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I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **The Haiti Revised Humanitarian Appeal for Haiti was launched in New York on 18 February by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, UN Special Envoy Bill Clinton, and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes.**
- **The Appeal aims at addressing the humanitarian needs of three million directly affected people, as well as communities hosting the large numbers of displaced. Unmet requirements under the Appeal amount for \$ 768 million.**
- **The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was officially launched in Port-au-Prince on 18 February, in a ceremony presided over by Prime Minister Bellerive. The PDNA will focus on sanitation, food security, water, debris management and removal and transitional shelter.**
- **WFP and partners have reached over 3.7 million people with food assistance since the start of the response; some 102 community out-patient care centres for the treatment of severely acute malnutrition, along with 18 mobile units, are operating throughout the country.**
- **WASH partners are currently reaching 850,000 people with 5 litres of water a day, covering 83 per cent of the target population. A 75 per cent gap remains, however, in the provision of latrines.**
- **The Health cluster warns that there is a risk of a large-scale outbreak of diarrhea, given the present overcrowding, poor sanitation and lack of effective waste disposal systems in spontaneous settlement sites.**

II. Situation Overview

Since the launch of the Haiti Flash Appeal on 15 January 2010, more rigorous needs assessments have been completed and it is clear that the current level of humanitarian response must increase to cover the needs of more people, and address needs in yet unreached parts of the country.

More than one month after the earthquake, a better picture of its impact and the humanitarian requirements is emerging, indicating the need for a continued and large-scale response. The Revised Appeal requests US\$1.4 billion (which includes the original \$562 million) to cover emergency humanitarian assistance and key early recovery projects for 12 months (January-December 2010). This equates to an average of \$481 per affected person. Counting funding already received in response to the original Flash Appeal (\$ 673 million), the outstanding requirement is \$768 million. The Revised Appeal was developed in Haiti by humanitarian clusters and includes projects submitted by 76 aid organizations (21 United Nations organizations, 54 NGOs, and the International Organization for Migration). The Haiti Revised Humanitarian Appeal, launched on 18 February in New York by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Special Envoy Bill Clinton, and Emergency Relief Coordinator John Holmes can be downloaded at:

[http://ochadms.unog.ch/capexchange.nsf/0/1FEA9FBA22C7ED84C12576CF003DA8D8/\\$FILE/HAITI_REVIS ED_HUMANITARIAN%20APPEAL_2010_reduced%20file%20size.pdf](http://ochadms.unog.ch/capexchange.nsf/0/1FEA9FBA22C7ED84C12576CF003DA8D8/$FILE/HAITI_REVIS ED_HUMANITARIAN%20APPEAL_2010_reduced%20file%20size.pdf)

The Haiti Revised Humanitarian Appeal aims to assist the three million people directly affected by the earthquake as well as support host families in the departments that have received the almost half million people that fled the capital. It also includes planning and preparedness ahead of the impending rainy season and disaster risk reduction activities. Based on current and projected humanitarian needs and gaps, the Appeal aims to implement time-critical life-saving activities, especially water and sanitation, health care, shelter, non-food items, food aid and nutritional support and protection. Equal attention will be given to re-establishing existing or establishing new physical and social infrastructure and services such as health, food security, economic livelihoods support, education, community spaces and community groups for three million people. The appeal includes provisions to provide increased support to strengthen Government capacity for

coordination at all levels, and the rapid scale-up of common services, including logistics, telecommunications, and security.

The priority needs for humanitarian assistance at this stage of the response and for the duration of the Appeal are identified as follows: ensuring shelter to displaced populations through the identification of safe sites; rubble removal; distribution of shelter materials; and appropriate water and sanitation. The Appeal envisages an increasing focus on livelihood activities, with cash for work and rubble removal aimed at supporting return and reconstruction. Rural and host communities to where displaced people have moved will be targeted with food aid, nutritional and agricultural support. Health, in particular primary health care, protection activities for displaced, women, children and other vulnerable groups, as well as education, will also continue. The response will require sustained logistical and emergency telecommunication support in order to implement activities on behalf of the affected population.

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), to be carried out by the Government of Haiti and supported by development partners including the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union, was officially launched in Port-au-Prince on 18 February. Focusing on key areas of the early recovery phase (sanitation, food security, water, debris management and removal and transitional shelter), the PDNA will form the basis for early recovery interventions in the coming months.

While humanitarian and development actors are closely coordinating to support the Government in the planning for transition from emergency relief to early recovery, it will be critical to maintain focus on populations who have not received sufficient assistance, especially in areas outside of Port-au-Prince.

The security situation remains stable, and while some demonstrations have taken place in Port-au-Prince over the last days, no major incidents have been reported.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Logistics

The US Government is installing two barges against the old wharf to serve as floating docks. One is now in place and the other is underway. The port is increasingly busy, with an average of 510 containers coming in every day. A high turnover will be a priority as shipping lines and agents begin charging for demurrage. In addition, a significant increase in sea freight arriving in Santo Domingo is expected in the coming weeks.

UNHAS is currently managing six aircraft contracted by WFP to serve humanitarian operations. A 35-passenger DASH-8 and a 9-passenger Cessna Caravan have been providing an ongoing passenger service between Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince to shuttle essential personnel. The contracts of both have been extended for another two months. The Logistics Cluster is providing temporary warehousing for inter-agency use. In the Dominican Republic, 2,500 m² is available at Las Americas Airport, 3000 m² at the Caucedo terminal of the Santo Domingo Port, and 2,000 m² at Barahona near the Haitian border. In Haiti, 6,700 m² is available in Port-au-Prince, 350 m² in Petit Goave and 350 m² in Jacmel.

The Logistics cluster is a member of the port and airport cells established to manage ongoing operations, and takes part in daily conference calls with the US Joint Task Force to address key logistics issues and the transition to civilian and commercial activities in view of the planned departure of some military equipment and personnel. The cluster is also part of the Joint Operations Tasking Centre which was established by DPKO-MINUSTAH, OCHA, the Logistics Cluster and other key partners including CARICOM, the US, Canada and other nations, to make available military and police resources in support of the Haiti earthquake response.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

The CCCM cluster has presented information on land identified for newly planned settlement sites to the Government as part of its decongestion strategy. At this time, there are 331 spontaneous sites hosting 110,259 families (562,866 individuals) according to the CCCM cluster, including 21 prioritized sites for

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).

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decongestion efforts. This figure stood previously at 19; since the last report, two sites have been removed and four new ones have been added to the list of priority sites. Site assessments found that the 21 priority sites (total population 45,466 families or 231,155 individuals) are still lacking services in the WASH, Shelter, Food, and Camp Management sectors and that protection is a significant concern.

Gaps in site management have emerged, as 10 of the 21 sites do not have a leading camp management agency. In all these areas, CCCM is coordinating with Cluster partners to fill these gaps as rapidly as possible. Efforts are underway to mitigate the risk of flooding during the upcoming rainy season in both spontaneous and planned sites. The CCCM cluster is currently identifying agencies capable of undertaking site management responsibilities and is strengthening the capacity of camp management agencies through weekly training on camp management and camp coordination.

CCCM sub clusters in Petit Goave, Leogane and Jacmel are operational. CCCM trainings will be conducted in Jacmel by IOM at the demand of the local government. An IOM CCCM expert will be based in Petit Goave from February 20 to support CCCM sub-cluster coordination.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

The provision of waterproof roofing and identification of transitional shelter sites continues to be among the top priorities of the humanitarian response. The shelter cluster has committed capacity for universal coverage with plastic sheeting by May and to build up to 120,000 transitional shelters (for 620,000 people).

The CCCM cluster reports that the rate of distributions of plastic sheeting has been steadily increasing since the beginning of the operation. However, movement of beneficiaries between spontaneous sites continues to create some difficulties in planning for distributions. To date, over 93,000 tarpaulins and 17,000 family size tents have been distributed. In addition, over 28,000 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials. Shelter material for 900 families has been brought through the port in Petit Goave by the Swiss Development Cooperation.

The local government and humanitarian actors in Jacmel have agreed on a strategy to decongest the Pinchinat site by offering relocations to a newly identified site. Families with children under the age of five and single headed households will be given priority in the selection. WFP, Haitian NGO CROSE, MINUSTAH, IOM, UNICEF and Save the Children have already committed to providing equipment and services for the new site.

Humanitarian actors in Leogane have observed that families divide themselves into groups, with some members staying near their home and others staying in settlement sites in order to receive assistance. Efforts are now underway to distribute NFI outside of spontaneous settlement sites, as affected populations might fear that they do not receive assistance unless they are in one of the known sites.

Food

As of 17 February, 2,663,088 people had received a two-week ration of rice with a total of 11,055 metric tons of rice being distributed. WFP is working with the Conseil National pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA), its main partner in all distributions to date, on identifying interventions in the context of the PDNA.

In Jacmel, WFP has been prospecting for sites for landing helicopters in order to carry out general food distributions to displaced people scattered in the mountainous areas. A site at 1,700 meters above sea-level has been identified in Seguin, which will ease the delivery of rice in the days to come.

In Gonaives, WFP released 22,700 ready-to-eat meals (MREs) to feed 8,830 school students through cooperating partners Caritas and STEM. This comes in addition to the feeding of 6,580 displaced in the Artibonite and North West departments.

As of 18 February, WFP and its partners have reached a total of over 3.7 million persons with food assistance since the start of the response.

Nutrition

According to the Nutrition cluster, some 102 fixed/static community out-patient care centers for the treatment of severely acute malnutrition are open or have re-opened throughout Haiti, along with 18 mobile units. An additional 82 static sites and 17 mobile facilities are planned in the affected areas, as well as in towns and

villages receiving displaced persons. There are also three Stabilization centers (for in-patient treatment of SAM with complications) in the Port-au-Prince area and two outside the capital.

Some 20 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programmes are operating, many offering baby friendly areas, counseling and feeding corners for mothers and infants. Some 48 additional IYCF programmes are planned through-out the affected area.

Health

There are currently 396 Health NGOs registered as working in Haiti, however, many of them are due to depart the country in the coming weeks, without sufficient new capacity planned to arrive. While the level of morbidity and trauma cases has decreased, access for health interventions on behalf of the affected communities is still poor.

To date, there have been no proven outbreaks of epidemics and all reported cases have been tested and confirmed negative. However, the Health cluster warns that there is a risk of a large-scale outbreak of diarrhea, given the present overcrowding, poor sanitation and lack of effective waste disposal systems in spontaneous settlement sites. While there is no direct relationship between natural disasters and the outbreak of diseases, there is a strong relationship between congested living situations, poor sanitation and diarrhea.

WASH

WASH cluster partners are currently providing an average of 850,000 people with 5 litres of safe drinking water per day in more than 300 sites across Port au Prince, Leogane, and Jacmel. This represents 83 percent coverage of the target population.

As of 17 February, more than 2,605 latrines have been completed by WASH Cluster partners for 130,250 persons, representing 12 percent coverage of the target population. The aim is to provide 12,900 latrines and hand-washing facilities before end of March and the beginning of the rainy season, and a total of 21,000 before the end of June. A total of 442,500 people have been provided with 88,500 hygiene kits, covering 40 percent of the target population.

Protection

Protection of vulnerable populations continues to be of concern more than one month after the earthquake, as the ongoing humanitarian crisis has exacerbated pre-existing protection concerns and created new ones. Protection cluster partners have appealed for funding for a wide range of activities and programs, from identification and registration of separated children, psychosocial support to children and victims of the earthquake in general, assistance to victims of gender based violence, attention and support to persons living with disabilities, as well as improvement of access of information among others.

Child Protection

The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) completed a *Who, What Where (3W)* mapping exercise for psycho-social support and mental health in the 19 prioritized sites. In the last ten days, CPWG partners have registered 156 separated children.

Child Protection Sub-Cluster rapid assessments, coordinated by UNICEF, have been completed in 263 residential care centres to date, out of 467 institutions identified. Over 16,345 children were found to be residing in 226 centres (others are not hosting children at this time). Findings will be summarised in the coming weeks, however, the focus of the rapid assessment is rapid referral of the centre to responsible agencies and organisations with capacity to address immediate needs.

On 17 February, UNICEF met with immigration officers, members of the BPM, IOM and Institut du Bien Etre Social et de Recherches (IBESR) workers to discuss the need to harmonize procedures and documentation required for children who are leaving the country for medical and other reasons. The need to also integrate Ministry of Health into efforts to prevent trafficking was recognized – as well as the need for higher-level support to these efforts. A programme on strengthening prevention and response to separated children and those at risk in all affected areas (including border areas to address trafficking) has been launched by IBESR, with UNICEF and CPWG members.

Early Recovery

On 16 February, a formal letter of request for a Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) from the Government of Haiti, together with the Government-approved PDNA terms of reference (ToR) was received.

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The PDNA was launched in two phases. A technical launch took place on 17 February in a meeting involving all government departments which will be linked to the PDNA. The meeting was largely devoted to allocating government focal point leaders and participants to the various thematic groups and sub-theme groups identified for the PDNA. The official launch of the PDNA was presided over by Prime Minister Bellerive on 18 February, followed by an orientation on the PDNA process and assessment methodology, which will continue on 19 February. The final report of this assessment will be the document of reference for an international donors meeting to take place in New York at the end of March. The PDNA ToR are available at: <http://oneresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/Early%20Recovery/publicdocuments/PDNA%20Haiti%20Lettre%20aprobation%20et%20ToRs.pdf>

Emergency Telecommunications (ECT)

EMC services are now available in Jacmel and will be shared with UN agencies as per procedure in Port-au-Prince logbase, where UN offices are currently located. The ETC cluster also continues to provide the IHP camp, which houses many UN international staff, with ETC support.

A shipment of ETC Information Communication Technology (ICT) equipment was received from Santo Domingo including 3.8 m EMC VSAT for use by UNICEF, UNDP and WFP.

IV. Coordination

The Humanitarian Donor Group in Haiti is encouraging NGOs to retrieve goods that have been consigned to them from common warehouses, particularly food and non-food items. The Humanitarian Donor Group further stresses the urgent importance of NGOs expanding their emergency operations throughout the earthquake-affected areas outside of Port-au-Prince.

The Debris Management Task Force (DMTF), established by the Coordinating Support Committee (SCS) to coordinate activities in the WASH, Shelter/NFI, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Early Recovery (ER) clusters, continues to bring together key actors from the Government, humanitarian community, military actors and service providers. Efforts are underway to design a comprehensive action plan to link debris management with the ongoing humanitarian response. This will help ensure the physical safety of those populations living in areas where debris removal activities will be carried out.

Eight clusters are operational in Léogâne: Camp Coordination and Camp management (IOM) Early Recovery (UNDP); Education (UNICEF); Health (Save the Children); Food (WFP); Protection (UNICEF); Shelter/NFI (IFRC) and WASH (DINEPA). In Jacmel, coordination support to more than 21 partners, organized in seven clusters (early recovery, education, food, health, protection, shelter/NFI and WASH) is on going. The Food Cluster has been activated in Gonaives.

A cluster-like coordination mechanism is also functioning well in Petit Goave, supported by OCHA. The following clusters have been established: Logistics (Handicap International), Health (Medicines du Monde), Shelter and NFI (Swiss Development Cooperation), Food Security (Welthungerhilfe), WASH (Oxfam) and Early Recovery (CHF International).

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the current Flash Appeal of \$1.4 billion is 46.9 percent funded, with another \$17 million in pledges.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$76 million in pledges, of which \$63 million has been received. Close to 80 percent has been allocated strategically by cluster to UN and NGO organizations, addressing critical gaps and acute needs. At the Humanitarian Country Team on 18 February, the following allocations were discussed: \$10 million for Early Recovery to support cash-for-work activities (including \$7 million for UNDP and \$3 million for NGOs), \$7 million for CCCM, \$10 million for Logistics, and \$13 million for Shelter and NFI. An additional allocation will be made to the Agriculture cluster.

Project proposals should be submitted through clusters to Caroline Peguet (peguet@un.org) and copied to erf-Haiti@un.org.

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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

1. OCHA Contacts

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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 on Haiti and other crises, 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 emergency telecommunications cluster: 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://oneresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/>

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