

*This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 31 March 2010.*

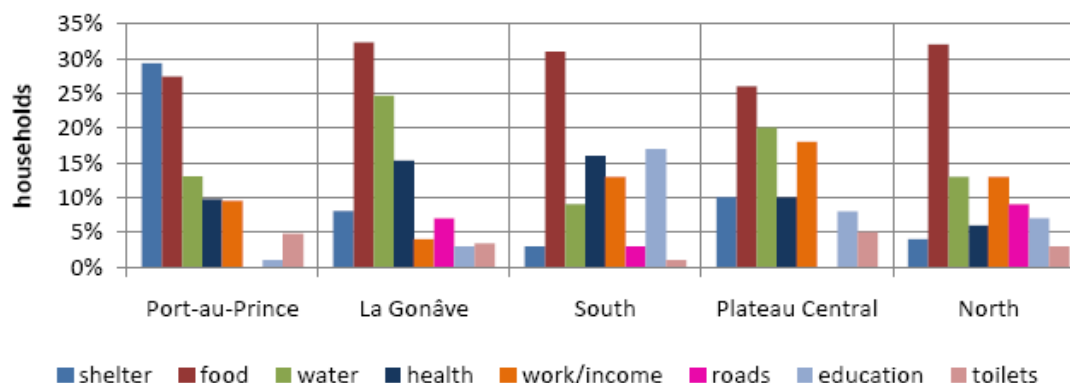
## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Some 200 families have moved into the first transitional site, Santo 17 set up for the relocation of populations in sites prioritized for decongestion.
- The Emergency Shelter cluster has provided emergency shelter materials to over 74% of the targeted 1.3 million people.
- FAO has scaled up its operations to reach 108,000 farmers, including 68,000 during the spring planting season in the South and 40,000 during the summer planting season in Artibonite through newly reallocated European Union funds.
- WFP is currently providing food assistance to 67 hospitals and is aiming to reach up to 100,000 beneficiaries.
- The Clinton Foundation has pledged to donate 6,000 cartons of plumpy nut. The donation will be divided into 3 deliveries of 2,000 cartons and each delivery will be made over an interval of 4 weeks. The first delivery is scheduled for the third week in April.
- In response to a rise in reports of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases, the Child Protection (CP) and GBV sub-clusters, together with MINUSTAH, and the Haitian National Police have joined forces to patrol, monitor and evaluate security issues related to CP and GBV in six settlement sites.
- PDNA findings reveal that the total value of damage and losses caused by the January 12 earthquake is estimated at US\$7.8 billion (US\$4.3 billion represents physical damage and US\$3.5 billion are economic losses). The damage and losses are equivalent of about more than 120% of the 2009 gross domestic product (GDP).

## II. Situation Overview

From 3 to 6 February, World Vision carried out an assessment in 20 camps and surrounding areas in Port-au-Prince and 40 villages in the following regions: La Gonave, Plateau Central, the Southern and Northern parts of the country. Included in the assessment sample were 60 village leaders and representatives of community committees. The assessment findings reveal priority problems in the graph below. Although most of the problems enumerated are chronic issues which existed prior to the earthquake, they have now been exacerbated by extensive population movement since 12 January. In target communities across both Port-au-Prince and the regions, respondents unanimously identify children as the most vulnerable group.

**Priority problems: survey area**



Source: World Vision Rapid Assessment Report: Haiti Earthquake Response (March 2010)

The IASC contingency planning mission has rendered its final report and discussions are underway with the Government's Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) for joint immediate preparedness actions. The main priority according to the report is supporting an early warning system for floods and storms. The report strongly emphasised the need for planning at the local level between clusters and the Haitian authorities for short-term preparedness actions. Humanitarian partners are actively engaged in supporting the Government in setting up a harmonised contingency plan in preparation for the 2010 hurricane season. As opposed to last year's plan, the 2010 contingency plan will include natural hazards such as earthquakes and landslides.

A follow-up workshop was organised from 19 to 20 March in Port-au-Prince, attended by the Minister of Interior, the Director of the DPC, senior officials from the DPC, UNDP, IFRC, the Haitian Red Cross and OCHA. The DPC Director addressed issues relating to the current political and socio-economic contexts, guidelines/procedures on data/information collection, lessons learnt from previous hurricane seasons, resources and the coordination mechanism at national and regional levels. A World Bank expert on Disaster Risk Management presented hazards that affected Haiti in recent years (earthquakes, floods, landslides and mudslides) and a map of potential threats to the country in the short term. He also stated that Haiti faces a tsunami threat, while recommending that these hazards be taken into consideration in the final document. Planning figures for the 2010 contingency plan (populations at risk, number of deaths, wounded, missing and displaced people) were discussed and approved by the participants. It was also agreed that the departmental contingency plan will be developed based on the contributions of municipal committees. Joint missions (DPC, UNDP and OCHA) will be carried out in the regions to support local authorities to setting up regional contingency plans. The deadline for finalizing the draft national contingency plan is set for 15 April.

Former United States (US) Presidents George W Bush and Bill Clinton visited Haiti as part of their fund-raising efforts to aid the country after it was hit by a 7.0 magnitude earthquake. They visited settlements for displaced persons and met President René Préval. They said they wanted to attract investment to Haiti and to ensure the effective use of aid donations. President Clinton renewed his commitment to provide large storm-proof shelters to each large settlement site in preparation for the 2010 hurricane season. Both former Presidents were asked by President Barack Obama to lead US fundraising after the devastating 12 January earthquake. The Clinton Bush Haiti Fund was created to support earthquake relief and recovery efforts in Haiti.

Following heavy rains in Haiti last week, the DPC states that no damage to infrastructure or loss of life has been reported.

### 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

With an increasing flow of humanitarian relief commodities through the Logistics cluster's common trucking fleet, the integration of 18 international trucks donated by the Clinton foundation has been a timely addition. The common surface fleet and air cargo lifts by helicopters, are now transporting 50MT per day out of Port-au-Prince and Jacmel. The significant increase in surface and air cargo during the past weeks indicates that demand for storage in the regional areas is also increasing.

Additional storage has been added in Leogane for cluster and inter-agency use. Hands on Disaster Response will manage this 640m<sup>2</sup> facility. Another storage facility of 240m<sup>2</sup> in Jacmel is being provided by UNICEF for inter-agency/cluster use.

To date, a total number of 832 trucks have been dispatched from Santo Domingo to various destinations in Haiti and to Jimaní, transporting 3,271MT of food and more than 20,000m<sup>3</sup> of NFIs for 67 different organisations. In addition to which more than 2,200MT has been dispatched by land or air from Port-au-Prince.

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

The Tabarre ISSA site is currently being prepared with engineering support from MINUSTAH. The site is expected to be completed by mid-April. The first displaced families from sites prioritized for decongestion are expected to move in between 12 and 15 April.

There are ongoing consultations with the protection cluster to finalize criteria for selection of population to be relocated. Discussions also focus on the movement plan and monitoring during relocation, to ensure that protection concerns are addressed.

The CCCM cluster is working with other clusters (WASH in particular) on closing the information gap in terms of numbers of spontaneous sites, population and service provision in settlements in Port-au-Prince and in other affected regions.

With regards to land allocation for the relocation of displaced populations (5 plots of land in the sub-urban area of Port-au-Prince) only the Tabarre Issa site (10 Ha) has officially been secured. The Government is expected to officially announce the locations of 3 new sites soon. These sites are expected to have a large capacity.

Some 200 families have moved into the first transitional site, Santo 17 set up for the relocation of populations in sites prioritized for decongestion. Currently, zones 1 & 2 are populated and zones 3 & 4 are in the process of being filled.

Discussions are ongoing between the Protection and CCCM cluster members as well as OCHA to decide on the relocation criteria. One of the recommendations is to prioritize the displaced people in Valley de Bourdon sites, as they are heavily at risk of flooding and related hazards.

The various options for vacating or decongesting at-risk sites are:

1. Return to safe houses – based on assessments by the Joint Task Force and the Government of Haiti. The target is for 40% of the displaced to take this option.
2. Return to a safe plot or proximity site – the target is 20% of the displaced population and is related to the ongoing rubble removal efforts.
3. Host Families – based on the 7 priority sites already registered it is estimated that 10% of the displaced population from those sites could opt for this option
4. Remain in sites that are considered safe from flooding and other hazards and that have reached an acceptable level of decongestion.
5. Last resort: move to temporary relocation sites when site planning and development has been finalized (such as Tabarre Issa and Santo 17)

Regarding registrations, as of 20 March, a total of 31,420 families have been registered in the following sites: Ancien Aeroport, Terrain de Golf (with CRS), Champs de Mars, Valley de Bourdon, Route Fort Mercredi, Bo Marche (with Concern), Sanatorium Saint Antoine (with Concern), Jacmel Penchinata, Leogane (12 Rochers Benis), Clercine 8, and Tabarre Issa. Registration at Universite Adventiste will soon be completed. IOM, ACTED and other partners are also organising registrations in Venus et Environs, Coeur Aimant de Jesus, Tapis Rouge, Petit Savane and Terrain Accra.

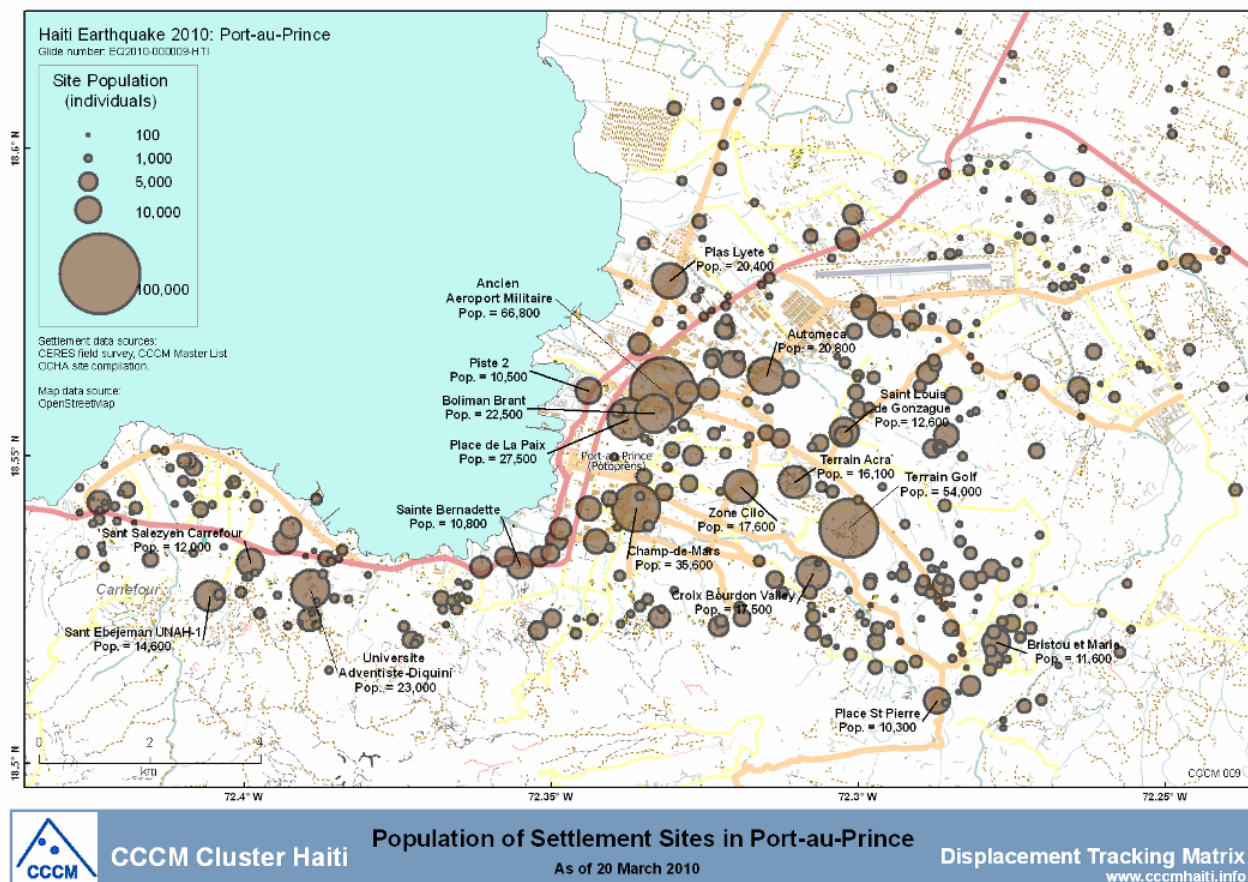
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is being consolidated with the support of other clusters to ensure that all displacement sites are identified and assessed. With the support of the WASH cluster and Dinepa (Haitian Water & Sanitation agency), each commune will be thoroughly assessed.

Data from the DTM has enabled the production of accurate maps which are available on the CCCM website [www.cccmhaiti.info](http://www.cccmhaiti.info).

**Gaps & Constraints:** Regarding the temporary relocation sites, support from the Government is crucial in ensuring effective communication on the relocation process to the Haitian population in order to prevent any unnecessary tension.

Partners operating or conducting assessments in the regions are encouraged to use the Service Set Identifier (SSID) coding system, and/or the Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates using the Degrees & Decimals format when describing and documenting sites. This will avoid any confusion in data processing and facilitate accurate mapping.

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

Distribution of waterproof shelter materials ahead of the upcoming rainy season remains a top humanitarian priority.

To date, over 104,500 tarpaulins have been distributed together with over 41,000 family-size tents. Approximately, 66,600 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials while 11,600 tool kits have been distributed. The following key household NFIs have also been distributed: Kitchen Sets (48,500 distributed), Hygiene Kits (180,766 distributed), Blankets (215,000 distributed) and Mosquito Nets (69,000 distributed).

Cluster members have provided emergency shelter materials to over 74% of the targeted 1.3 million people although funding for the shelter sector according to the Financial Tracking System remains at 45%. Carrefour has been flagged up as an area that needs to be covered by emergency shelter material distributions. See *annexed map on Emergency Shelter Gap*

While Transitional Shelter programs have started in parts of the affected area; obtaining agreement on land remains a key obstacle to speedy response. The cluster is now awaiting identification of land by the Government of Haiti in three specified areas for the transitional shelter phase and will participate in assessing the appropriateness of the sites.

An initial scoping assessment of one of the sites indicated that approximately 100 hectares of the 1,390 hectare site may be suitable for new transitional housing construction. Nonetheless, clear and transparent procedures to obtain building permits for transitional phase are required.

The needs of people living with host families, including the latter, are being assessed. A host family technical working group met to address the assessment needs and material packages for support of host families.

A Public Outreach working group has finalised the first poster for safe construction techniques which is being printed for distribution.

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Building Damage assessments are ongoing with further 90 local engineers trained. Over 7,900 structures have been assessed over the last seven days.

Preparation works are underway in the Tabarre Issa site although recent rains have caused some delays on progress.

In Jacmel and the South East the DPC confirms that the total number of affected households is 26,330, an increase of over 1,300 households to the earlier released figures. In South East Department, over 15,700 families have now received emergency shelter and household NFIs, bringing overall emergency shelter coverage in the region to over 60%.

Discussion on relocation of families from the largest camp in Jacmel (Pinchinat) continues. The Venezuelan army proposed a longer-term plan that will include 500 houses, health centre, school and a university on a six ha plot. To this end, a proposal to form a monitoring group composed of the DPC, OCHA, the shelter and protection clusters, CROSE and the Mayor’s office is being developed.

An emergency meeting was called to discuss the urgent need to move 100 families from Pinchinat due to flooding. More emergency shelter material is required to facilitate the move. A geographical plan for transitional shelters remains tentative. However, prototypes of transitional shelters continue to be constructed.

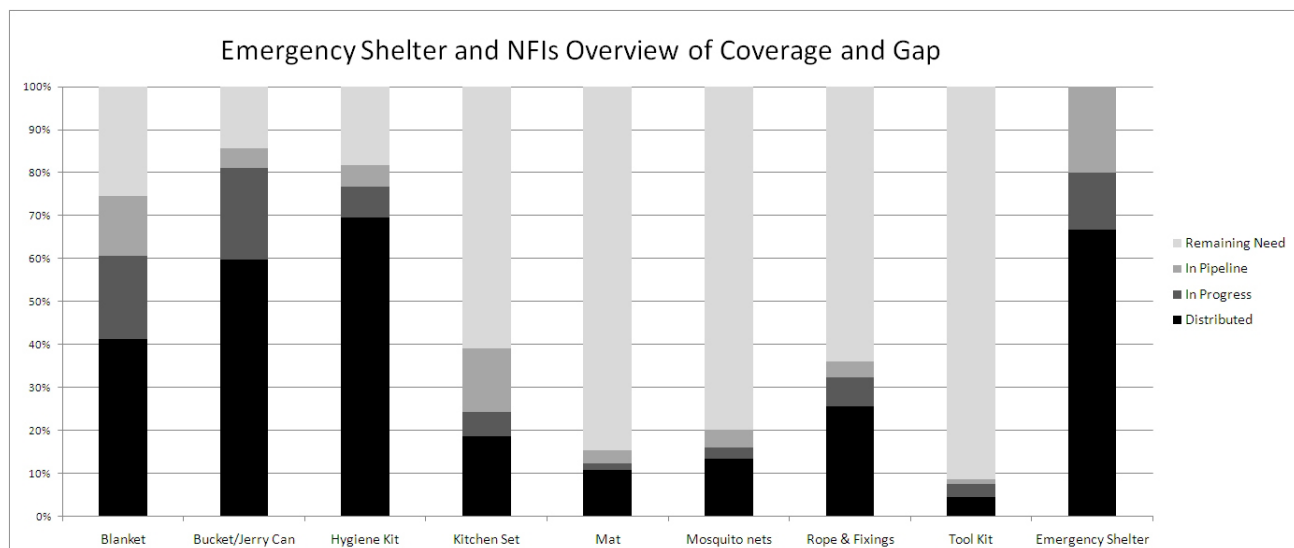
A presentation on Transitional Shelter is planned for next week, with the discussions focused on programming, technical guidance and outreach campaign.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Accurate data on the actual number of affected persons left homeless by the earthquake is needed for a better view on coverage and effectiveness of the response.

While emergency shelter materials have been distributed in the plains of Leogane and Gressier, the surrounding mountainous area remains inaccessible and adequate assessments have not been carried out in these zones yet. The needs of those living in these hard-to-reach areas should be assessed. *See annexed map on Leogane and Gressier.*

Although emergency shelter distribution is aiming to ensure complete coverage by 1 May as stated in the strategy, insufficient tool kits and fixings being distributed may affect the effectiveness and life span of these shelters. *See graph below on Emergency Shelter and NFIs Overview of Coverage and Gap.*

While the cluster is supporting the Government in obtaining accurate figures on the number of affected persons left homeless by the earthquake, this remains challenging considering that settlements attract occupants from surrounding areas.



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## **Agriculture**

FAO is pursuing its livelihoods assessment which is designed to develop potential interventions for the Agriculture cluster. Discussions were held with cluster members in Petit Goave, Leogane and Jacmel in order to evaluate their capacity to implement agricultural livelihood interventions.

FAO is continuing its seeds distribution campaign to support the spring planting season. The organization distributed 4,000 pick-axes, 2,800 hoes and 4,000 machetes as well as 64 tonnes of bean seeds and 7 tonnes of maize seeds in the earthquake affected communes of Leogane, Petit Goave and Grand Goave. These distributions will continue until mid-April. By the end of March, FAO aims to deliver an additional 19,920 hoes, 20,000 machetes, 8,000 pick-axes, 285 tonnes of beans, 30 tonnes of maize and 1.75 tonnes of vegetable seed throughout the affected communes.

FAO has scaled up its operations to reach 108,000 farmers, including 68,000 during the spring planting season in the South and 40,000 during the summer planting season in Artibonite through newly reallocated European Union funds.

## **Food**

With the initial emergency response component of its operation now winding down, WFP is working with the Government and other partners to support a longer term food security strategy which focuses on investing in Haiti's human capital, boosting local agricultural production, supporting local markets and providing safety nets for the most vulnerable. As such, WFP is designing programmes with the Government and its partners to implement cash and food for work projects in support of agricultural rehabilitation, local procurement to stimulate the markets, warehousing to support food storage and feeder roads to get products to markets.

WFP, in partnership with the DPC is undertaking preparedness measures for the hurricane season, including the repositioning of food, trucks and other supplies in various regions.

WFP is also providing safety net support through nutrition programmes, meals for school aged children and school feeding in food insecure areas. The school feeding programme is gradually scaling-up with already 130,000 children reached to date since it began in February. WFP and partners are using the school feeding network already in place as an emergency safety net for children affected by the earthquake in the different departments. The school age children feeding programme will phase out with the re-opening of schools and will be replaced by the WFP formal school feeding programme.

As of mid-March, a 3-month Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) activity commenced targeting children 6-59 months and pregnant/lactating women (PLW) for the camp-based population within Port-au-Prince and throughout the country. This BSF will also be carried out in populations which have been particularly affected by a massive influx of displaced people if necessary. Simultaneously, WFP plans to reinstate Supplementary Feeding Programmes to treat children with moderate to acute malnutrition throughout the country.

Blanket general food rations and supplementary rations are being distributed to 20,000 orphans, of which 85% are in Port-au-Prince. The plan is to gradually integrate orphanages with education facilities into the school feeding programme while those with malnourished children will fall under nutrition interventions.

WFP is currently providing food assistance to 67 hospitals and is aiming to reach up to 100,000 beneficiaries. The assistance to hospitals will continue until the Government's financial capacity is back to normal.

## **Nutrition**

About 494,600 children under five and 197,840 pregnant and lactating women were affected by the earthquake. All are considered at risk of malnutrition and will be targeted by the ongoing blanket supplementary feeding.

The following supplies have been released to cluster partners ACF, Gheskio, Fondedh and Merlin: 44 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits for 2,200 children up to the age of 6 years (50 children per kit); 22 recreation kits for 1,980 children aged 8 to 18 years (90 children per kit), 8 cartons of plumpy nut, 100 bottles of Gentamicin (antibiotic), 25 boxes of therapeutic milk (F75), 1 electronic weighing scale for nutritional screening (anthropometric equipment).

The Clinton Foundation has pledged to donate 6,000 cartons of plumpy nut. The donation will be divided into 3 deliveries of 2,000 cartons and each delivery will be made over an interval of 4 weeks. The first delivery is scheduled for the third week in April.

The nutrition cluster continues to receive ad-hoc requests for support to individual infants from hospitals, orphanages, selective feeding centres and community groups. The helpline that was established has proven to be useful in the follow-up and referral of patients to partners who can provide the necessary products and/or treatment. The helpline receives approximately 25 calls per week.

About 10 new admissions were registered in stabilization centres operated by Concern. Approximately 330 new admissions were registered in the outpatient therapeutic feeding programme operated by ACF, Concern, Gheskio and MDM-S. Meanwhile, about 337 new admissions were registered by the supplementary feeding programmes operated by AVSI and ACF.

As a malnutrition prevention measure, Pesadev, Save the Children and Fondéfah have reported reaching over 24,500 beneficiaries through blanket feeding.

The first nutrition survey on settlement sites in Port-au-Prince is scheduled to start on 19 April.

*Gaps & Constraints:* The Nutrition cluster requires 60 large 42 square meter tents for temporary use until their order arrives in early April.

Plans for the establishment of sentinel sites throughout Haiti remain unclear as the Health and Nutrition Tracking Service in Geneva (HNNTS) has not yet presented a clear action plan to the Ministry of Health.

## **WASH**

Sanitation and hygiene remain top priority, particularly in the spontaneous settlement sites, where sanitation remains inadequate.

On 22 March, the WASH cluster began a rapid survey of populations in spontaneous camps in Port-au-Prince on six key WASH indicators (number of toilets, presence of excreta, use of soap, garbage collection, access to water and water drainage issues). The survey was carried out in collaboration with the CCCM cluster led by IOM, OCHA, DINEPA and other clusters. Preliminary results of the survey on 106 sites showed that 51% of respondents are practicing open defecation, while others are using other mechanisms such as sanitation facilities in their previous homes and plastic bags. About 70% of respondents are in need of soap.

A survey conducted in one of the large settlement sites revealed that 50% of camp residents used the latrines provided; 33% of people continued to use their "existing" latrines; 12% used plastic bags in their tents and 5% practiced open defecation.

*Gaps & Constraints:* WASH members are concerned about delays in starting clearance of the main drainage channels in Port-au-Prince due to the lack of heavy equipment required for this work. Low-lying areas are especially vulnerable to possible flooding during heavy rains.

The WASH cluster continues to face challenges in partner reporting. Members are encouraged to report progress on their activities to enable an effective response and gap analysis. Cumulative figures for water and sanitation will be stated in the next report.

## **Health**

Using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data will be collected on a weekly basis starting in April. This will assist the health sector in monitoring trends and gaps with regards to health and nutrition coverage in the settlement sites.

A vaccination campaign supported by UNICEF and PAHO/WHO has started in Leogane, Petit Goave and Grand Goave.

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Partnership Centre will work on the Health Capacity Inventory and the Health Facility Master List. The Capacity Inventory collects real-time information that can inform health professionals and practitioners on where they can send patients for the

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necessary care, based on the availability of services and the location of health facilities. The Master List is a database of all health facilities.

Many patients transported to the Dominican Republic for healthcare after the earthquake now need transportation back to Haiti. The ICRC and IOM will likely assist in coordinating repatriation.

*Gaps & Constraints:* Health coverage needs to improve in Leogane and outside Port-au-Prince in general. Increased presence of Ministry of Health officials and structures is necessary outside Port-au-Prince.

Disease early warning systems need to be strengthened in preparation for the rainy season which is about to start.

More widespread access to health care is needed in Leogane as mobile clinics tend to concentrate only in some sites.

Mental health problems have increased since the earthquake. With only 24 psychiatrists in the country, the lack of mental healthcare is more acute than ever.

### **Protection**

In Port-au-Prince the Protection cluster continues to monitor the security situation in settlement sites. Following interviews with residents, the presence of armed individuals and the infiltration of gang members highly contribute to a situation of insecurity. Incidents such as theft, robbery and assault remain unreported. Despite the latter, the majority of people interviewed expressed their support for camp patrolling by the Haitian National Police (HNP) and MINUSTAH police; particularly at night. This, according to them, is a preventive measure that could improve the security situation. In some of the sites, humanitarian aid is shared with the HNP as an incentive and compensation for patrolling.

The protection cluster remains actively involved in all discussions related to the decongestion, evacuation and relocation of populations in order to ensure compliance with the rights of displaced people as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and protection principles.

The protection cluster is receiving an increasing number of reports detailing tensions between displaced persons located on private land and landowners. Some cases have resulted in forceful evictions from the land.

A protocol of attention in the Dominican Republic for Haitian boys, girls and adolescents affected by the January earthquake was approved on 16 March by the National Council for Childhood and Adolescence. The protocol is intended to guide the humanitarian response of Governmental and non-governmental organizations in the Dominican Republic, in order to protect the rights of affected children, adolescents and their families. The protocol is however not yet operational.

*Gaps & Constraints:* A strategy to address the legal rights of land owners while also protecting the affected population needs to be developed.

There is need to reinforce the Protection cluster presence outside Port-au-Prince and its capacity to implement activities in support of displaced populations.

### *Child Protection*

In response to a rise in reports of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases, the Child Protection (CP) and GBV sub-clusters, together with MINUSTAH, and the Haitian National Police have joined forces to patrol, monitor and evaluate security issues related to CP and GBV in six settlement sites. Of these sites, five are in Port-au-Prince and one in Leogane.

The CP sub-cluster has now assessed the quality of 488 orphanages hosting 30,052 children from 341 orphanages and 21,949 children last week. The CP cluster has registered almost 509 separated children, compared to 500 last week.

Ongoing activities include: reaching out to more than 40,000 children through child friendly spaces; reaching over 3 million people with key CP messages broadcast over the national radio and sending phone text messages to about 1 million people.

### *Gender-based Violence*

As of 23 March, six public service announcements geared towards women in Haiti at risk of rapes and other gender-based violence began airing on seven radio stations nationwide. Three spots about how women can improve their security needs will air in the morning while three other spots on how women can protect their health after an assault will air in the afternoons. The spots will air for 60 days. They were produced by UNFPA and its NGO partners in partnership with the Haitian Ministry for Women's Rights.

### **Gender (Cross Cutting Issue)**

A joint security assessment conducted through the Protection cluster in Champs de Mars, Petionville Golf, Parc JM Vincent, Cannon, Delmar 14 & 17 and in Leogane, highlighted the need for lighting and private bathing facilities in the camps. The World Bank has a stock of just over 100,000 solar lanterns, out of which around 60% have been distributed through the Haitian Electricity Department (EDH). The Bank is reportedly willing to purchase more lanterns for distribution, if protection concerns are highlighted. The cluster will hold discussions with the Bank on the distribution of lamps in the above mentioned sites.

UNFPA in the Dominican Republic received 17,015 solar lamps donated by UNHCR, which will be distributed together with dignity kits in Port-au-Prince. The lamps are intended to contribute to reducing the likelihood of attacks against women at night.

### **Education**

An estimated number of 302,000 children have been displaced to other departments, with an additional 720,000 children affected by the earthquake but remaining in their home communities. Of this figure, 309,500 children are currently living in spontaneous temporary settlement sites which lack basic social services.

The immediate priority of the Education cluster is to facilitate the provision of temporary learning spaces (tents/transitional structures) accompanied by training and materials packages for these children, teachers and parents (*Source: UNICEF, monthly update March 2010*)

The Education cluster is working with the CCCM cluster on the design and planning of new flood and landslide-resistant sites for the relocation of 250,000 displaced people in Port-au-Prince. The cluster will also ensure access to quality education services for children relocated to these camps.

The Korean forces have received authorization to remove rubble from 136 primary (public and non-public) school sites in Leogane based on a Ministry-led damage assessment. Two reconnaissance rounds have taken place to create a basic mapping of school locations in advance of engineering works.

In the South East department, about 1,000 schools have so far officially re-opened while 49 schools have been identified as severely damaged, and 405 tents are needed to set up temporary learning spaces.

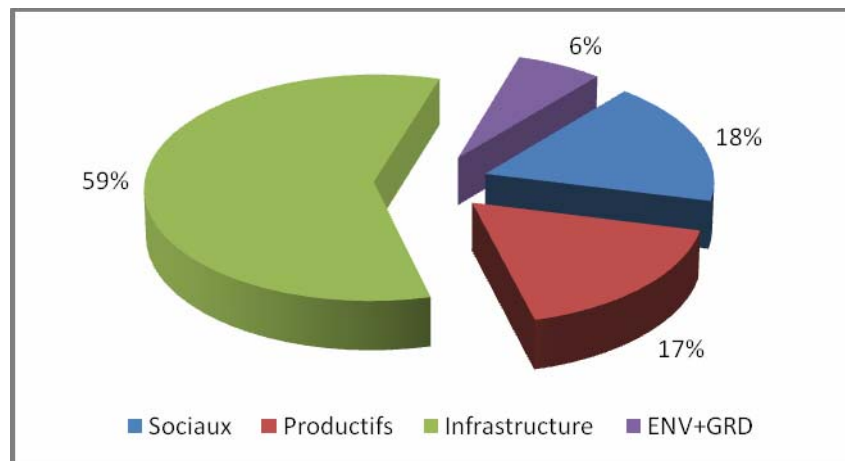
WFP is ready to start school feeding for 65,000 children in Jacmel within the next three weeks and will later increase the figures to 85,000 children, covering around 70% of the schools (public and non-public) in the area.

*Gaps & Constraints:* Uncertainties remain at the local level on availability and modalities of teacher compensation for non-public school teachers.

### **Early Recovery**

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) report has been released. This document which was prepared by the Government of Haiti with the support of the international community focuses on sector evaluation of damage, losses and needs. PDNA findings reveal that the total value of damage and losses caused by the January 12 earthquake is estimated at US\$7.8 billion (US\$4.3 billion represents physical damage and US\$3.5 billion are economic losses). The damage and losses are equivalent of about more than 120% of the 2009 gross domestic product (GDP). (*In the 35 years that the Damage and Losses Assessment (DaLA) methodology has been applied, this is the first time that the cost of a disaster is so high relative to the size of a country's economy*).

### Damage and Losses by main themes



ENV: Environment, GRD: Disaster Risk Management

Source: Haiti PDNA 2010

The total value of recovery and reconstruction needs is estimated at US\$11.5 billion. These findings are being incorporated into Haiti's Strategic National Development Action Plan.

With regards to Disaster Risk Management (DRM), the PDNA states that among all Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Haiti is the country with the highest index of vulnerability to cyclones. Located in the middle of the Caribbean Basin, 96% of the Haitian population lives under the constant risk of two or more hazards. In addition to known exogenous shocks (hydro-meteorological, geological and others, such as epidemics), Haiti has been recently identified as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Each event further weakens the national resources and increasing vulnerability, in turn, augments the impact of subsequent crisis. Although there are tangible results on the protection of population against hydro-meteorological hazards, much remains to be done on other type of hazards. In light of these challenges, the PDNA makes the following recommendations:

- Affected population: (i) adjust contingency plans (local and national) towards the displaced and homeless population; (ii) evacuate the camps in risk areas, guide reconstruction efforts by earthquake- and hurricane-resistant construction standards.
- Roles and responsibilities: (i) adjust the legal framework of Ministries, (ii) empower civil society and private sector for disaster prevention (building code, insurance) and preparation (operation continuity plans, first aid training).
- Operational preparedness and response capacity: (i) ensure capacity building for line Ministries staff, (ii) recruit, train and equip fire-fighters, (iii) strengthen the territorial network of DRM committees (equipment, training, warning and evacuation system).
- The capacity of prevention and disaster risk management: (i) build sector capacity of monitoring and disaster risk analysis, (ii) planning, budgeting and implementing sector measures for the investments protection and reconstruction.

The final statement of the Santo Domingo conference, organized in the Dominican Republic in preparation of the 31<sup>st</sup> of March Reconstruction Conference in New York, proposes the creations of a US\$3.8 billion fund for reconstruction that the Government of Haiti will receive over an 18 months period. The funds will be administered through a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). The allocation of an additional US\$350 million was also proposed for immediate budgetary support.

With regards to Cash for Work (CFW) activities, as of 11 March, over 100,000 workers have been employed on a daily basis, six days a week. Forty percent are women. Presently, work includes removal and disposal of building debris from the streets and the removal of garbage from streets and displaced settlements (formal and spontaneous camps). Workers are also cleaning drainage systems and canals used as water evacuation routes during heavy rains in order to prevent flooding. This has become a priority as the rainy season approaches. UNDP CRW activities have been rolled out in the following locations: Carrefour, Martissant, Carrefour Feuille, Grands Goave, Petit Goave, Leogane, Gressier, Bel Air, Cite Soleil and Tabarre.

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## Coordination

The Humanitarian Country Team and the inter-cluster coordinators are trying to address the rising number of people in the identified sites and issue of assistance to host communities and families in zones indirectly affected by the earthquake. A discussion with humanitarian partners was held to define the root causes of the problems and to identify possible solutions. In order to provide sufficient targeted assistance to host families, the following groups will be used to plan an effective humanitarian response:

- 1) Host families located in rural environments,
- 2) Host families located in urban environments.

The Shelter/ NFI host family working group will be joined by the food and the agriculture clusters in order to design appropriate support packages and vulnerability criteria for the identification and support to the both groups of host families. Concerning the host communities, a distinction is made between the host communities that have settlement sites around them and those with host families around them. Community support will be designed for them in terms of education, WASH and health.

## IV. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$ 1.4 billion is 50 percent funded at US\$ 718 million, with another US\$ 36 million in uncommitted pledges.

With regards to funding through the Emergency Relief Response Fund, 32 projects have been approved and more than US\$54 million allocated.

**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)**

## VI. Contacts

### 1. OCHA Contacts

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Dominican Republic	OCHA	Ignacio Leon	<a href="mailto:leoni@un.org">leoni@un.org</a> +1 829 643 0564

## 2. Cluster Contacts in Haiti

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Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Site Planning	Jean-Philippe Antolin	<a href="mailto:Shelterhaiti2010.site@gmail.com">Shelterhaiti2010.site@gmail.com</a>
Civil Military Coordination (Cross Cutting Issue)	Coordinator	Brian Isbell	<a href="mailto:uncmcoordhaiti@gmail.com">uncmcoordhaiti@gmail.com</a> +509 3491 7272
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**Websites and document links:**

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

Haiti coordination website: <http://haiti.onerresponse.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 emergency telecommunications cluster: [www.wfp.org/ict-emergency](http://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://onerresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/>

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***If you would like to be added or deleted from OCHA's global sitrep mailing list for all emergencies, please email [ochareporting@un.org](mailto:ochareporting@un.org) with sitrep in the subject line.***