

This report was issued by OCHA Haiti. Please note that this is the last Situation Report on the 12 January Earthquake response. OCHA Haiti will now produce Humanitarian Bulletins from 22 April 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The relocation of displaced people identified as being at high risk of flooding and associated hazards from the Petionville Golf Club settlement to the Temporary Relocation Site at Corail Cesselesse has started. From 10 to 11 April, 49 families or 211 individuals were moved.
- WFP is supporting the relocation of displaced people by providing 7 days of Meals Ready to Eat, 3 months of supplementary meals, school meals and 15 days of Food for Work/Cash for Work.
- The Shelter cluster is on target for delivering 2 tarpaulins per family by 01 May. Cluster members have reached 96% of the known caseload (of 1.3 million instead of 1.5 million people as mentioned in earlier reports) with emergency shelter materials.
- About 28 stabilization centres for in-patient management of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications are currently functioning throughout the country. While 126 out-patient therapeutic feeding centres for the out-patient management of severe acute malnutrition without medical complications are also functional.
- The Ministry of Education has officially reopened schools in the regions most affected by the 12 January earthquake. A survey of 70 schools revealed that approximately 75% of children enrolled prior to the earthquake have now returned to school.

II. Situation Overview

Three months after the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January, killing over 200,000 people, humanitarian partners have reached the following milestones in the response:

- Over 3.5 million people have received food assistance
- 1.3 million people have access to potable water through the installation of water points
- Over 1 million people have received emergency shelter material
- Some 510,000 people have benefitted from hygiene kits
- More than 500,000 people (adults and children), have been vaccinated against common diseases

The main priorities for humanitarian assistance in Haiti remain: Emergency Shelter, Site Management and Sanitation.

The Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro, visited Haiti three months to the day after the earthquake. The Deputy Secretary-General held discussions with President René Préval on the challenges facing the country, education reform, law enforcement, social and political stability. Another objective of her mission was to survey efforts made by the UN and the Haitian Government to protect camp residents from sexual violence and related problems. During her visit to a camp in Port-au-Prince, Ms. Migiro held informal talks with residents and formal meetings with women's groups, who complained of sexual abuse in the camps. She assured them of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's firm resolve to work with the Government and its partners to improve their conditions. In dispatching Ms. Migiro, Mr. Ban voiced particular concern at reports of sexual violence against women and children. She also met with officials from the UN peacekeeping mission (known as MINUSTAH) and leaders of various humanitarian bodies working on delivering assistance and providing protection to the hundreds of thousands of people displaced by the quake.

First lady Michelle Obama and Dr Jill Biden visited Haiti on 13 April to see first-hand the progress of relief efforts. They met with President René Préval to re-iterate the support of the United States in assisting Haiti to build back better. Both ladies visited a camp for displaced people in Champs de Mars and a school which offers children a sense of normalcy during this relief and recovery phase. They recognised the effort of humanitarian actors and the global commitment to assist Haiti.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Figures from the latest camp management mobile monitoring (Displacement Tracking Matrix or DTM) identifies 1,325 sites (excluding sub-sites) in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Leogane, Petit and Grande Goave. This makes a total displaced population of 401,688 households and 2,088,107 individuals. Of these identified sites, only 273 have Camp Management agencies registering an overall coverage rate of 21%.

The relocation of displaced people identified as being at high risk of flooding and associated hazards from the Petionville Golf Club settlement to the Temporary Relocation Site at Corail Cesselesse has started. From 10 to 11 April, 49 families or 211 individuals were moved. Relocation is ongoing in Sector 4 of the Corail Cesselesse site to accommodate about 6,780 individuals. Meanwhile, the relocation of people from Valley de Bourdon to Tabarre Issa will begin on 20 April.

In the Temporary Relocation Site at Corail Cesselesse, the physical development of Sector 4 continues, with the first block already receiving displaced people from the Petionville Golf Club. Meanwhile, the physical development of Sector 3 will soon commence as mentioned by US Military Engineers who will work on the site.

The physical preparation of the Temporary Relocation Site at Tabarre Issa is almost complete, with the movement of population to the site scheduled to start from 17 April.

Plans have been completed for two Temporary Relocation Sites in Jacmel (200 families) and are now being circulated among relevant partners.

To date the registration of 34 sites has been conducted, and data on approximately 50,000 families is currently being processed.

Three proposals for Camp Management Grants are currently being considered following the first round of submissions. A new round that will close on 16 April has recently been launched.

In Jacmel, the fields of 'Mayard' and 'Mon Fleurie' have been authorized by local authorities as new sites for displaced people. Although authorisation was made by the Mayor, issues relating to land ownership have to be addressed before the CCCM cluster can actively engage in site planning.

Local authorities in Petit Goave have requested assistance from partners to vacate the 3 prioritized schools to enable the resumption of these schools. There is increasing pressure from parents who have threatened to demonstrate. Discussions are ongoing on relocation, return strategies and return packages. While some shelter partners are offering wooden structures with plastic sheets for Transitional Shelters, others are proposing all-wooden shelters. These options may have an effect on decisions to return as people may prefer the all-wood design.

Regarding Leogane and Gressier, local authorities and local organizations (Collectif Action and CURL) have stated that land issues are of great concern in the region. They recommend the following way forward: in the first phase of activities in the regions, displaced people should be encouraged to return to their former living place or move in with host families. During the second phase, local authorities and the Government should address the situation of non house owners. These options will be discussed next week in a meeting with the Shelter, Protection, CCCM clusters and the municipality.

Gaps & Constraints: Site planning teams are still awaiting Government confirmation on the enlargement of Corail Sectors 1 and 2.

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).

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.

The Registration Team is recruiting 16 more staff members to support data processing and speed up registration.

The identified Temporary Relocation Site in Petit Goave is too small with a limited capacity for only 100 families. Requests are being made to authorities to identify more land for this purpose.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

Shelter cluster partners are distributing plastic sheeting, tarpaulins and tents in view of the imminent rainy season. To date, over 398,999 tarpaulins have been distributed including over 49,221 family size tents. Over 82,697 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials while 18,071 tool kits have been distributed. The following key household NFIs have also been distributed: Kitchen Sets (82,824 distributed), Hygiene Kits (248,102 distributed), Blankets (294,928 distributed) and Mosquito Nets (102,166 distributed).

The cluster is on target for delivering 2 tarpaulins per family by 01 May. Cluster members have reached 96% of the known caseload (of 1.3 million instead of 1.5 million people as mentioned in earlier reports) with emergency shelter materials. However, constant rain over the past weekend has revealed that some tents are not waterproof, requiring additional plastic sheeting. *See annexed map on Emergency Shelter Gap.*

Over 120,000 transitional shelters have been planned by 42 agencies within the Shelter cluster and agencies have started working on pilot shelters where land is available.

Regarding relocation to the Corail Cesslesse site, the Shelter cluster is assisting in the relocation of sections of the population currently in camps where they are at serious risk of injury in the event of heavy rains. The initial move is scheduled for up to 7,500 people. Shelter materials are stockpiled on site for distribution as people arrive.

In the South East Department, about 20,563 families have now received emergency shelter and household NFIs estimated to be approximately 79% of needs. Medcins Sans Frontiers plans to carry out an assessment in rural mountainous areas where needs are still unknown.

The cluster estimates that approximately 14,000 to 16,000 household will be in need of a Transitional Shelter (T Shelter). Seven partners (BRAC, Medair, Canadian Red Cross, Salvation Army, Swiss Red Cross, IOM and UNOPS) have indicated a firm commitment to T shelter, totalling 11,820 T shelters. Three partners (Diakonie, CROSE, and Digicel) intend to build permanent housing. *See annexed map on Transitional Shelters.*

Ownership and land rights remain a major concern for Transitional Shelter implementation agencies. Most agencies are focusing only on confirmed land owners for now.

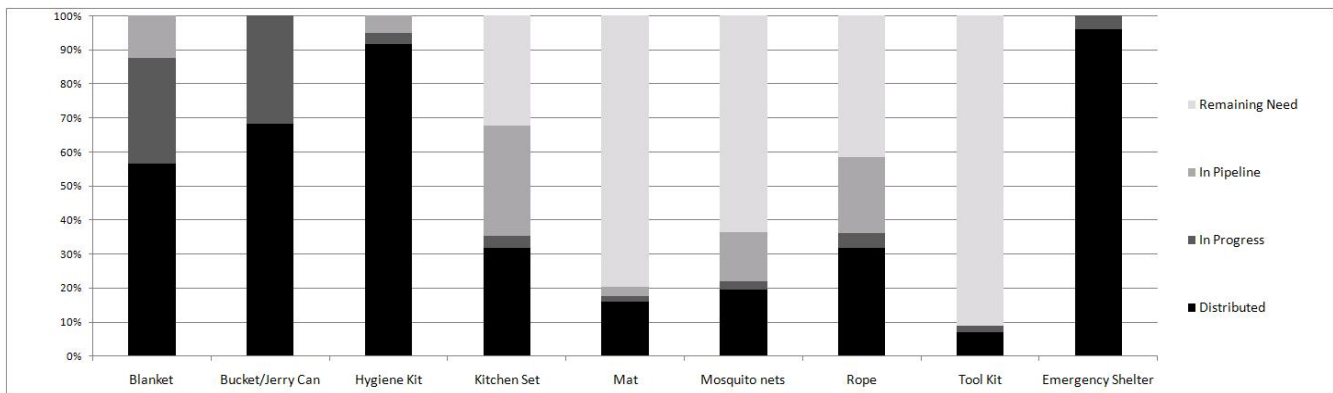
In the regions of Leogane, Gressier, Petit and Grand Goave, some 450 families are still occupying schools that need to be vacated to enable the schools to resume classes.

Emergency Shelter distribution in Petit and Grand Goave has stopped due to the lack of plastic sheets. Meanwhile, a specific strategy targeting the needs of people living in mountainous areas needs to be established.

Gaps & Constraints: With only 18,071 tool kits reported as distributed and only 82,697 households having received ropes and fixings, this remains a vital gap in the response. Most constructed emergency shelters will therefore require strengthening prior to the rainy season.

It is becoming increasingly evident that most tents distributed do not provide waterproof protection coverage. Plastic sheeting is therefore being distributed as an additional measure hence, increasing the need for more plastic sheeting in this emergency phase.

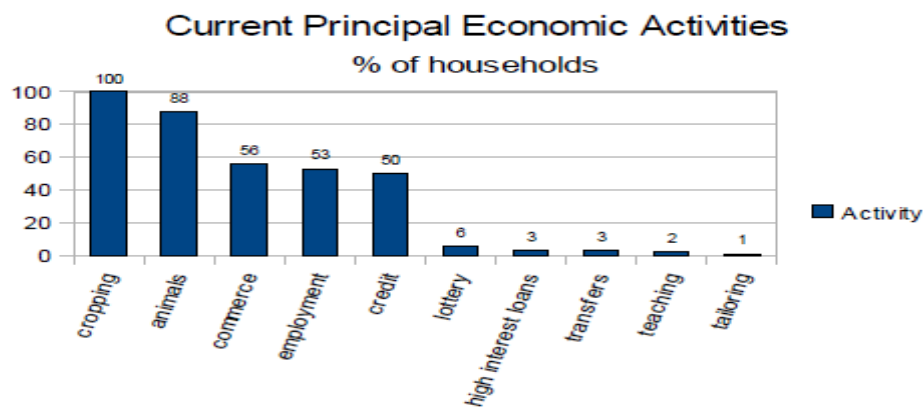
Kitchen set coverage is also low despite being prioritised at the onset of the response.



Source: Emergency Shelter and NFIs Cluster

Agriculture

Floresta Haiti has recently completed an assessment in the Communes of Bainet, Cornillon, Fonds Verrettes, Grand Goave and Leogane in the West Department. Regarding the current main economic activities, 100% of households reached by their projects rely on cropping as a main source of income. In addition, approximately 88% also invest in animal farming while over 50% of households report employment as a source of income.



Source: Floresta Haiti Assessment

WFP and FAO are planning to carry out a “Food and Crop Assessment Mission (CFSAM)” in Haiti. The primary purpose of a CFSAM is to provide an accurate picture of the extent and severity of crisis-induced food insecurity. The CFSAM also examines existing or expected food crisis in the country (or in specific areas) so that timely and appropriate actions can be taken by the Government and the international community to mitigate the impact of the crisis on affected populations. A CFSAM is a focused exercise to prepare and present clear estimates for crop production, the overall food supply situation, and the food security situation at household level.

Considering that the response to the earthquake mainly focused on seeds distributions, (now coming to an end), the Agriculture cluster is presently establishing a relief to rehabilitation strategy that includes a mid to long term measures. This strategy is being prepared through a participatory approach, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture cluster members.

Food

WFP is supporting the relocation of displaced people by providing 7 days of Meals Ready to Eat (MRE), 3 months of supplementary meals, school meals and 15 days of Food for Work/Cash for Work (FFW/CFW) at destination camps for populations relocating to new camps.

WFP started distributing meals to school age children during the last week of February and is now using the already established school feeding network as an emergency safety net for children affected by the earthquake. WFP is currently working with the national school feeding programme (Programme National des Cantines Scolaire) and NGOs to extend coverage to children of school age progressively, incorporating schools that will re-start educational activities in April, and in some sites children who are not enrolled in

school. WFP has currently reached approximately 550,000 school children nation wide and plans to reach 800,000 by the end of June.

FFW/CFW activities are designed for debris removal and clearing of canals ahead of the rains and hurricane season to prevent flooding. In rural areas they will support agriculture rehabilitation through work on irrigation canals and the building of feeder roads. Projects requiring higher levels of technical inputs will be phased in as partners build their capacities. FFW activities have commenced in the town of Gonaives and are starting up in Jacmel. WFP plans to create job opportunities for a total of 70,000 workers (350,000 beneficiaries) per month country wide.

Nutrition

About 494,600 children under five and 197,840 pregnant and lactating women were affected by the earthquake. They are all considered to be at risk of malnutrition and are being targeted for blanket supplementary feeding.

About 28 stabilization centres for in-patient management of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications are currently functioning throughout the country. While 126 out-patient therapeutic feeding centres (OTPs) for the out-patient management of severe acute malnutrition without medical complications are also functional.

There are currently 29 functional *Points de Conseil de Nutrition Pour les Bebes* (PCNBs) in Port-au-Prince sites, Leogane, Petit and Grande Goave.

The cluster conducted a monitoring visit to Jacmel to evaluate the coordination of treatment for severe acute malnutrition, moderate acute malnutrition, and the use of ready-to-use infant formula (RUIF) in displaced sites and host families in the South East Department.

Blanket feeding for children under five years old, pregnant and lactating women is ongoing (Round II in Port-au-Prince and Round I in Leogane).

Gaps & Constraints: There is urgent need for the cluster to have decentralized staff, given the number of displaced people in sites and in host families.

Health

A general study on neonatal care in various health facilities is underway. The objective is to develop a national strategy for care of newborn babies at risks of acute health threats such as malnutrition and disease. The study will take into consideration the health needs of pregnant women.

A mapping of referral centres for pregnant women, including those in settlements is underway to identify needs and gaps.

Health cluster partners are providing ambulance support for the relocation of displaced people from the Pétionville Golf Club to Corail Cesselesse.

Maternal health facilities need qualified health professionals and appropriate equipment. Meanwhile, care for amputees and individuals with other disabilities needs to be increased. There is a lack of specialized facilities outside Port-au-Prince.

Sites without health care coverage are still being identified. This week Isole and Terre Noir were added to the list of areas in need of health care coverage by partner agencies. Health gaps also exist in mental health, psychosocial support, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, and rehabilitation.

In the Love a Child Rehabilitation Centre in Fond Parisien (border area with Haiti), there are 275 patients with various illnesses including: paraplegics and 48 amputees, some of them requiring prosthesis support.

In the Dominican Republic, the Ministry of Health is organizing a vaccination campaign covering the border areas, the Barahona and Bahoruco Provinces. The targeted population of 305,000 people will receive immunization against Difteria, tetanus, pertussis, HpB, polio, rubella and measles.

Gaps & Constraints: The national epidemiological bulletin data s not disaggregated by sex.

The provision of sufficient health care services to settlements for displaced people remains challenging as the population figures change and new gaps emerge.

Protection

The Protection Cluster has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Protection Monitors in Humanitarian Evacuations. This SOP is being used by the cluster to monitor the relocation of people from the Petionville Golf Club to Corail. The first phase of the transfer to Corail was carried out smoothly and in an orderly manner. No case of family separation was identified and specific protection directives were respected. On the other hand, conditions in Corail regarding availability of basic services such as water and sanitation pose a serious concern. Protection monitors indicate that latrines were not ready for use and there was insufficient access to water on the first day of arrivals in Corail. While it is understood that living conditions will improve progressively, minimum agreed standards in humanitarian assistance should always be respected. Overall, a comprehensive discussion should be held with the Government to establish are more durable solution the plight of displaced people.

Reports have been received of displaced population in the Provinces making their return to Port-au-Prince. In Grand Anse, the Jeremie municipality indicates that an average of three buses leave the town everyday towards Port-au-Prince. Population interviewed explained that their return is justified by the lack of humanitarian aid, the poor quality of education in the region and for better economic opportunities. Displaced population in other Provinces express similar concerns. In Plateau Central, for example, the MINUSTAH Human Rights section identified displaced population in spontaneous settlements which have never been reached with humanitarian assistance since their arrival.

In Petit and Grand Goave, the cluster is discussing the possibility of sharing key messages to alert the population on the imminent rainy and hurricane season. Door-to-door exercises are being envisaged to train people on how to keep important documents in safe locations. A sensitization campaign aimed at helping vulnerable groups (children, women, disabled and elderly persons) and preventing human rights abuse is also being considered.

In the Dominican Republic, ACNUR distributed 20 solar torches in 4 isolated communities: Marre-Roseau, Pays-Pourri, Balan and Galette-Chambon. Two additional distributions were carried out in the Love a Child Foundation (10 solar torches distributed) and in the American Refugee Committee Camp (10 solar torches distributed) where patients are being treated.

Child Protection

The Child Protection sub-cluster is engaged in the planning and design process of the relocation of displaced people to ensure that child protection services are integrated into the new camps. The cluster is providing child protection monitors and mobile child protection teams during relocations.

The cluster currently reaches 120,000 people in the border areas with prevention and awareness-raising programs on trafficking issues. Over 80 people from the national Haitian police (Child Brigades) have received training on how to address trafficking issues. In partnership with the Haitian Police, UNICEF and its partners have provided technical support to a prevention project against violence and abuse.

Over 58,000 children benefit from over 85 child friendly spaces (CFS) on a weekly basis. Each CFS benefits about 500 children per day through several shifts.

So far, over 767 separated children have been registered. A call centre receives calls from frontline workers who cater for unaccompanied children.

The quality of care in 359 residential childcare centres hosting approximately 25,339 children was evaluated, and the immediate needs of children have been addressed in half of the centres, with UNICEF support.

Education

According to the Ministry of Education, there are 4,700 damaged or destroyed schools in the affected areas.

In the South East Department it was reported that 90% of schools have progressively reopened since 8

March. About 66 affected schools have reopened since 5 April through the installation of temporary learning spaces. Monitoring of attendance in all schools of the Department (estimated at 1,000 to 1,300) is underway and data is being processed.

The Education and CCCM clusters are designing and planning new flood and landslide-resistant sites for the relocation of 250,000 displaced people in Port-au-Prince. Both clusters will also ensure access to quality education services for relocated children.

The Ministry of Education has officially reopened schools in the regions most affected by the 12 January earthquake. UNICEF has supported the reopening of 40 priority schools benefiting 34,000 children; Save the Children supported a further 50 schools. A survey of 70 schools revealed that approximately 75% of children enrolled prior to the earthquake have now returned to school.

Education activities will be provided by Plan International, Save the Children and UNICEF in the Corail site. The Education cluster's first response phase in Corail includes the delivery of school tents and supplies, Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) services, and primary education.

The Municipal Office for Education in Petit and Grand Goave reported that 58 out of 318 primary schools have reopened (approximately 18%), and 2 out of 67 secondary schools have reopened (3%). Cluster partners in Leogane and Gressier report that some schools have reopened in the region. The main challenges to the reopening of schools remain: insufficient debris clearance, lack of spaces available for temporary learning facilities, an insufficient number of shelters and distributed educational materials, lack of compensation for teachers and the loss of teachers who have taken up more lucrative professions.

Gaps & Constraints: Inspection and certification of school buildings safe for re-occupation has been slow, and the Ministry of Education has stated that children should not return to unsafe structures. Therefore, there is likely to be a great need for temporary and transitional learning spaces until the certification process is completed.

Several cases of eviction letters issued to displaced people occupying schools have been reported in the South East Department. The CCCM and Education cluster coordinators will have a meeting to identify strategies to allow for schools to be used again for educational purposes, while also providing sustainable shelter solutions for displaced people.

There are still uncertainties at the local level on the availability and modalities of teacher compensation for non-public school teachers.

Early Recovery

During the Early Recovery cluster meeting, it was decided that a Technical Working Group for Repairs, Retrofitting and Reconstruction of buildings will be set up under the leadership of UN HABITAT. The Shelter cluster will focus on temporary and transitional shelter.

Logistics

As of 11 April, over 5,500 passengers from some 250 organisations including UN Agencies, NGOs, members of Government and Media institutions used the UNHAS passenger transport services. Helicopters flew numerous assessment missions to more than 90 isolated villages & have delivered more than 400MT of medicines, food, & tents. Deliveries have been made for WHO, WFP, UNICEF, Concern Worldwide, Direct Relief, AmeriCares, Handiap International, MDM, Brigada Medica de Cuba, Tearfund and Shelterbox.

More than 30000m³ of relief commodities (tents, seeds, tools, kitchen sets and hygiene kits) and support equipment has been transported from Santo Domingo to various destinations in Haiti for over 70 organizations. Over 2,836 MT / 11,719 cubic meters have been dispatched from Port-au-Prince: 91% by land and 9% by air. Of these dispatches, 40% have been shelter items, 28% food items and 9% water and sanitation items.

As of 11 April, Handicap International and Atlas Logistique manage common warehouse utilisation in Port-au-Prince. An additional 2 hectares of warehouse/transit hub is operational outside of Port-au-Prince towards the Jimani border. This is a marshalling area for incoming trucks and a site for organisations to set up and manage their own Mobile Storage Units (MSU's). As of 11 April, there are 8 MSU's with capacity of over 2500m² for interagency use.

Gaps & Constraints: The fuel supply for the common trucking fleet is currently insufficient for full fleet operations.

Road Status Monitoring (RSM) has begun and is intended to inform the humanitarian community about the accessibility of all major supply routes in Haiti. The first publication of an updated RSM map is expected on 13 April.

The logistics cluster continues to deploy mobile storage units to field offices in response to the storage needs of humanitarian partners in the Provinces.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

The cluster conducted testing of Channel 4 (UN) and Channel 6 (NGO) repeaters located at the Furcy site, coverage extended northwards to Saint Marc.

A mission to Leogane and Jacmel was completed to ensure services are of the required standard. A staff member has also been permanently deployed to Leogane to ensure continuity and provide support to the humanitarian community. ETC services are now established in Gonaives.

Since the coastal road from Jeremie to Gonaives is well travelled by humanitarian workers, the improvement of VHF coverage along this road is required for both operational and security reasons.

A number of UN Agencies have indicated that they have plans to extend their operations to Gonaives and would require the presence of ETC services.

Since connectivity requirements in Leogane have increased, a support mission is needed to ensure service provision.

Gaps & Constraints: A repeater which will be installed on 13 April in Les Cayes will cover the existing radio coverage gap on the Miragoane road. The repeater on Ile de la Gonâve remains on a test basis. The alternate power source is being finalised and should be installed shortly.

ETC services for Jeremie remains limited and needs to be addressed urgently.

IV. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$ 1.4 billion is 51 percent funded at US\$ 765 million, with another US\$ 32 million in uncommitted pledges.

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

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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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