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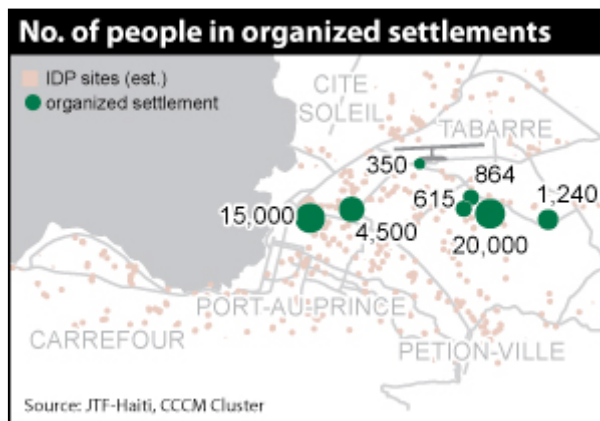
I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Seven organized settlements have been established for 42,000 displaced people; some 460,000 people remain in 315 spontaneous settlements throughout Port-au-Prince, according to IOM.
- Sanitation and vector control is becoming a major concern in many of the spontaneous settlements, which lack proper site planning.
- WFP reports that people in outlying departments are finding it difficult meeting their basic food needs due to an increase in food prices.
- The targeted immunization campaign continues in settlement sites. To date, there has been no notification of events with epidemic potential, according to PAHO/WHO.
- Some 80 to 90 flights per day are landing at Port-au-Prince airport, down from the peak of 120-150 flights per day.
- Traffic congestion is a major issue in Port-au-Prince and at the Jimani border crossing.
- Humanitarian organizations continue to partner with local radio stations to broadcast important messages to affected populations such as how to get food and where to get vaccinated.

II. Situation Overview

The Prime Minister declared on 3 February that the death toll could be as high as 200,000 people with some 300,000 injured. The Government's Civil Protection Agency is verifying the latest figures for dead and injured but has not issued an official update since 28 January when it reported that 112,405 had died and 196,595 were injured. The number of people leaving Port-au-Prince for rural areas – around 482,349 people – has also not been revised since 28 January.

Sanitation and vector control is becoming a major concern in many of the spontaneous settlements, which lack proper site planning, according to the WASH Cluster. So far, seven organized settlements have been established for 42,000 displaced people but some 460,000 people are still living in 315 spontaneous settlements throughout Port-au-Prince, according to IOM. Available land continues to be sought particularly in the vicinity of heavily crowded spontaneous settlements in Champs de Mars, Place Boyer and Place St Pierre. UNICEF reports that there are an increasing number of children with diarrhea in temporary settlements.



To date, there has been no notification of events with epidemic potential, according to PAHO/WHO. Disease surveillance continues. There are 52 government-defined sentinel sites, 12 of which are located in the metropolitan Port-au-Prince area. Investigations are also being conducted by three mobile teams from the Ministry of Health, the US Center for Disease Control and PAHO/WHO. The National Directors of Epidemiology of Haiti and the Dominican Republic conducted a joint visit to the border area in order to reactivate the surveillance network there.

The targeted immunization campaign (measles, diphtheria, rubella, tetanus and whooping) continues to focus on people living in densely populated temporary settlements. Six suspected measles cases have been reported (three in Port-au-Prince and three in Jacmel). Of these, one case in Port-au-Prince was confirmed as varicella and the other two discarded. The three cases in Jacmel are being investigated. Indigenous measles had been eliminated from all countries in the Americas and intense efforts continue to keep the region

measles-free and to control imported cases. Numerous cases of tetanus have been reported (one by University Hospital, four by MSF and more than nine by the Cuban brigade.)

The WFP-led food surge continues. Some 600,000 people have received a two-week ration of rice from 31 January to 4 February. WFP reports that people are having difficulty in the North and North-East departments to meet their basic food needs due to an increase in food prices. In addition, people in regions previously considered food secure are reportedly facing difficulties as prices of wheat and bread are become out of reach for the general population. WFP is reinforcing food assistance in the South West, North and Artibonite departments which are hosting significant numbers of displaced people from Port-au-Prince.

Contingency planning is underway to prepare for the upcoming rainy season, taking into consideration displaced populations and logistic shortcomings. Haiti experiences two rainy seasons: April to June and October to November; the hurricane season is from 1 June to 30 November. Over 90 percent of the recent disasters in Haiti have been linked to hydrological and climate-related hazards such as tropical cyclones, flash floods and landslides, all of which have been further exacerbated by massive deforestation.

The Government is evaluating the physical status of various ministries and state institutions, many of which were destroyed during the earthquake. The World Bank, EU, Canada and the US have offered to help with the relocation and reconstruction of buildings for the Government authorities. Given the level of damage inflicted on the Ministry of Education building, UNICEF has provided a 71m² tent to ensure adequate working space for civil servants. MINUSTAH continues to provide support to the Ministry of Justice in retrieving archives from collapsed judicial buildings.

The UN Special Envoy for Haiti, President Bill Clinton, visited Port-au-Prince on 5 February after being asked by the Secretary-General to take on an expanded role in the relief and recovery effort. This was his second trip to Haiti since the 12 January earthquake. In his capacity as Special Envoy, President Clinton met with Haitian leaders and visited the Gheskio clinic and a camp for displaced people in Port-au-Prince. He also delivered approximately 1,900 pounds of much needed medical supplies. The former President also met with senior leadership of the UN, who briefed him on the situation on the ground, as well as with women leaders to answer their questions and listen to their concerns.

The security situation remains unchanged but there is growing concern of restiveness and crime prompted by shortages of shelter, jobs, and sanitation.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Logistics

The Logistics Cluster continues to report a steady reduction in the number of aircraft coming into Port-au-Prince. Some 80 to 90 flights per day are landing at Port-au-Prince airport, down from the peak of 120-150 flights per day. Incoming air cargo has slowed and there is currently no major congestion at the airport. The majority of all slot requests are granted within +/-12 hours of the requested slot. Commercial traffic is expected to resume shortly.

The Port-au-Prince port has some congestion, with around 900 twenty-foot-long and forty-foot-long shipping containers in three of the terminals (most of these containers arrived prior to the earthquake). The port has a storage capacity of 2,000 containers. A Notice of Arrival will be required for goods incoming by sea. The cell currently managing the site, which combines the port authorities, the US Coast Guard and the Logistics Cluster, will be establishing a slot system similar to the one used at the airport. The temporary pier repair at the port is not expected to be finished until May. This will be followed by full repairs.

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). 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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The border at Jimani is highly congested by the large volume of trucks bringing cargo into Haiti from Santo Domingo. This problem is exacerbated on market days (Mondays and Thursdays) when it takes up to two hours each way to make the crossing. Efforts are underway to potentially open up another gate. A request has been extended to increase the opening hours at the border of Malpasse to allow commercial traffic to cross by day, and humanitarian cargo by night, and therefore easing congestion.

Traffic congestion is a major issue in Port-au-Prince and many roads into the surrounding affected areas are unfit for heavy vehicles. Warehouse capacity remains limited and most facilities are currently at their maximum capacity.

All organizations operating in the Haiti Earthquake response have been asked to provide their pipeline information to the Logistics Cluster so an overview of assistance can be made available to the humanitarian community, the government and donors. This should be forwarded to Global.LogisticsCluster@wfp.org.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

According to the CCCM Cluster, there are now seven organized settlements that are being managed by cluster partners (see table below).

Planned Sites	Number of people	Type of shelter	Managed by	Ongoing work/ Needs
Parc St Claire, Delmas	864	Tents	Islamic Relief	Registration, site cleaning
Parc Colofer, Delmas	615	Tents	Portuguese Civil Defense	Leveling and creating drainage
Parc de la Fe, Delmas	20,000	Makeshift	Salvation Army	Need shelter material
Aviation/Parc de la Paix	15,000	Makeshift	IFRC/Haitian Red Cross	Improving shelters; Rrelocating people from other sites
Carradeux, Tabarre	1240	Tents	Turkish Red Crescent	Need latrines
Parroisse Cite Militaire, Cite Soleil	4500	Plastic sheeting and structures	CESAL/AVSI	Need more shelter material
Airport	350	Tents	DPC	Improving sanitation
Total: 7 sites	42,569 people			

There are also a number of spontaneous sites that are being assessed in order to make improvements to the shelter conditions. A list of all spontaneous settlements has been compiled which so far contains 315 sites occupied by 468,075 people (91,112 families). Fifteen of these sites have a population of more than 5,000 people and are therefore being prioritized for interventions. Available land continues to be sought particularly in the vicinity of heavily crowded sites such as Champs de Mars, Place Boyer and Place St Pierre, in order to decongest the sites and provide adequate services.

Information is still very limited on a large number of the spontaneous settlements in Port-au-Prince and CCCM members are encouraged to feedback to the clusters with updates. Sanitation remains a major concern. In addition, fire safety messages need to be disseminated in settlement sites.

IOM is organizing camp planning and management trainings next week for all agencies involved in camp management.

Shelter

To date, over 24,000 families have received emergency shelter materials. Cluster partners re-evaluate NFI priorities every 72 hours and have identified the following urgent gaps: tarpaulins, shelter kits and transitional shelter materials such as wood, fixings and roofing sheets (CGI). There is also a small number of kitchen kits, mosquito nets and rope, and the pipeline is limited.

Based on the numbers received from departmental and local authorities, the cluster estimates that about 150,000 displaced persons are staying with host families in Artibonite department. MINUSTAH is prepared to

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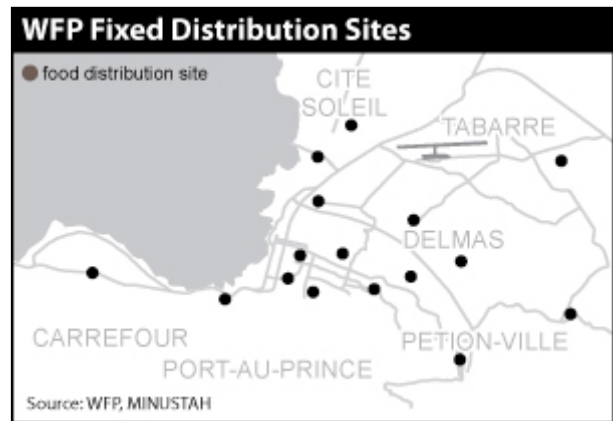
help the cluster distribute NFIs in Artibonite. In Leogane, there are an estimated 80,000 people in need of shelter assistance. In Jacmel, there are an estimated 30,000 people in need of shelter assistance. A 3W is being developed in Leogane with plans for plastic sheeting distribution. Planning for distributions in Jacmel has just started.

“Shelter before the rain” was agreed to be the immediate objective of the Shelter Cluster. Emergency shelter material will be distributed immediately and complemented by structural items. The Shelter and CCCM clusters agreed that the Shelter Cluster will focus on shelter provision to the entire affected population and that the CCCM cluster will focus on organizing sites in a safe and appropriate manner, including water and sanitation services.

To ensure reporting of items reaching beneficiaries is recorded, all partners are encouraged to submit timely updates on distributions, pipelines and stock in country to shelterhaiti2010.nfi@gmail.com. Delays in incoming stock pipelines must be addressed to ensure a steady influx of needed items.

Food

As of 4 February, according to WFP, over 1.6 million people have received food since the start of the response. Some 600,000 people have received a two-week ration of rice from 31 January to 4 February. All sixteen of the planned distribution sites are operational. The operation is led by WFP in close cooperation with the Government and NGOs under the Food Cluster and with support from MINUSTAH and US forces. Eight major NGO partners are working with WFP to scale up food assistance in Port-au-Prince: CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Samaritan’s Purse, Agence de Coopération Technique et de Développement (ACTED), Save the Children, World Vision and Goal.



Additional distributions to hospitals, orphanages and community kitchens continue without interruption. WFP is partnering with International Medical Corps to provide supplementary food (plumpy nut and high energy biscuits) to orphanages.

The mobile field kitchens donated by the Norwegian Refugee Council have arrived and are being constructed in Leogane, Petit and Grand Goave. The kitchens will be used to provide hot meals to people living in camps in these locations. In Jacmel, WFP continues to provide daily hot meals to displaced people in 40 sites; premix is being provided to children under-five years of age in hospitals.

Health

According to the Health Cluster, there are 91 identified functioning hospitals; 59 are in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (4 public hospitals, 34 NGO or private-run hospitals providing health care and 21 field hospitals). Fifty-six of the 59 facilities in Port-au-Prince have surgical capacity. A database of hospitals is being created and will include information on essential drugs provided by PROMESS, the number of beds, medical specialities, the type and quantity of medical human resources, and the number of consultations.

The Health Cluster reports that 1,985 patients were treated between 19-31 January in Jimani in the Dominican Republic. On the Haitian side of the border, in Fond Parisien, post-operation patients are recovering in non-health facilities that have been reorganized for this purpose. A PAHO/WHO specialist in water and sanitation visited the health facilities along the border (Fond Parisien, the Buen Samaritano and General Melenciano hospitals) to identify risk factors related to water quality, the collection and management of solid and hospital waste, and vector control.

Mobile clinics are being deployed in 250 spontaneous gathering areas, as identified by the government. Each mobile clinic will cover two areas and must coordinate with other clusters. The mobile health facility subgroup highlighted the need to include epidemiological surveillance among the activities in the mobile clinics. The WHO communicable disease working group on emergencies has produced guidelines that offer recommendations for the treatment of tetanus during humanitarian emergencies:

http://www.who.int/diseasecontrol_emergencies/publications/who_hse_gar_dce_2010.2/en/index.html

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Approximately \$ 700,000 worth of medicines and medical supplies have been distributed by PROMESS to more than 250 organizations. Around 30 to 40 orders are filled per day, and efforts are focused on restocking PROMESS.

WASH

As of 3 February, 788,000 people were being provided with safe drinking water on a daily basis (5 litres per person per day) through water tankering or water treatment plants in 300 sites across Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel. Water coverage is actually greater than this figure however, as many other mechanisms to access water are now available (i.e. through the water supply network in Port-au-Prince and Petit Goave, and through private sellers). Rapid assessments of existing water systems continue to expand with the current focus on the water supply system in Grand Goave.

WASH Cluster members have completed construction of 847 latrines in port-au-Prince, Jacmel, and Leogane and about 100 portable toilets have been installed. With an estimate of 1 pit latrine for 50 people during this acute phase, this represents coverage of 47,000 people. The total requirement is 25,000 toilets for 500,000 people but this is based on 1 pit latrine for 20 people, which is what the goal of the cluster. Approximately 250,000 people have benefited from the distribution of hygiene kits by cluster partners as of 5 February.

To accelerate sanitation services, the cluster is developing a proposal to encourage private sector contractors to provide sanitation (portable latrines and services) in temporary settlement sites in Port-au-Prince.

Education

The Ministry of Education estimates that 90 percent of schools in West department and 60 percent of schools in Southeast department have been damaged or destroyed. The results of rapid needs assessments will be available early next week in order to confirm these figures. The Education Cluster plans to erect 720 temporary learning spaces and provide some 350,000 primary school aged children with learning and recreation materials.

The Ministry estimates that 450,000 children have been displaced by the earthquake. Directors of the departments which were not affected have been requested to register displaced children so they can access schools. Although schools in non-affected areas re-opened on 1 February, the attendance rate has been very low, according to UNICEF. Parents are interested and willing to send their children back to school but there are still fears of aftershocks.

The Cluster is supporting the Ministry in the broadcasting of radio messages to the population and plans to provide incentive packages to children and cash to teachers to encourage a return to school. There is a concern that if schools do not open by 31 March, the school year will be too short for full completion.

Protection

The Protection Cluster is highlighting that more aid is needed for the host communities that are housing displaced populations from Port-au-Prince. Certain households are sheltering up to 38 people, according to the cluster. The price of goods is increasing and services are at saturation points, particularly in the health sector with the arrival of seriously injured people.

Monitoring visits to a number of camps and spontaneous settlements in Port-au-Prince on 4 February found that there are still displaced people that have not received humanitarian assistance of any kind (the cluster has notified relevant clusters of their locations). Many of these people are living in conditions that increase their vulnerability to sexual and gender based violence, according to the cluster. Additional tents/spaces are required to create private and safe locations for reporting violence and for psychosocial activities.

The Child Protection sub-cluster has assessed 177 residential centres, with an estimate of 9,762 children. The assessments have been followed up by referrals to other clusters to cover water, food, NFIs, health and nutritional needed support. (UNICEF has distributed 40,000 bottles of water to 30 residential centres as of 4 February). The approximate number of residential centres nation-wide is 600 (375 in Port-au-Prince).

Some 23 child friendly spaces have been set up by three cluster partners. Approximately 150,000 children/care-givers are benefiting from child protection activities of the sub-cluster partners.

UNICEF continues to coordinate the working group on separated and unaccompanied children. An interim care centre has been established in Port-au-Prince; 55 separated/unaccompanied children are staying overnight.

Nutrition

As of 4 February, 398 children under five years had been enrolled in targeted supplementary feeding programs. Some 131 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted to outpatient care centres, according to UNICEF. Forty children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted last week into stabilization centres throughout the affected area. Approximately 87 community outpatient care centres and mobile units are open or have reopened throughout Haiti for the treatment of SAM. Nutrition Cluster partners report plans to open 52 additional sites in the coming weeks.

UNICEF reports that 61 “baby-friendly tents” have been provided for a combination of nutrition support and counseling to care-givers on infant and young child feeding. To date 7,828 care-givers have been given nutritional counseling through community mobilization and education, and 1,165 mothers and infants have participated in baby-friendly feeding activities within the camps in Port-au-Prince. UNICEF is taking the lead in advocacy and coordination to ensure appropriate feeding for infants and young children (under 2).

Agriculture

According to the Agriculture Cluster, rapid assessments are being undertaken by partners to examine patterns of displacement and the potential impact on food security and livelihoods. Results are expected next week.

Cluster partners are working with the Ministry to identify how best to support farmers in time for the March planting season, the most important food production season of the farming year. At the 4 February cluster meeting, a representative from the Ministry of Agriculture noted the importance of ensuring sufficient seed stocks for farmers to plant crops within the next three to four weeks. The Ministry has identified required seed varieties and suppliers for most locations and will disseminate the list to cluster members.

On 3 February, the FAO team began its first major tool distribution (including tools for canal cleaning).

Early Recovery

Discussions continue between the Government and the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) planning partners (UN, EU, World Bank and IADB). The Ministry of Planning has been designated as the lead government institution for the PDNA. Terms of Reference are being drafted which will outline the timing, scope, management and approach to the PDNA. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General is providing a space at the MINUSTAH LogBase to serve as the central location for the PDNA teams (government and other partners alike). This space will be functional as of 5 February for 18 staff, expanding to at least 60 work stations in the coming days.

Emergency Telecommunications

The ECT Cluster reports that Camp Charlie is now fully covered by WFP-provided internet access. Installations were carried out with the assistance of IHP (MSB) and MINUSTAH. VSAT voice lines will be provided to Camp Charlie in the coming days. The GSM cell provided by Ericsson Response has arrived in Port-au-Prince and is being installed at the logbase in close coordination with MINUSTAH. A survey of GSM network is being carried out by Ericsson Response.

The cluster is assessing additional inter-agency sites around Haiti and will deploy ICT staff to Jacmel, Gonaives and Cap Haitien to support the provision of telecommunications to humanitarian partners.

IV. Coordination

The newly established Coordination Support Committee held its first meeting on 2 February, bringing together representatives from humanitarian organizations and the military. It is co-chaired by the Government and the UN (the Principle Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General Anthony Banbury and the RC/HC Ms. Kim Bolduc). The purpose of the group is to provide country-level oversight and coordination of the relief, recovery and reconstruction activities. Representatives of US and Canadian military forces, MINUSTAH military and policy components, and donors were also at the meeting.

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Tactical level coordination continues to be provided by the Joint Operations and Tasking Centre (JOTC) which has established a quick reaction team with personnel from the military and UN police. The team is on standby at the MINUSTAH logbase and it can be reached through Sierra Base. Procedures will be disseminated.

The Communication with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) group has launched a text messaging campaign to support the ongoing vaccination campaign, encouraging everyone to get vaccinated. The campaign is being led by the IFRC and the Haitian Red Cross, in partnership with local telecom provider ComCel, who is providing the SMS service for free. CDAC has also started discussions with Protection Cluster about the provision of dedicated information services for women; a dedicated staff member is being provided by UNFPA to work on this initiative.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the current Flash Appeal is 89 percent funded. Of the \$577 million requested, \$512 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 almost \$955 million in funding and more than \$761 million in uncommitted pledges.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$76 million in pledges, of which \$63 million has been received. Over 50 project proposals have been received from across the clusters and are now being reviewed. With strengthened cluster capacity on the ground, project submissions are gradually shifting from global clusters to field-based clusters. Consultation between the two is encouraged. 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

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2. Cluster Contacts in Haiti

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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, please visit: www.reliefweb.int

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

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

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Gender ABCs for Haiti: <http://onerresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/>

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