

This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 20 January 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **International search-and-rescue teams reported four more live rescues on 19 January, including those of a 22-day-old baby and a 3-year-old child. The revised total of lives saved by international search-and-rescue teams is over 121 people.**
- **Despite logistical and security constraints, the affected population is receiving an increasing number of relief supplies, including medical assistance, food, water and shelter.**
- **Priorities remain medical supplies, water and sanitation, tents, blankets, food and fuel and transport equipment.**
- **Aid has started reaching people in areas west of Carrefour and in Jacmel.**
- **There is an increased risk of death as open wounds and fractures go untreated. WHO reports the number of communicable diseases in Haiti and along the border remains stable.**

II. Situation Overview

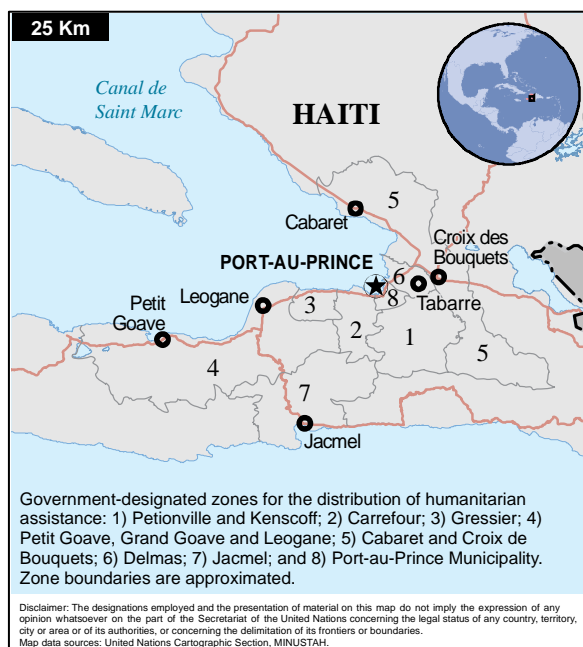
Emergency relief distributions are continuing on a daily basis. They include food, water, water purification tablets, medical supplies and shelter material. However, a formal distribution system is not yet in place and the needs are greater than the response. Search and rescue and the delivery of assistance are increasingly moving beyond Port-au-Prince to other affected areas such as Jacmel, Carrefour and Legouane.

Search-and-rescue operations continued on 19 January, with reports of an additional four more live rescues late in the day. The live saves included a 22-day-old baby and a 3-year-old child. There were an additional two trapped people confirmed alive with rescues ongoing at the time of reporting. The revised number of live rescues by these teams is now over 121 people (due to new reporting into UNDAC by departing search-and-rescue teams). At the peak of the search-and-rescue effort, there were 52 teams on the ground with 1,820 rescue workers and 175 dogs. As of 19 January, there are 36 international search-and-rescue teams remaining. Teams have been asked to continue working past the immediate life-saving phase to assist with humanitarian activities should they have the capacity to do so.

The Government has devised eight zones for the distribution of humanitarian assistance. Each zone will receive direct support by a national minister to coordinate the relief effort. These include: 1) Petionville and Kenscoff; 2) Carrefour; 3) Gressier; 4) Petit Goave, Grand Goave and Leogane; 4) Tabarre; 5) Cabaret and Croix de Bouquets; 6) Delmas; 7) Jacmel; and 8) Port au Prince Municipality.

A main concern for the Government continues to be the revitalization of economic activities. The industrial zone (SONAPSI) is currently used for warehousing relief supplies but will need to be freed up so that industrial activities can restart. Bank activities could not start on 19 January and are now planned to come into effect on 21 January. The local civil society organization and the private sector are being mobilized to join the relief operation.

The UNDAC team and partners (WFP, IOM, DFID, EU and the Shelter Cluster) have completed rapid needs



assessments in most of the affected communities. Ground and air assessments took place from 15 to 18 January. The assessments were of major towns and cities in the affected area, including Carrefour, Gressier, Leogane, Petit Goave and Jacmel.

UNDAC reports that Leogane and Gressier are the most severely damaged areas west of Port-au-Prince. Some international aid is now reaching areas west of Carrefour. Significant aid is reaching Jacmel. Road access west of Port-au-Prince is generally good (two lanes paved in most parts). A number of one-lane blockages occur along the coast to Petit Goave and south to Jacmel. Power remains off in all areas assessed, although the electricity distribution system appears mostly intact. Numerous makeshift camps have been established near the main road west from Port-au-Prince.

The most recent assessment¹ took place on 18 January in Jacmel by air and ground, and was conducted by UNDAC, EU, IOM and WFP. Some 15 to 20 percent of structures were destroyed, with some 12,000 people left homeless. There were approximately 6,000 people in five to seven small makeshift camps and over 4,000 people in a large camp at the local stadium. The immediate needs include medical assistance (only one of the three buildings at the general hospital is functioning), corpse management, shelter, and water and sanitation. WFP is distributing food. The Canadian Task Force has just arrived in Jacmel and reports that it will supply medical care, potable water and sanitation. The Colombian USAR is also operating there. On 18 January, three boats arrived in Jacmel from the Dominican Republic Army with humanitarian aid.

Assessments by humanitarian partners have also taken place in the departments of Nippes, Grande Anse and South. Minor damages were reported in Les Cayes (South department) where 12 houses collapsed and 500 people were wounded. Health structures in the area are overwhelmed and 200 people are displaced. The Red Cross and other organizations are delivering food to the population. The number of beneficiaries is expected to rise as people continue to arrive from Port-au-Prince by bus. Some 88 prisoners reportedly escaped the prison in Coteaux, raising security concerns in the area.

There has been a large influx of people arriving in Miragoane (Nippes department) from Port-au-Prince. Exact figures were not available at the time of the assessment. Some 86 buildings were destroyed in Miragoane and nine people were killed. Similarly, some 5,000 people have arrived in Grand Anse department by boat and road, including injured people who were being transferred to the St Antoine hospital. The hospital will run out of fuel within 72 hours if no new supplies arrive.

The security situation in Port-au-Prince remains stable. The UN called advises to follow the established security rules and to only distribute assistance when accompanied by adequate security personnel. Several of the capital's neighborhoods remain difficult to access due to security.

The UN Security Council has endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the overall force levels of MINUSTAH to support immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts. As a result, MINUSTAH will consist of a military component of up to 8,940 troops and a police component of up to 3,711 police. This represents an increase of 3,500 uniformed personnel (troops and police). There are currently some 3,500 MINUSTAH uniformed personnel in Port-au-Prince and over 5,000 additional personnel in other parts of the country.

MINUSTAH began broadcasting on 94.9 FM in Port-au-Prince. Radio France has sent a technical team with 500 kilos of equipment, which arrived on 19 January to help MINUSTAH re-establish satellite links so that transmitters in Jacmel, Les Cayes and Hinche can broadcast as soon as possible. The humanitarian community is working with local radio stations to get messages out on the distribution of aid and medical assistance.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The 12 clusters² designated in the Flash Appeal are mobilizing and holding more regular meetings to coordinate their joint efforts.

¹ The findings of the assessments of Carrefour, Gressier, Leogane, Petit Goave have been reported on in previous situation reports.

² The 12 clusters are: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM); Education (UNICEF); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IOM/IFRC); Food (WFP); Logistics (WFP); Nutrition (UNICEF); Protection (OHCHR with UNICEF for *The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.*

Logistics

The airport at Port-au-Prince remains extremely congested. Three WFP-chartered helicopters to be managed by UNHAS will arrive in-country on 24 January. These are planned to operate out of Barahona, Dominican Republic, and will be used for deliveries to key locations within Haiti where security is a concern and road convoy protection is not adequate. They may also be used for deliveries outside of Port-au-Prince, depending on airport capacity. One WFP-contracted cargo airplane (12 mt), managed by UNHAS, will be used to shuttle goods from the airport in Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince.

In response to dwindling fuel resources, WFP has signed a fuel contract with Shell in Santo Domingo. The Logistics Cluster organized 10,000 gallons of fuel to be transported by truck from Santo Domingo.

The Logistics Cluster has secured 3,500 square metres of warehousing for inter-agency use in Port-au-Prince. Ten mobile storage units for inter-agency use are due to arrive in-country on 21 January. Fifteen more units will arrive the following week.

The southern pier of the Port-au-Prince port is expected to be operational during the week of 25 January. The damaged access road is being repaired. WFP is negotiating with owners of Laffiteua berth to agree on offloading landing craft.

The road from Santo Domingo, via Jimani, Dominican Republic, to Port-au-Prince (approx. 300 km) remains extremely congested. According to recent reports, the transit time for the first leg (Santo Domingo-Jimani) is 8 to 9 hrs. MINUSTAH escorts are provided for the second leg (Jimani-Port-au-Prince). Official requests for escort are not required, as formal procedures are not in place.

WFP standby partners MSB and the International Humanitarian Partnership are establishing a base camp to accommodate 200 humanitarian workers. Most of the equipment has now reached Port-au-Prince and the rest is due to arrive on the evening of 19 January. The team on site is working with engineers to determine the location. There are concerns that this accommodation will not be sufficient for the humanitarian community and that more capacity will be needed. All incoming humanitarian partners are advised to be self-sustaining as possible and to deploy with their supplies (food, water, tents, generators) given the lack of resources available on the ground.

UNHAS is running a passenger service from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince and back (Cessna Caravan 208B, 10 passengers). UNHAS will operate two flights per day from Monday to Thursday. For UNHAS booking procedures, contact UNHASPAX.Haiti@wfp.org. Cargo requests should be sent to UNHASCARG.Haiti@wfp.org. The booking form is available at: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a/flash-news-17-january-2010-unhas>

Health

The Ministry of Health (MOH) has created a National Health Commission to coordinate the local and international response. The MOH has defined three levels of healthcare: mobile health centres, fixed health centres (minor health problems), and hospitals with surgical capacities. The Health Cluster is working to support these Government priorities. Based on the epidemiological reports, the number of reported communicable diseases in Haiti and along the border with Dominican Republic remains stable.

Inter-agency teams from the Health Cluster are assessing the capacity of existing hospitals to identify priorities and needs. Prior to the earthquake, there were 371 health posts, 217 health centres and 49 hospitals nationwide in Haiti, including 11 hospitals in Port-au-Prince. Eight hospitals and health-care facilities in and around Port-au-Prince are damaged.

The main priorities identified by the Health Cluster are trauma care (treatment of wounds and injuries); obstetrics care and communicable diseases such as tetanus, which has a case-fatality rate of 70 to 100 percent without medical treatment and is a potential risk from untreated open wounds.

The Minister of Interior has started spraying caustic soda over bodies and buildings where bodies have still not been recovered. UNDP (funding), WFP (transport) and IOM (procurement) have agreed on a joint plan to assist the Government in these efforts.

UNFPA reports that it has distributed 1,500 hygiene kits for populations at the border with the Dominican Republic, and will distribute an additional 3,000 kits in the coming days. UNFPA is also delivering medicines and various supplies, including mattresses and sheets, to health facilities at the border. In addition, a first batch of 50,000 reproductive health kits has arrived in Santo Domingo and will be transported to Haiti.

UNFPA has deployed a Senior Reproductive Health Advisor who will reach Haiti on 20 January and work with partners under the Health Cluster.

Food

WFP implemented distributions of various food items to approximately 59,300 people inside and outside Port-au-Prince on 18 January. This is less than what was reported (100,000 people) due to lack of security escorts and injuries to military staff that were helping WFP pull food out of its damaged warehouse. Some 60,000 people were expected to be reached with food on 19 January, provided logistical difficulties could be overcome. MINUSTAH and US forces on the ground are working on security arrangements to ensure food deliveries, according to WFP. Additional food distribution assistance has been provided by NGOs such as CRS, the municipal authorities, the Dominican Republic and the US forces.

WFP security and engineering staff have completed an assessment of the planned four distribution points in Port-au-Prince that will serve the 14 settlement areas suggested by the Government. WFP expects that the sites will be operational in the coming days.

USAID reports that the US Department of Defense has approved the transfer of 16 million U.S. ready-to-eat meals (MREs) as an additional contribution to WFP. DoD is preparing the MREs for shipment to Haiti. In addition, with funding from USAID/OFDA and support from the US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) a contribution of approximately 1.5 million MREs to WFP is being finalized. Combined with the 600,000 humanitarian daily rations previously committed, the additional meals will provide 67 percent of the WFP-estimated prepared meals requirement.

On 18 January, a Department of Defense C-17 air-dropped 14,500 MREs and 15,000 litres of water into a controlled drop zone, located five miles north-north-east of the Port-au-Prince airport, according to USAID.

WASH

The WASH Cluster reports that water distribution has been constrained by limited fuel supplies. Distribution was planned for 176 distribution points on 19 January. The provision of water to hospitals, gathering sites and common areas are the priorities for distribution. The main WASH shelter activities have included providing the population with potable water via water trucks; installing water points in Port-au-Prince; installation of chemical toilets; and distribution of bottled water until water bladders are installed.

ICRC has 36 water distribution points in Port-au-Prince. This is expected to increase to 100 within a week. Water is reportedly available in huge quantities at treatment plants, but the problem is storage and distribution.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs)

As of 18 January, IOM had assessed 181 makeshift sites across Port-au-Prince. Only one site out of the 181 had a water source. The sites were assessed to see if any could be prolonged for use as formal camps in addition to the new sites that are expected to be established in Croix de Bouquets, Tabarre and Ganthier. Plastic sheeting, water containers and water purification tablets remain priorities for distribution. Tent procurement remains a priority.

To date, IOM has delivered 240,600 aquatabs, 3,300 jerry cans and 1,920 hygiene kits to neighbourhoods in Port-au-Prince (Primature, Villa Creole, Place Boyer, Delmas 33, Canape Vert). In addition, the following have been delivered by UNICEF for IOM in Jacmel: 18,000 aquatabs, 600 jerrycans, 300 hygiene kits, 300 kitchen kits, 600 mosquito nets, 300 plastic sheets, 600 sleeping mats and 300 tarpaulins. The estimated population of Jacmel is 170,000 persons according to an UNDAC assessment.

The Shelter Cluster reports that there are logistical constraints for discharging in-kind contributions from the airport. There is also uncertainty about the number and type of items being received, making it difficult to plan proper distribution.

Due to the scale of the emergency, there is an urgent need to establish working groups within the cluster. Working groups have now been established for technical/NFI, displacement site planning and site selection, camp management, assessment, information management and strategy. Site planning and strategic advisory working groups met on 19 January for the first time to expedite the development of a cluster strategy.

Emergency Telecommunications

MINUSTAH is continuing to provide vital ICT support to the humanitarian community. It has opened up its connections to allow for use of corporate IT tools such as Lotus Notes. DIGICELL Jamaica will arrive in Port-au-Prince to provide SIM cards to the humanitarian community. DIGICELL is one of the main GSM providers in Port-au-Prince.

MSB (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency) has been providing ICT support to WFP and the wider community through programming VHF radios. On 21 January, MSB will dispatch an ICT module and two ICT technicians to support the OCHA office in providing information management support to the humanitarian community. The ICT module contains sufficient ICT equipment to support a 10-person office. In addition, WFP has recovered additional ICT equipment from its old office

According to WFP, the ETC project budget is 90 percent funded.

IV. Coordination

The inter-agency web platform for Haiti, provisionally called OneResponse, is now on-line at: <http://haiti.oneresponse.info>. The site is a collaboration portal for information exchange and situational awareness to support the daily coordination of the humanitarian community's international relief efforts. OCHA manages the site on behalf of the humanitarian community.

A Haiti coordination email listserve has been setup by OCHA/UNDAC for the distribution of locally produced contact lists, meeting schedules and assessment reports. To join the list, e-mail haiti.coordination-join@unochoa-info.org with the subject line 'join'. When you have subscribed, please add haiti.coordination@unochoa-info.org to your address book.

The UNDAC team continues to coordinate the On-site Operations and Coordination Center (OSOCC) that has been established at the MINUSTAH logbase. It is supported by the European Civil Protection Mechanism and OCHA staff.

Three UNDAC members and two OCHA surge staff are now in Santo Domingo to support coordination of relief transiting through Dominican Republic. Discussions are underway to activate the cluster system in the Dominican Republic to mirror what has been established in Haiti.

V. Funding

According to FTS, the Flash Appeal is currently 21 percent funded. Of the \$575 million requested, \$120 million has been received with an additional \$52 million pledged. The United States has donated \$70 million to the appeal, while Canada has donated \$60 million. Donors are being urged to convert their pledges into cash donations.

To date, almost \$385 million has been pledged for humanitarian purposes outside the Flash Appeal. Recent financial contributions include \$2.5 million from the Democratic Republic of Congo and \$1 million from Turkey. To date, 31 offers for commercial services and 36 offers for pro-bono support have been received from private sector companies and individuals. Cuba has confirmed that it has more than 400 doctors on the ground.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund (ERRF) in Haiti includes \$8.5 million, of which \$2 million already existed at the time of the earthquake. Created in 2008, ERRF is an un-earmarked pooled-funding mechanism for Haiti, designed to provide rapid and flexible funding to NGOs and UN agencies. It will continue to be used

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primarily for projects within the Flash Appeal, but also for projects outside the appeal that reflect the overall current humanitarian response. Organizations with capacity on the ground are encouraged to send their projects to either field-based clusters or their respective global cluster coordinator. For further queries, please contact Caroline Peguet (peguet@un.org). ERF is managed by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Community.

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.

VI. Contacts

1. OCHA Contacts

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2. Cluster Contacts in Haiti (provided by UNDAC)

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Websites:

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 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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