

*This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 18 January 2010.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **Search and rescue teams extracted 13 more live rescues on 16 January bringing the total by these teams to 71 people, a record amount. A small number of additional rescues were reported today.**
- **Fuel remains an issue for humanitarian operations. Fuel restrictions are now in place. Some 10,000 gallons were trucked in from Santo Domingo on 17 January.**
- **The port remains unusable; incoming vessels are being re-directed to Cap-Haitien. The Port-au-Prince airport is heavily congested.**
- **Four distribution sites will be established at Petionville Club, two soccer fields in Delmas, and on Place Dessaline on Champ de Mars.**
- **Tents and shelter material will be required for temporary shelter sites in the coming week. At least 20,000 tents will be needed with only 3-4,000 tents already in country.**
- **The Secretary-General, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and other UN senior officials, visited the disaster affected areas and met with Government and UN counterparts.**

## II. Situation Overview

Distribution of aid is taking place but access to shelter, sanitation, water, food and medical care remains extremely limited. Thousands of people remain in makeshift camps where the sanitation situation is precarious. The availability of food in markets is limited and extremely expensive. Medical facilities in Port-au-Prince still lack staff and medicine.

The Government has said that its priorities are currently to evacuate survivors out of Port-au-Prince, create a more complete overview of incoming humanitarian assistance and address the fuel situation through re-establishing the port. It also plans on increasing the number of distribution sites.

ICRC reports that Croix de Pré may be the most devastated neighborhood in Port-au-Prince with very few buildings left standing. It also reports that several thousand survivors are now living in one of the city's largest makeshift camps in Centreville on the Place du Champ de Mars.

UNDAC reports that Leogane is the most severely damaged area west of Port-au-Prince (a 15 January assessment found 80-90 percent of the buildings destroyed as reported in the previous sitrep). Little international assistance is occurring west of Carrefour.



A joint UNDAC/EU assessment on 16 January found 20 percent of the buildings were destroyed in Petit Goave (further west of Leogane). The local police reported many people were trapped in collapsed homes.

Local response coordination is in place. There is very limited access to medical care, no power and sporadic mobile phone coverage. The police reported that people are reluctant to return to their homes due to concern of further aftershocks. Several makeshift camps had been established. Twenty family tents were distributed by the local Red Cross.

The fuel situation countrywide is becoming more and more critical. Fuel restrictions are now in place. The price for fuel has increased to the equivalent of \$10 per gallon. The Logistics Cluster reports that 10,000 gallons would be brought in from Santo Domingo by truck on 17 January. The national telecommunications system has been partly restored but without access to fuel, the mobile network will be cut off within days, which will have serious implications for the humanitarian operation.

The road from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince is congested with transit time running up to 18 hours. UN officials confirmed that convoys are now being sent from Jimani to Port-au-Prince, coordinated and escorted by Dominican Civil Defense and MINUSTAH. The Logistics Cluster has made a request to the Government of the Dominican Republic for approval to establish a major humanitarian hub in Barahona as an alternate for channeling humanitarian relief cargo from Santo Domingo to Haiti.

According to the Office of the Resident Coordinator in the Dominican Republic, hospitals in the border region are overwhelmed and have begun to refer patients to hospitals in other cities. The Dominican Red Cross and the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo are setting up a field hospital in Jimani. There is a shortage of specialized medical supplies, equipment, and physicians at these hospitals, and no clear inventory of what is needed. An effective waste management system is required for the border region in order to avoid disease and contamination of rivers.

The UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, the Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes, UN Development Program Head Helen Clark, DPKO USG Alain Leroy and DFS USG Susana Malcorra visited the disaster affected areas today and met with government officials and representatives from the UN Mission in Haiti. While in Haiti, the Secretary-General pledged his full support to Haiti and the UN response effort.

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

#### Search and Rescue

Search and rescue teams extracted 13 live rescues on 16 January bringing the total number of lives saved by these teams to 71. A small number of additional rescues were reported today but information on possible survivors appears to be dwindling. Most of the worst affected areas of Port-au-Prince have been searched. Aerial assessments were planned for today in three priority areas outside Port-au-Prince in order to expand operations to surrounding districts.

There are 43 teams now in place with 1,739 rescue workers and 161 dogs.

#### Logistics

WFP's Port Captain conducted an assessment of the damaged seaport. The south pier is intact but the access road is not. It is expected that repairs can be carried out within the next week in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works. Walls to container terminals have collapsed and access cannot be properly controlled. It is recommended that arriving vessels should be re-directed to Cap-Haitien.

The Port-au-Prince airport remains heavily congested. The pipeline of planes is an issue due to the lack of space to accommodate new arrivals. The Logistics Cluster reports that three Mobile Storage Units have arrived in Haiti and another ten are being shipped to supplement the storage capacity in Port-au-Prince.

All information about incoming flights should be sent to **haiti.cargo@logscluster.org** or **haiti@logscluster.org**. For the coming 48 hours, there are no available storage facilities at the airport. The Logistics Cluster recommends that Santo Domingo is used as the primary entry point for humanitarian relief destined for Haiti, while Port-au-Prince airport is operating at diminished capacity.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) started passenger flights plus small cargo (subject to available space) today from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince and back, to support the humanitarian community (UN agencies, international organizations, donor community and NGO's).

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UNHAS will begin booking passengers on flights from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince starting on 20 January. Flights for 17 and 18 January will cover passengers on the existing waiting list. For booking flights from Port-au-Prince to Santo Domingo, partners should contact the WFP focal point in Haiti, **Mr. Andrew Stanhope** [tanho.stanhope@wfp.org](mailto:tanho.stanhope@wfp.org), mobile **+503 78615152**. Two UNHAS Mi-171 helicopters are being positioned and are expected to be operational from 25 January.

The Logistics Cluster GIS Unit is updating a map showing the current infrastructure status on a daily basis: [www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a/overview-map-port-au-prince-and-surrounding-area](http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a/overview-map-port-au-prince-and-surrounding-area)

### **Food**

WFP is setting up four distribution points in Port-au-Prince to serve 14 settlement areas that were indicated by the Government. They include: Petionville club, two soccer fields in Delmas and Place Sessaline on Champ de Mars.

WFP distributed high energy biscuits and other assistance to 73,000 people on 17 January. People are being supplied with a 7 day supply of ready-to-eat food. There remains an urgent need for additional ready-to-eat foods (Meals Ready to Eat, high energy biscuits) as well as fuel, trucking capacity and security for distributions.

### **Health**

The Government announced that efforts will focus on the following interventions across the affected area: increasing basic medical assistance to affected populations on-site; strengthening capacity of the remaining primary care facilities which are still able to function through provision of equipment, supplies and medical staff; and strengthening capacity of the hospital and surgical facilities. Safety assessment by structural engineers of all medical facilities in affected areas is planned for the coming days.

The Health Cluster (21 organizations lead by WHO) report that seven field hospitals have arrived and three are fully operational. An additional 11 medical teams are expected to arrive. The cluster is planning on undertaking a structural assessment of hospitals to evaluate operational capacity. Handling of dead bodies remains an issue. Refrigerated containers have been requested by the cluster.

A shipment of around 40 tons of ICRC medical supplies, sent from Geneva, is expected to arrive in Port-au-Prince on 17 January evening. It will arrive by truck from the Dominican Republic. The ICRC, with the support of the Haitian Red Cross, has supplied medical kits to treat 2,000 patients for a month to two Port-au-Prince referral hospitals. Hundreds of blankets and plastic sheets have also been distributed. The first of three basic health care emergency response units (ERUs) arrived on 16 January. The ERU is designed to provide basic and immediate health care to 30,000 people.

### **WASH**

A 40-tanker operation reached 60,000 people on 16 January at a number of spontaneous settlements in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Delmas, and Leogane. Some sanitation activities are ongoing, including installation of chemical toilets in the badly damaged suburb of Petionville. The Government has confirmed that stocks of 900 latrine plates are available in-country.

The WASH Cluster is coordinating closely with the Government water group, with daily meetings taking place at DINEPA. The cluster is also coordinating with others including Shelter and Food on distribution to affected communities. Sub-clusters on sanitation, water supply and hygiene promotion are planned.

ICRC started a water trucking programme in the Delmas neighborhood, which is now providing clean water for around 1,000 people living in a makeshift camp. Latrines have also been built in the same neighborhood.

### **Shelter**

Distribution of non-food items is continuing with the aim of reaching 60,000 people per day, according to the Shelter Cluster. Additional distribution points need to be identified.

Tent distribution has not started as the emphasis has been on emergency items such as jerricans, aquatabs and plastic sheeting. IOM reports that a decision was made today with the government to organize a temporary settlement for 100,000 people (location not known). IOM aims to have the site ready within one

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week, mobilizing resources from all cluster partners, and beyond. The overall aim is to cover the needs for 200,000 families (one million people) within the next few weeks.

For now, IOM confirms it has 1,200 tents in country in addition to 1,800 UNHCR tents. No information on the number of tents available from the Red Cross movement was available at the time of reporting. IOM is in discussion with the donor governments to send more. A key constraint to the delivery of more tents will be delays at the airport.

The Shelter Cluster asked partner organizations to provide information on additional possible sites where camps can be established. The cluster is planning to establish a displacement tracking matrix and requested organizations to forward information on spontaneous camps with specific information on the number of people, coping mechanisms, shelter conditions, security situation and imminent needs. The cluster also requested information on ongoing and planned activities, incoming relief items and assessment results. All information should be forwarded to **shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com**.

### Emergency Telecommunications

WFP reports that VHF handhelds are being handed out to the ETC community. The VHF standard code plug has been updated to ensure radios function. Connectivity is being made available by MINUSTAH with support from the cluster.

## IV. Coordination

To organize the response and ensure effective coordination and leadership, the Humanitarian Country Team has agreed to set up 12 clusters as per the Flash Appeal (see table below). OCHA will lead on overall coordination.

Cluster	Lead agency
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	IOM
Education	UNICEF
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	IOM/IFRC
Food Aid	WFP
Logistics	WFP
Nutrition	UNICEF
Protection	OHCHR (UNICEF for Child Protection and UNFPA for GBV)
WASH	UNICEF
Agriculture and Food Security	FAO
Early Recovery	UNDP
Emergency Telecommunications	WFP
Health	WHO/PAHO

The Government has emphasized the need to involve municipal authorities fully in coordination and has proposed that local civil society personnel and existing contingency plans be fully utilized. The Department of Civil Protection will be the key counterpart for assessments, coordination and information management.

The UNDAC team continues to coordinate the On Site Operations and Coordination Center (OSOCC) that has been established at the MINUSTAH logbase. They are being supported by the European Civil Protection Mechanism. OCHA reports that government officials have been present at cluster coordination meetings. In order to improve coordination and awareness of intentions and operations, situation updates from the US Joint Chiefs of Staff will be added to the Virtual OSOCC under the situation discussion.

Two UNDAC members and two OCHA surge staff are now in Santo Domingo to support coordination of relief transiting through Dominican Republic (DR). An additional UNDAC member has been mobilized for DR and is expected to arrive tomorrow.

## V. Funding











The Flash Appeal is currently 9 percent funded, according to FTS as of 17 January. Of the \$575 million that has been requested, \$51 million has been funded. An additional \$32 million has been pledged. This total does not include contributions that have been made outside of the Flash Appeal.

Numerous countries remain on standby to support the Haitian people and humanitarian operations. OCHA and the Global Cluster Leads have been in contact with these countries to best coordinate the content of cargo delivery to Port-au-Prince.

According to an IRIN story, several African governments have made pledges of support including deployment of doctors and forensic pathologists by South Africa. Rwanda and Liberia have both offered funds. Nigeria has a 121-strong police contingent serving with the UN mission in Haiti that is now working with rescue teams in the capital.

**All companies that wish to donate funds are urged to use the new UN/business partnership gateway, at <http://business.un.org>. This function matches offers of support with UN needs.**

**All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int).**

HAITI FLASH APPEAL FUNDING			
17 January 2010			
Sector	Requirements	Funding	% Funded
Agriculture	\$23,000,000	\$250,000	 1%
Coordination	\$46,097,744	\$1,640,183	 4%
Early recovery	\$41,218,850	\$0	 0%
Education	\$23,050,000	\$0	 0%
Food	\$246,039,060	\$19,822,669	 8%
Health	\$82,300,000	\$2,275,000	 3%
Protection	\$16,230,000	\$0	 0%
Shelter/NFI	\$38,250,000	\$0	 0%
WASH	\$58,825,000	\$288,600	 <1%
Not specified	-	\$27,712,328	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$575,010,654</b>	<b>\$51,988,780</b>	 <b>9%</b>

NOTE: Funding means contributions plus commitments

SOURCE: FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE

## VI. Contact

**Please contact:**

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For **questions on commercial offers or in-kind offers** from companies, as well as in-kind offers from member states, please contact: Adriana Carvalho-Friedheim, OCHA Geneva, + 41 22 917 3514, [carvalho-friedheim@un.org](mailto:carvalho-friedheim@un.org)

For **donor relations**, please contact Helena Fraser, OCHA Geneva Donor Relations Section: +41229171690, mobile: +41794446025

**UNDAC in Haiti:** [undac.haitieq@gmail.com](mailto:undac.haitieq@gmail.com)

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**OCHA's Operation Centre** can be joined at the following phone numbers: (509) 22 44 20 50 + Extension: Information – OCHA: ext. 6289 / UNDAC team – ext: 3748 / PAM (food aid or logistic cluster) ext. 5145 / Shelter & NFI Team : 6357

UNDAC in Dominican Republic: [undac.rd@gmail.com](mailto:undac.rd@gmail.com)

**Cluster contacts in Haiti (provided by UNDAC)**

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**Websites**

For more information, please visit [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

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

For information on ICRC's family tracing service, go to <http://www.familylinks.icrc.org/familylinks>.

For the Haiti logistics cluster: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a>

Shelter cluster: <http://groups.google.com/group/shelterhaiti2010>

For a direct link to the Haiti Flash Appeal:

[http://ochadms.unog.ch/quickplace/cap/main.nsf/h\\_Index/Flash\\_2010\\_Haiti/\\$FILE/Flash\\_2010\\_Haiti\\_SCREEN.pdf?OpenElement](http://ochadms.unog.ch/quickplace/cap/main.nsf/h_Index/Flash_2010_Haiti/$FILE/Flash_2010_Haiti_SCREEN.pdf?OpenElement)

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

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