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I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The Government has declared the search and rescue phase over. There were 132 live rescues by international search and rescue teams.
- Humanitarian relief efforts continue to scale up in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Leogane and other affected areas.
- The number of people leaving Port-au-Prince is increasing daily. More than 130,000 people have taken advantage of the Government's offer of free transportation to cities in the north and south west.
- FAO estimates that the number of people leaving cities for rural areas could reach one million, putting pressure on already vulnerable communities.
- WHO reports that despite difficult conditions, there are no reported outbreaks of communicable diseases including cholera, measles and rubella.
- There are enough fuel supplies in country for the next two-three weeks until the port is likely rehabilitated to receive new supplies.

II. Situation Overview

Humanitarian relief efforts continue in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Leogane and other affected areas. A lack of shelter and the overwhelming number of people with untreated injuries remains a concern. More aid is reaching people as additional transportation and fuel are becoming available for relief operations. There are reports that roads are more congested as fuel becomes available, potentially slowing the delivery of relief items. According to the Government, some 30 percent of gas stations are now operational.

As of 22 January, the Government has accounted for 111,481 confirmed deaths in four departments (South East, West, Nippes and West). It has also accounted for some 609,000 people without shelter in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. These numbers remain preliminary while assessments continue.

The Government declared the search and rescue phase over at 1600 local time on 22 January. There were no new live rescues reported for the third day in a row. At the peak of the response there were 67 USAR teams in Haiti consisting of 1,918 staff and 160 dogs. One hundred and thirty-two live rescues were recorded by these teams between 13 and 21 January.

The Government continues to encourage people who have relatives in non-affected regions to leave Port-au-Prince. It is offering free transportation to those wishing to leave. So far, more than 130,000 people have been assisted by the Government with transportation to leave the city, according to the Civil Protection Department. The largest population movement has been to Artibonite department where 50,573 people have traveled. Some 30,000 people have gone to North West department, 20,530 to Centre department, 12,500 to North department, over 9,000 to Grande Anse, and over 9,000 to South department.

The total number of people leaving Port-au-Prince by private means remains undetermined. Aid agencies are reporting new influxes in St. Marc (Centre department) and Anse-a-Galets, Gonâve Island. Many of those arriving have injuries resulting from the earthquake.

From its discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO estimates that the number of people fleeing damaged cities (Port-au-Prince and other affected cities such as Jacmel) to rural areas could get as high as one million. Approximately 50 percent of people in Port-au-Prince have family in other parts of the country and many can be expected to return for shelter and safety to their rural relatives, putting further pressure on already limited resources. Some 50 percent of Haitians (total population is 9 million) live in the countryside and 80 percent of those people live on less than a dollar a day, according to FAO.

Following the Government's encouragement to involve national voluntary associations in the relief effort, volunteers have offered their capacity and expertise to international partners and are now being utilized in Jacmel, Petit Goave, Carrefour and Port-au-Prince, among other places. Aid agencies also recognize the importance of starting cash-for-work and cash-for-food programmes to engage Haitians in the recovery effort and to help stimulate the economy.

According to the Office of the Resident Coordinator in the Dominican Republic, there are some 2,000 Haitians seeking assistance in Jimani and this number remains stable. The Dominican Government has designated a centre in Fond Parisien (in Haiti) as a recuperation centre for patients being discharged from medical facilities in the Dominican Republic. The UN is establishing a coordination centre in Jimani to assist with relief activities. Strains are being placed on the water and sanitation systems in hospitals and other collective centres where Haitians are being treated or congregating. UNICEF continues to monitor children crossing the border to prevent unauthorized departures of minors.

The timing, scope and focus of a Government-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) are being discussed by the Haitian Government, the European Commission, United Nations, World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. All parties are working to support the Government on issues relating to the PDNA in advance of the scheduled ministerial meeting on Haiti that will be held on 25 January in Montreal, Canada. The assessment itself will be preceded by a planning mission. The dates have not been determined. Advance preparations will include reviewing humanitarian assessments for recovery-related information. The PDNA is used to determine longer term recovery needs.

The security situation remains stable but the potential for unrest remains. There is concern that in some Port-au-Prince neighbourhoods (Belair, Martissant and Cité Soleil), formerly incarcerated criminals have returned and are attempting to reconstitute gangs.

Aftershocks continue to be felt in the area around Port-au-Prince, include two strong ones on 21 January. Some 50 aftershocks of magnitude 4.5 or greater have reportedly occurred since 12 January.

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 reports that there is enough fuel in Haiti for the next 18-19 days, during which time the port will be rehabilitated and ready to receive supplies. No shortage of fuel is anticipated. The road between Port-au-Prince and Jacmel is open for 4WD only.

The Port-au-Prince airport continues to have 120 - 140 aircraft arrive every day. Humanitarian cargo arriving at the airport is being moved to a forward dispatch area at the northern end of the runway which is relieving vehicle traffic congestion on the main cargo ramp. Las Americas airport in Santo Domingo is starting to experience congestion problems. Additional slots are being opened to operate from 22h00 to 07h00.

The main port is working at 30 percent capacity and should increase over the next days. The port is closed for commercial traffic and only handling humanitarian cargo at the southern pier. The Government is negotiating a cooperation agreement with the Dominican Republic to use the Barahonas port to support the humanitarian response.

The Logistics Cluster asks that all requests for use of UN or military assets should be channeled through the cluster to ensure proper tasking and coordination of requests. A list with priority cargo has been compiled and submitted to the cluster and other military actors to ensure prioritization of incoming life-saving assistance

Food

WFP was only able to reach 27,000 people on 21 January due to warehouse constraints and the focus on hospital and orphanage distribution. WFP's goal for 22 January is 120,000 people. The Food Cluster has

¹ 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 Child Protection and UNFPA for GBV); WASH (UNICEF); Agriculture (FAO); Early Recovery (UNDP); Emergency Telecommunications (WFP); Health (WHO/PAHO).

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established teams of volunteers in the municipalities to support operations, but emphasized that coordination was crucial in order to avoid duplication and gaps.

Since the beginning of the response, WFP has distributed 1,167,120 rations. The breakdown of the distributions is as follows: Port-au-Prince, 140,658 rations; Leogane, 35,000 rations; Jacmel, 57,206 rations; Baint, 1,300; Jeremie, 1,500; and Arbonite and North departments, 760 rations. WFP is currently working with eight international non-governmental organization partners to distribute food.

Health

WHO reports that there have been no reported outbreaks of communicable diseases including cholera, measles and rubella despite difficult conditions. A team of epidemiologists has arrived in Haiti in order to establish an early warning system for communicable diseases.

At present, Haiti's immunization program is not functioning and tetanus is the disease of most immediate concern, according to WHO. Mass vaccination activities will be considered once vaccination becomes logistically feasible and the situation stabilizes. Priority groups (aged <5 years) will likely be targeted first. All aid workers going to Haiti should be vaccinated against both measles and rubella.

The main cold room in PROMESS, the main medical storage facility managed by PAHO/WHO, is functioning and has adequate stock of most vaccines (including tetanus and diphtheria) and syringes. A cold chain assessment is underway to determine the availability of cold rooms, working refrigerators, propane for the functioning of gas refrigerators, and diesel for transportation.

The Health Cluster has accounted for 47 hospitals, 2 floating hospitals (US, Mexico) with helicopter transport capacities and around 11 mobile clinics in Port-au-Prince. Assessments of and outreach to areas outside of Port-au-Prince are continuing. Partners reported that approximately 100 patients are in need of surgical treatment in Jacmel. The Jacmel hospitals have the necessary medical personnel but need support with medical supplies to carry out operations.

WHO/PAHO in collaboration with the DINEPA has identified a place to dispose health care waste collected from hospitals. It is also organizing water and sanitation in health facilities and providing fuel for generators in the hospitals

The Health Cluster reports that the Ministry of Health is becoming increasingly active in leading the health response. More than 55 organizations are active in the cluster.

WASH

The WASH Cluster distributed water to 150,000 people on 20 January and reached 186,000 people on 21 January (5 litres per person per day). It planned to reach 250,000 people on 22 January. Discussions are ongoing with DINEPA, the national water authority, to meet the increasing water needs of the affected population. Contracting private water distributors for water trucking and establishing new wells/boreholes are being considered. The distribution of bottled water to hospitals continues.

The WASH cluster agreed on the following basic composition of hygiene kits (one hygiene kit per one family of 5 persons): soap, one jerrycans (5 gallons), one bucket (5 gallons), hygiene kits for women (2 packs of 10), detergent and aquatab tablets (40 packs of 167mg / 5 gallons or 20 l).

The cluster's main challenges include the identification of new water sources to meet growing demand, and reaching areas outside of Port-au-Prince. The global caseload requiring WASH interventions in Haiti is currently assessed at 500,000 people, according to the cluster.

ICRC has doubled its water delivery capacity and is now reaching 12,000 people living in makeshift camps. Three water points set up by the ICRC have delivered 30,000 litres of water. Water tanks have been installed in Delmas and Primatur. ICRC is sponsoring garbage collection in three camps to help improve sanitation. ICRC is also distributing essential equipment such as body bags, body tags and protection equipment to local mortuary authorities.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs)

The Shelter Cluster reports that the identification of sites for long term shelter is ongoing. Camp planning is underway for eleven large sites (locations not known). The preparation of the site identified at Croix des Bouquets is ongoing.

The Shelter Cluster has circulated a shelter strategy which focuses on three areas: support to host families who are accommodating friends and relatives (food, cash and in-kind material); cash-for-work programmes to help clear rubble and debris; camp planning and management for 11 large camps and support to smaller self-settlement camps. The distribution of life-saving shelter, including plastic sheeting and tents, are immediate priorities.

Based on initial consultations with partners, the cluster estimates that a minimum of 200,000 people are receiving non-food items each day in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Jacmel and other locations. A tracking matrix is currently under development. Items include hygiene kits, aquatabs, jerrycans, kitchen kits, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting and sleeping mats.

Nutrition

WHO, UNICEF and WFP have prepared a joint statement calling for support for appropriate infant and young child feeding in Haiti. The statement explains that during emergency situations death rates among under-five children are higher than for any other age group due to the combined impact of an increased risk of communicable diseases and diarrhea. The cluster is translating key message on infant feeding into Creole for distribution via pamphlets and radio to affected communities.

Protection

The Child Protection sub-group reports that a rapid assessment is being undertaken by partners and the Government covering makeshift settlement sites, institutions and orphanages. Non-food items are being provided at these locations to meet urgent needs. A mechanism has been established for the referral of unaccompanied children released from hospitals. At least 40,000 children have been reached by the cluster sub-group. The number of separated or unaccompanied children needing support is greater than the capacity to respond. Those under five and extremely vulnerable are being prioritized.

The Protection Cluster, lead by OHCHR, is not yet active in Port-au-Prince.

Agriculture

FAO reports that there is a need to support food production, agricultural recovery, and reconstruction prior to the March to May planting season. According to FAO, the spring season accounts for approximately 60 percent of Haiti's national agricultural production. The damages to agricultural infrastructure from the earthquake, such as storage facilities and irrigation canals, could have nationwide implications.

The Agriculture Cluster's first rapid assessments found that seed suppliers lacked good quality seeds for the upcoming planting season. The influx of urban population into rural areas poses added challenges to the already low resilience of rural families.

FAO is continuing field assessments and monitoring of the situation together with IOM and NGOs in the field.

IV. Coordination

The United States and the United Nations signed an agreement on 22 January that clarifies the United Nations responsibility for coordinating international relief efforts in Haiti. The agreement makes clear that the Haitian Government has primary responsibility for the response to the earthquake, security and leading the recovery and reconstruction process. The United Nations supports the Government in that process.

There has been agreement to establish the following clusters in the Dominican Republic: Logistics/Telecommunications (WFP), Health (WHO), Emergency Shelter (IOM), WASH (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF) and Protection (OHCHR). UNDAC members and OCHA staff are in Santo Domingo to support coordination efforts. A coordination and situation room has been established at the UN house in Santo Domingo. In addition, OCHA is establishing a coordination centre in Jimaní.

A MINUSTAH support office is being established in Santo Domingo to facilitate UN movements. A civil military

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coordination team is operating in Santo Domingo to ensure coordination between the Dominican Armed Forces and the humanitarian actors in Dominican Republic.

To ease coordination on the ground, OCHA has requested that agencies locate their offices/bases as close as possible to the main logbase camp in Port-au-Prince. 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.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent relief effort is being coordinated and led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service, the Flash Appeal is currently 42 percent funded. Of the \$575 million requested, \$241 million has been received. The appeal has also received \$115 million in pledges. Donors are urged to convert all pledges into cash.

At a Member States briefing on 21 January regarding Haiti relief efforts, the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. John Holmes noted that some \$1 billion in financial and in-kind pledges and contributions had been made, though not all within the Flash Appeal. Mr. Holmes emphasized the need to fund the Early Recovery portion of the appeal, particularly cash-for-work and food-for-work programmes.

The United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. John Holmes, the UNDP Administrator Helen Clark, and the acting SRSG in Haiti Edmond Mulet are confirmed to attend the high-level Ministerial Conference on Haiti on 25 January in Montreal.

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

Location	Role	Name	Contact Details
New York	Desk Officer	Ms. Heidi Kuttab	kuttab@un.org tel. + 1 917367 33 65
New York	Spokesperson	Ms. Stephanie Bunker	bunker@un.org +1 917 367 5126
Geneva	Spokesperson	Ms. Elisabeth Byrs	byrs@un.org +41 22 917 2653, mobile +41 79 473 4570
Geneva	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	Ms. Yasmine Rockenfeller	rockenfeller@un.org tel. + 41 22 917 1325
Geneva	Donor Relations	Ms. Helena Fraser	+41229171690, mobile: +41794446025
Geneva	In-kind Offers	Ms. Adriana Carvalho-Friedheim	carvalho-friedheim@un.org + 41 22 917 3514
Haiti	Spokesperson	Mr. Nick Reader	reader@un.org Mobile +1646 752 3117
Haiti	Communications to disaster affected communities	Ms. Kristen Knutson	knutson@un.org +1646 785 0415
Haiti	UNDAC		undac.haitieq@gmail.com (509) 22 44 20 50 + OCHA: ext. 6289 / UNDAC team – ext: 3748
Dominican Republic	UNDAC		undac.rd@gmail.com

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2. Cluster Contacts in Haiti (provided by UNDAC)

Cluster	Role	Name	Contact details
Emergency Shelter	Cluster Coordinator	Nuno Nunes	nnunes@iom.int shelterhaiti2010@iom.int Please copy to: EPCGeneva@iom.int
Food Aid	Cluster Coordinator	Raoul Balletto	raoul.balletto@wfp.org +50766770614
Logistics / UNHAS	Cluster Coordinator	Andrew Stanhope	andrew.stanhope@wfp.org Tel: + 503 7861 5152 haiti.logs@logcluster.org
Logistics	Logistics Officer	Baptiste Burgaud	baptiste.burgaud@wfp.org +393490507280 (Mobile)
Emergency Telecommunications	Senior Emergency Manager	Dane Novarlic	Sat: +881641438466 +19173673202 ext 3748 dane.novarlic@wfp.org
Health	Cluster Coordinator	Dana van Alphen	+507 6677 6401 (BB) Sat: 14807682500 then 881621436689 vanalphd@pan.ops-oms.org vanalphen@paho.org
WASH	Cluster Coordinator	Souleymane Sow	+33611854876 ssow@unicef.org
WASH	Deputy Cluster Coordinator	Silvia Gaya	sgaya@unicef.org +88164138587
Nutrition	Cluster Coordinator	Mija Ververs	mijaversers@hotmail.com
Protection	Cluster Coordinator	Lizbeth Cullity	cullity@un.org +41 22 928 9530
Child Protection	Coordinator of sub group	Julie Bergeron	jbergeron@unicef.org
Education	Cluster Coordinator	Andrea Berther	aberther@unicef.org +1.809. 604. 77.95
Agriculture	Emergency Coordinator	Ari Toubou IBRAHIM	AriToubou.Ibrahim@fao.org +50934020611 +50938621461
Environment	Focal point	Antonio Perera	Antonio.perera@unep.org +509 349 032 50
Early Recovery	Cluster Coordinator and Deputy Director UNDP Haiti	Marc-Andre Franche	marc-andre.franche@undp.org +881 651 438 503

Websites and document links:

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>

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

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