline are expected to arrive by the end of March.

To date, over 104,000 tarpaulins have been distributed along with 19,000 family size tents. Over 28,500 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials. However, systematic distribution of fixings remains a priority ahead of the rainy season. Key Household NFIs already distributed include Kitchen Sets (19,000), Hygiene Kits (91,500), Blankets (117,800) and Mosquito Nets (31,300). The rate of distribution has been steadily increasing.

The Shelter cluster is moving towards organizing distributions outside of camps, in order to meet the needs of those who stay elsewhere and to avoid an additional influx of people into the already overcrowded sites. Organizations to carry out these distributions are being identified. Leogane has established a geographical distribution of sectors per agencies to do distributions outside camps.

While agencies continue to assess needs, over 100,000 transitional shelters have already been planned. However, identification of suitable land for the construction of transitional shelter continues to be a major challenge to the decongestion of currently overcrowded sites. With regard to the design of the shelters, a technical working group has provisionally agreed on an initial design of one of the transitional shelters to be used for mass procurement. Joint procurement options for the transitional phase are being developed with advancements in the short-listing of agencies foreseen to implement it.

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Food

The food surge distribution finished on 20 February, with a total of 12,432 tons of rice having been distributed to 2,9 million people. Food distributions will continue through supplementary and targeted feedings as well as food-for-work and cash-for-work programs. Additional distributions to hospitals, orphanages and community kitchens continue, reaching over 200,000 beneficiaries.

WFP is working with UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, ACF and Concern to distribute nutritious supplements (supplementary plumpy and corn soya blend) to vulnerable women and children who have settled in spontaneous IDP camps in the Port-au-Prince area. The activity is targeting 53,600 children under five and 16,000 pregnant and lactating women, and links supplementary food distributions with nutrition monitoring.

WFP is reinforcing food assistance in the Sud-Ouest, Nord and Artibonite departments. These areas are hosting significant numbers of displaced people from Port-au-Prince. In Gonaives, WFP-supported school feeding has resumed, with a 10 percent increase in pupils, incorporating new students from families displaced from Port-au-Prince.

Health

There has been no outbreak of disease reported. A thematic survey across health cluster partners is being conducted to fine-tune remaining health needs. A systematic collation of information is underway. Key health partners, who have networks of service providers in Haiti, conducted a rapid assessment of the impact of the earthquake on their service delivery. These are being summarized by a technical overview committee.

The mobile clinics sub-group, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, is developing a strategy to implement a standardized primary health care system through mobile clinics. The strategy takes into account the different needs of the population and includes a strong call for social mobilization and health promotion.

WASH

As previously reported, the WASH cluster has recently worked on an acceleration plan for latrine construction with a short-term phase (before end of March and the beginning of the rainy season), erecting 12,950 latrines along with hand washing facilities; and a mid-term phase (before end of June), erecting 21,182 latrines. As of 22 February, more than 2,605 latrines have been completed by WASH Cluster partners, for 130,250 persons.

Preliminary results of a joint monitoring exercise by UNICEF, Oxfam, DINEPA, CDC and USAID suggest that 25 percent of visited sites are red flagged for lack of or insufficient quantity of latrines. The exercise aims at surveying about 300 temporary settlement sites across the country by the end of the month.

As of 21 February, some 6,558 m³ of safe water was trucked to over 341 storage and distribution points in Port au Prince, Leogane, Petit Goave, Grand Goave, Gressier and Jacmel by WASH Cluster partners, under the direction of the national water authority (DINEPA). This volume of water has reached approximately 1,311,600 persons with 5 litres of water per day, representing 119 percent of the interim WASH target. Although it is positive that this target has been met and exceeded – the volume of water delivered to sites remains below SPHERE standards and certain sites have received a greater volume of water than others. Ensuring a greater volume of safe water, equitable distribution and an improved monitoring mechanism to ensure that deliveries consistently reach their destinations, are the new priorities for Cluster partners involved in water service provision.

UNDP, through the Early Recovery Cluster, has integrated solid waste disposal through its Cash-for-Work programs, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and DINEPA. The WASH Cluster will focus on immediate needs inside temporary settlement sites and will assist, under UNDP's coordination, to address needs outside these areas.

Education

The more in-depth needs assessment of the Education sector in Ouest and Sud-Est departments started on 22 February 2010. Some 40 data collectors, Ministry of Education civil servants and Education Cluster partners were trained on 17 February in Port-au-Prince, and on 22 February in Jacmel to conduct the assessment. Over 240 sites will be evaluated through focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Data analysis will be ready beginning of March 2010.

UNICEF has started the distribution of 150 school tents, 390 school-in-a-box kits and 410 recreation kits in indirectly affected areas, in order to relieve overcrowding. Some 1,331 kits were distributed all over the country to date.

Nutrition

The Nutrition cluster continues to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) to increase the number and size of nutrition programs in Haiti, scaling up blanket supplementary feeding programs in displacement sites, outside of Port-au-Prince as well as for host populations. Timely and sufficient feeding for infants continue to be a priority and the Nutrition cluster is in the process of increasing the number of counseling points for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Programs addressing severe acute malnutrition and targeted supplementary feeding in all areas not covered by blanket feeding will be augmented.

The Nutritional 'antenna-service' is now rolling out with the aim of ensuring that an organisation will verify alerts concerning vulnerable population groups, investigate the extent and severity of the situation and contact the Nutrition Cluster and/or UNICEF/WFP if they are unable to respond. Most areas of Port-au-Prince are now covered and agreements to expand are being negotiated.

A more comprehensive health monitoring system is also under development by the MoH and Health Cluster partners to be rolled out to health facilities and communities.

Protection

The Protection Cluster has set in place a regular monitoring mechanism in Port-au-Prince to visit sites unreached by the humanitarian response so as to identify particularly vulnerable persons and their needs. The plan is for several monitoring visits to be conducted every day. Monitoring and assistance activities continue in the regions. Several zones (3, 5, 6 and 7) of Jacmel have still not received any assistance in terms of food, shelter, health and education.

Child Protection

The Child Protection sub-cluster currently runs child protection operations in the following 16 communes of Port-au-Prince: Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Pietonville, Kenscoff, Carrefour, Leogane, Ganthier, Tabarre, Thomazeau, Cornillon/grd bois, Choscal, Cité ssoleil, Petit Goave, Croix des Bouquets, Jacmel and Cayes-Jacmel

Child Protection Brigades have been deployed at airport and border points to prevent trafficking, smuggling and sale of children. The registration process for separated and unaccompanied children has started (156 have been registered).

A total of 70 child-friendly spaces have been established in affected areas and training was provided to implementing partners. Community messages on the Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support Network (MPHSS), Child Protection and gender-based violence (GBV) was developed by UNICEF and disseminated.

Early Recovery

As previously reported, a series of contracts between UNDP, DINEPA and nine NGOs have been signed and once operations start on the ground, the total number of workers employed by the Early Recovery Cluster partners will reach 74,514.

The current list of ER partners engaged in cash-for-work activities includes: DINEPA, UNDP, Concern, Viva Rio, Food for the Hungry, CEPHAPE, GRET, GTIH, CROSE, Initiative Developpement/Entrepreneurs du Monde, GOAL, ACF, ACTED, CHF, Oxfam and STC. Contact has been established with other partners (IOM and USAID-funded NGOs including DAI and Chemonics) to join the Early Recovery Cluster to further improve coordination in this regard.

The Cluster is engaged in discussions with the DPC regarding cooperation and support for the implementation of contingency plans in preparation for the rainy and hurricane seasons.

On 7-15 February, a multi-agency team implemented an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) assessment. The purpose of an EMMA is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of early action and to assist decision makers in designing and supporting appropriate programming. The EMMA selected four markets (Beans, Rice, Construction Labor, and Corrugated Iron Sheetting – CGI) to assess; two are related to

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food security, one is related to income (with shelter links) and one to shelter needs. The report of the EMMA is available on the ER page on OneResponse:

<http://onerresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/Early%20Recovery/publicdocuments/EMMA%20Final%20Reports.zip>

In Leogane, the Canadian Forces continue to remove rubble from public sites around the city centre and Mercery, based on priority lists provided by the local authorities. ACTED, Save the Children and the Canadian Forces are carrying out Cash-for-work projects to clear the drainage and irrigation systems to reduce the risk of flooding during the rainy season as well as the debris removal to facilitate transitional shelter programmes. Based on information from the Ministry of Environment of the drainage systems that need to be cleaned, a gap analysis will be carried out in the coming week to ensure all are cleaned. ACTED has expressed interest in covering these gaps.

IV. Coordination

The Nutrition Cluster coordination in Leogane is now functional. OCHA, UNICEF, CROSE, ACIDI-VOCA, MEDAIR carried out a joint needs assessment mission to Cote de Fer, visiting two displacement sites with 544 people. The main assessed needs include Shelter & NFI, Nutrition, Health and Sanitation.

In the Dominica Republic, 11 Clusters have been activated: Agriculture, Early Recovery, Education, Emergency Telecommunication, Food, Health, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter/NFI, and Wash, in support of clusters in Haiti.

UNOPS has received initial funding from the World Bank to help develop a program in the Ministry of Public Works (MOPW) for Structural Damage Assessment (SDA) of houses in Haiti. With the funds a methodological, technological and information platform is under development. Some 200 engineers will be trained. The target is to assess 100,000 houses in 3 months in the Port-au-Prince. The joint objective is to extend the SDA to full coverage. Preliminary SDAs coordinated by UN-HABITAT has not only proven that around 50% of houses are certified for safe returns, but the process has also demonstrated that families move back immediately after the assessment has given the green light for safe re-occupation.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the current Flash Appeal of \$1.4 billion is 47.5 percent funded, with another \$17 million in uncommitted pledges. Urgent funding is needed for their revised appeal that lays also the foundation for recovery and reconstruction.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$ 76 million in pledges, of which \$63 million was 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 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

VI. Contacts

1. OCHA Contacts

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Websites and document links:

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

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 emergency telecommunications cluster: www.wfp.org/ict-emergency

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/crosscutting/gender/>

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