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## EARTHQUAKE



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# 2010

## FLASH APPEAL



Version 1.1 – 16 January 2010

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	COSV	HT	MDM	TGH
ACF	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	UMCOR
ACTED	CWS	IA	MENTOR	UNAIDS
ADRA	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UNDP
Africare	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNDSS
AMI-France	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNEP
ARC	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNESCO
ASB	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNFPA
ASI	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNHCR
CARE	FHI	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	Plan	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	IRW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PU	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	RC/Germany	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	Solidarités	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	TEARFUND	ZOA

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.





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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The strongest earthquake in Haiti in more than 200 years, measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale, rocked the impoverished Caribbean nation on 12 January at 4.53 p.m. (local time). The earthquake struck Ouest Province (population 2.2 million), with the epicentre some 17km south-west of Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince. The nearby cities of Carrefour and Jacmel, as well as other areas to the west and south of Port-au-Prince, were also affected. Powerful aftershocks shook a desperately poor country where many buildings are flimsy. As of the publication of this Flash Appeal (15 January 2010), thousands are feared dead, many more are injured, and unknown numbers are still buried under the rubble. The streets of Port-au-Prince are filled with people too scared to go back into their damaged homes, sleeping in the open at night amidst the bodies of those killed in the disaster.

The level of casualties sustained by civil servants and the damage to public buildings and services have significantly reduced the capacity of national authorities to lead and coordinate the response. Damage to buildings and infrastructure is widespread and severe. Port-au-Prince's critical infrastructure such as electricity and water is still disabled. The airport in Port-au-Prince is operational (currently for earthquake-related operational flights only), but roads to and within the capital are partly blocked. Communications remain widely disrupted, making it difficult to obtain a full picture of the situation. The damage to infrastructure – such as damaged or destroyed roads, bridges, water systems, and electrical and communications systems – will inevitably affect the speed and scale of the relief effort. Fortunately, areas beyond the capital appear to be less affected, if not unaffected, by the earthquake.

At the moment there is no way to be certain of the numbers of people killed, wounded, trapped, missing or homeless. However, plotting the earthquake's zones of intensity against population densities in this part of Haiti shows that 3 million people were in areas of 'very strong' to 'extreme' shaking, where structures would have suffered moderate to very heavy damage.<sup>1</sup> Early aerial surveys of Port-au-Prince bear this out. This response plan and appeal therefore are based on an initial estimate of 3 million people severely affected, in the sense of injury and/or loss of access to essentials such as food, water, health care, shelter, plus livelihoods, education and other basic needs, and on restoring and strengthening state capacities. In addition, much of the affected population will have been displaced, heightening the vulnerabilities. Because of the concentration of displaced people in Port-au-Prince, it is likely that some inhabitants will travel to areas outside the capital in search for shelter, food, medical care, etc. This would add demographic pressure on rural areas and other urban centres.

Assessments are now under way in Port-au-Prince to map comprehensively the consequences of earthquake. National and international efforts are expected to evolve and increase in the coming days and weeks. Initial international effort has focused on urban search and rescue, plus improving logistics and starting to provide large-scale aid including medical assistance and evacuation, water, food, tents and blankets. Logistics resources are paramount to ensuring delivery of relief items, and to establishing and managing camps/areas for the displaced. They will also be necessary to allow aid agencies to re-establish and scale up their capacities quickly.

Because of the damage to capacities of aid agencies themselves in Port-au-Prince, this rapid first edition of the flash appeal is based to a greater degree than usual on remote sensing, background information, estimation and inference. Moreover, because of the disaster's scale and severity, it is being published faster than usual. For these reasons, much of the information and plans herein must be understood as very approximate. Subsequent situation reports will continually update the information, and a general appeal revision will follow as usual in some weeks when more information, better-developed plans, and participation by more organizations are possible.

Based on currently available reports and assessments, and in coordination with the Haitian authorities, this Flash Appeal requires **US\$<sup>2</sup> 575 million<sup>3</sup>** for a planning and budgeting horizon of six months. (The \$25 million allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund / CERF will apply to this requirement.)

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<sup>1</sup> US Geological Survey map,

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/LPAA-7ZNC63?OpenDocument&rc=2&emid=EQ-2010-000009-HTI>.

<sup>2</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this Flash Appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)).

<sup>3</sup> This is a correction from the figure of \$562 million given in the version published on 15 January 2010. See note on page 3 for details.

## Basic humanitarian and development indicators for Haiti

		Most recent data
	Population	10 million people (Source: UNFPA's State of World's Population 2009)
<b>Economic status</b>	Gross national income per capita	\$660 (Source: World Bank: Key Development Data & Statistics 2008)
	Percentage of population living on less than \$1.25 per day	54.9% for the years between 2000–2007 <sup>4</sup> (Source: UNDP HDR 2009)
<b>Health</b>	Adult mortality	329/1,000: Male 236 /1,000: Female (WHO: Core indicators 2006)
	Maternal mortality	670/100,000 live births (UNICEF: Childinfo statistical tables)
	Under-5 mortality	83/1,000: Male 77 /1,000: Female (WHO: Core indicators 2006)
	Life expectancy	59: Male 63: Female (WHO: Core indicators 2006)
	Number of health workforce (MD+nurse+midwife) per 10,000 population	2,783/10,000 (WHO: Core indicators 1998)
	Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds	55.5%: Rural 61.9%: Urban (WHO: Core indicators 2005)
<b>Food &amp; Nutrition</b>	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	58% (FAO Statistics: Prevalence of undernourishment 2004-2006)
	Prevalence of underweight in children under 5 years	18.9% (The IFPRI Global Hunger Index 2001-2006)
	Food security indicator	1.8 million people food-insecure (FEWS NET October 2009)
<b>WASH</b>	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	58% (Joint Monitoring Project 2006, UNICEF/WHO)
	Proportion of population without sustainable access to improved excreta disposal	19% (Joint Monitoring Project 2006, UNICEF/WHO)
<b>Other vulnerability indices</b>	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	V: 2, C: 1.81 (out of scale 0-3) (Source: ECHO GNA 2008-2009)
	UNDP Human Development Index score	0.532: 149th of 182 countries (Medium Human Development)

<sup>4</sup> Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified

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**Table I. Summary of Requirements – By Cluster**

As of 16 January 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organization.

Cluster	Requirements (as published 15 Jan 2010) \$	Requirements (corrected 16 Jan 2010*) \$
AGRICULTURE	23,000,000	23,000,000
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT(CCCM)	1,300,000	1,300,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	10,487,579	10,487,579
EARLY RECOVERY	41,218,850	41,218,850
EDUCATION	11,100,000	23,050,000
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	37,250,000	38,250,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	782,460	782,460
FOOD AID	246,039,060	246,039,060
HEALTH	34,300,000	34,300,000
LOGISTICS	33,527,705	33,527,705
NUTRITION	48,000,000	48,000,000
PROTECTION	16,230,000	16,230,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	58,825,000	58,825,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>562,060,654</b>	<b>575,010,654</b>

\* Note: in the haste to publish this flash appeal on 15 January 2010, some omissions and errors occurred. This document version corrects those. The two clusters with corrections are highlighted in the table above. The corrected figures also appear on FTS ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)), as 'revised requirements.' Revisions will also occur because of changing information about needs on the ground. FTS will display continuously revised figures as the situation unfolds.

NOTE: the cluster response plans and projects were done in large part at headquarters level, so as to allow rapid flash appeal development, based on cluster arrangements before the earthquake, and anticipating that needs would be identified in most sectors. On the ground, the Humanitarian Coordinator and agencies have officially activated five clusters to date: Logistics (lead: WFP), Shelter/non-food items (IOM), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNICEF, with UNDP support), Health (WHO) and Food (WFP).

**Table II. Summary of Requirements – By Organisation**

As of 16 January 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

*Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organization.*

Appealing organization	Requirements ( <i>corrected 16 Jan 2010—see note on previous page</i> ) \$	CERF Funding Committed \$
Action Contre la Faim	700,000	
Deep Springs International	400,000	
Emergency Response Fund (OCHA)	-	
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	23,000,000	
Handicap International	5,850,000	
International Labour Organization	2,380,000	
International Medical Corps	2,200,000	
International Organization for Migration	29,175,000	1,000,000
International Rescue Committee	250,000	
Médecins du Monde	400,000	
Medical Emergency Relief International	500,000	
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	6,677,579	
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	530,000	
OXFAM	3,000,000	
Plan International	2,500,000	
Save the Children	11,275,000	
Terre Des Hommes	800,000	
United Nations Children's Fund	127,975,000	2,000,000
United Nations Dept of Safety and Security	3,810,000	
United Nations Development Fund for Women	800,000	
United Nations Development Programme	35,600,000	
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	2,900,000	
United Nations Environment Programme	1,000,000	
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	13,430,000	
United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS	600,000	
United Nations Population Fund	4,550,000	
United Nations Satellite	58,850	
World Food Programme	279,849,225	5,000,000
World Health Organization	10,000,000	2,000,000
World Vision	3,800,000	
CERF Funding not yet assigned per agency	-	15,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>575,010,654</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>

NOTE: other funding already committed to date aside from CERF is likely to apply at least in part to the organizations and projects in this appeal; however time has not allowed a thorough analysis of this. As donors make specific commitments to organizations and report the information to FTS, FTS will apply it to the appeal as appropriate.



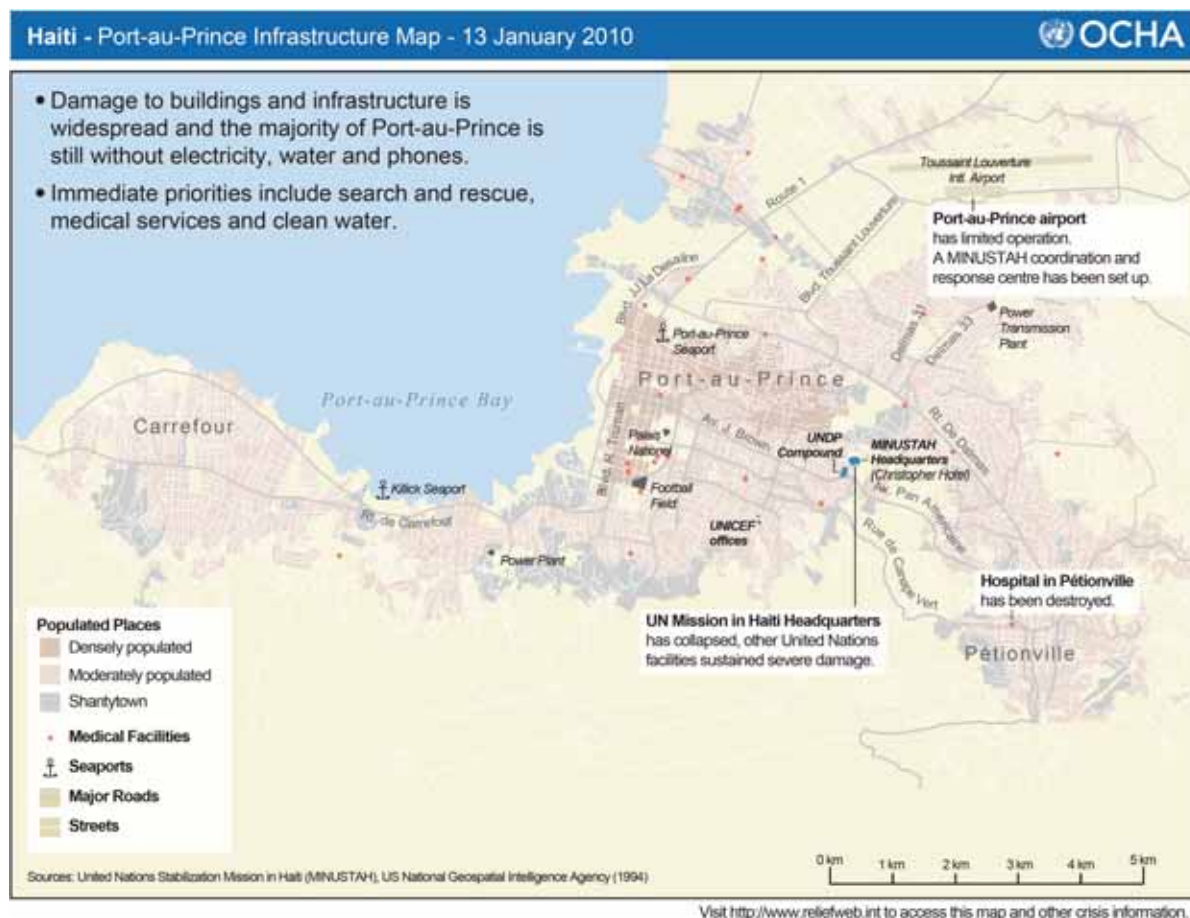
## 2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

### 2.1 CONTEXT AND RESPONSE TO DATE

Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere, making rescue efforts even more difficult due to the poor pre-existing infrastructure. What progress there has been in development since the hurricanes of 2008 has undoubtedly been dealt a severe blow. Natural disasters have only worsened Haiti's plight. According to WFP, the 2008 hurricanes devastated more than 70% of Haiti's agriculture and most of its roads, bridges and other infrastructure, creating pockets of severe malnutrition. Before the earthquake hit, the food-insecure population was estimated at 1.8 million people (FEWS NET, October 2009), nearly 20% of the population.

The country's basic humanitarian and development indicators are all poor to alarming (see table above). Social safety nets remain virtually non-existent. Basic social services such as education are almost entirely run by non-State actors and the private sector, while the country also implements a cost-recovery policy for basic health services. There are significant human rights concerns, including widespread poverty and inequality, sexual abuse of women and girls, trafficking of human beings, child domestic labour, and inadequate access to primary education by the majority of children, widespread impunity, and inadequate access to justice.

The earthquake has compounded the already very difficult humanitarian conditions in the country. The area most affected by the earthquake, the capital city of Port-au-Prince, is densely populated with over two million inhabitants, many of whom live in slums or shanty towns. Government buildings have collapsed or are severely damaged, including the Presidential Palace and several Ministries. Contributing to the situation is the poor quality of building construction. In line with the season, the weather in Haiti is currently dry with average minimum/maximum temperatures of 23°C/33°C (73.4°F/94.4°F). These dry, warm conditions are fortuitous, considering the number of people who have been rendered homeless, many of whom are reported to be living and sleeping on the streets in fear of aftershocks.



The UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti ([MINUSTAH](#)) has 7,000 troops and 2,000 police along with 500 foreign civilians and 1,200 local employees. More than 100 UN staff remain unaccounted for,

including the mission chief, Mr. Hedi Annabi. The Mission is still expected to play a significant role in logistical and engineering support, and in maintaining stability, law and order. The Haitian National Red Cross Society headquarters (which also hosts the offices of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IFRC) in the capital has also been damaged, with many staff unaccounted for.

### Key facts and figures of response to date

(Note that this is far from comprehensive. The scale of the response and the impairment to communications with Port-au-Prince means that this document cannot present all information.)

Cluster	
<b>Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDAC team deployed.</li> <li>OCHA surge staff deployed.</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Shelter &amp; NFIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessments with WFP underway.</li> <li>Initial distribution of existing NFIs through various distribution points in Port-au-Prince, in coordination WFP food distribution</li> </ul>
<b>Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial planning figures for food aid is for 2 million people.</li> <li>WFP food distributions started on 13 January in Jacmel for around 3,000 people located in the airport. Distributions in Port-au-Prince took place on 14 January with military escorts for a further 2,900 beneficiaries in 3 points in town which have been identified as areas where a large number of people are concentrated.</li> <li>Other areas for food distributions are already identified and distributions will start as soon as Food Aid actors receive road clearance from MINUSTAH. Due to the risk of civil unrest, during the initial period, all distributions must be done with military escorts.</li> <li>In light of the current situation, with no access to clean water or cooking facilities, WFP is appealing to member states for the immediate provision of in-kind stocks of Meals Ready to Eat (MREs).</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics and Telecommunications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP deployed as of 14 January seven logistics staff and three telecommunications staff to help support relief efforts through the activation of the Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters.</li> </ul>

### Other responders

<b>MINUSTAH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of search and rescue, medical, engineering and logistical support to the relief effort.</li> <li>Maintenance of law and order.</li> </ul>
<b>Bilateral</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 international urban search and rescue teams (USAR) are deployed as of 14 January, with another 6 en route (Source: UNDAC).</li> <li>The United States is sending ships, helicopters, transport planes and a team of 3,500 soldiers from the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division and 2,200-member Marines.</li> </ul>
<b>World Bank</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank pledges additional \$100 million.</li> </ul>
<b>International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement launched a large-scale operation led by IFRC with the Haitian National Red Cross Society that are in charge of international coordination of the emergency response. ICRC is supporting the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's efforts and the Federation in its field coordination task.</li> <li>Refer to <a href="#">IFRC Haiti Earthquake Emergency Appeal</a> on <a href="http://www.ifrc.org">www.ifrc.org</a>, or to Annex I of this Flash Appeal.</li> </ul>
<b>InterAction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A number of InterAction members are responding to the needs of the affected population, many with years of experience working in the country. A regularly updated list of agencies responding to the crisis and accepting donations is available at the following link: <a href="http://www.interaction.org/crisis-list/earthquake-haiti">http://www.interaction.org/crisis-list/earthquake-haiti</a></li> </ul>

### Financial and in-kind contributions to date

Information regarding international funding pledges and contributions began flowing in shortly after the disaster struck. Although many donors, including governments, the private sector and non-profit

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organizations are still assessing the situation on the ground, significant funding information has already been recorded in OCHA's FTS online database ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).<sup>5</sup>

As of 15 January, more than 100 governments and organizations had contributed or committed more than \$153 million to relief efforts in Haiti. An additional \$303 million in uncommitted pledges have been announced. This includes **\$141** of cash contributions to UN Agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs. More than 50 countries have provided in-kind contributions, such as medical supplies, shelter, transportation, etc. The private sector and non-profit organizations have committed and pledged \$140 million, or approximately 25% of the total. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has committed \$25 million to date for IOM, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and other UN organizations.

This appeal is comprehensive, but not all-inclusive due to its hasty nature. It can be estimated that approximately **\$60 million** of the **\$153** million total committed to date will be used to support activities outlined in this appeal.

Donors and humanitarian partners are encouraged to report cash and in-kind funding information to [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int).

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<sup>5</sup> FTS relies on reports from donors or recipient entities. All reported contributions or uncommitted pledges, including in-kind donations, are recorded on FTS.

## 2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

### Affected population and overall priority needs

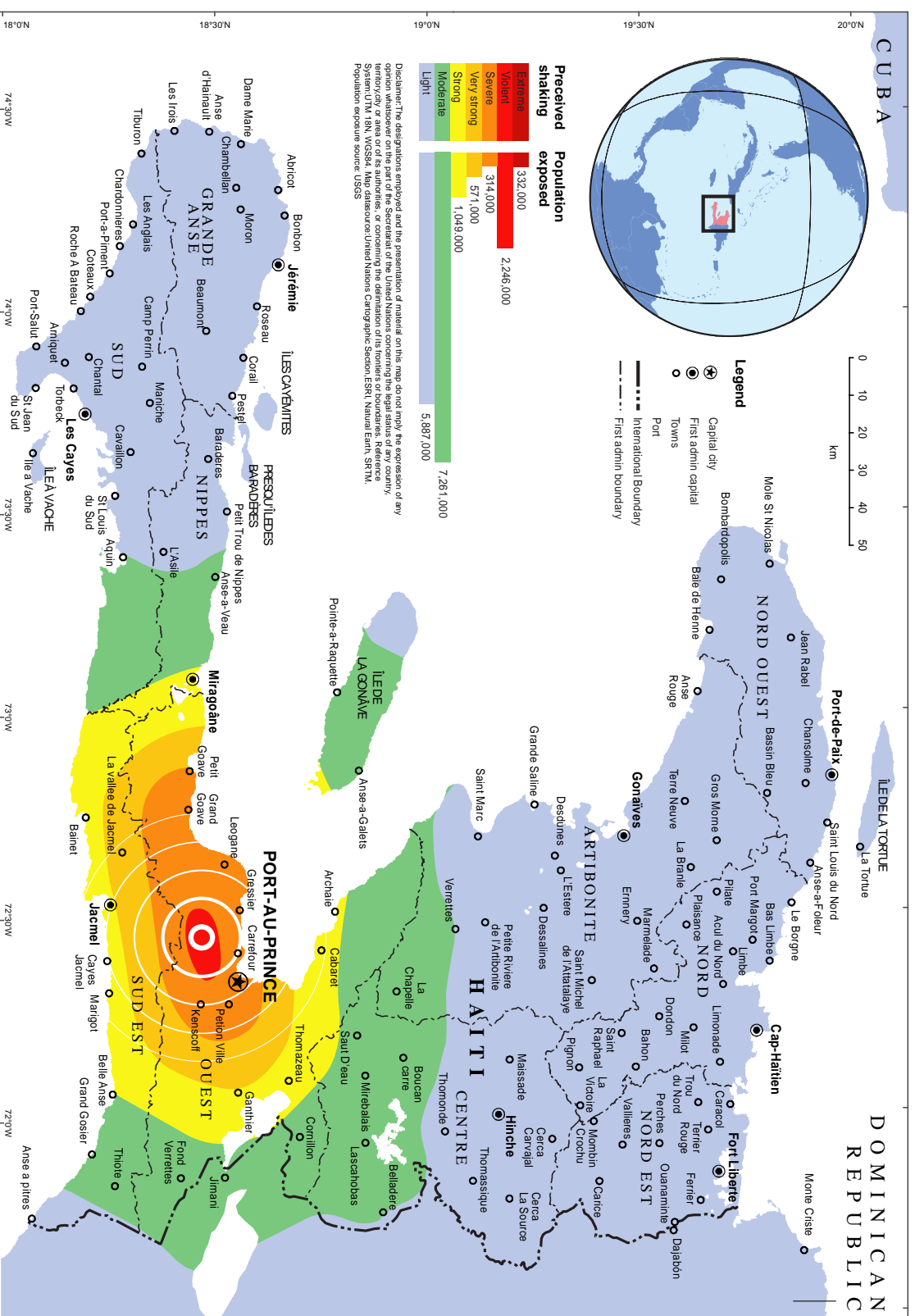
The most affected communes are Port-au-Prince, Carrefour and Jacmel. The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) reports that the possible number of those affected can be based on a calculation of 444 people per square kilometre. During the time of the earthquake, many people were at work, and therefore in harm's way when office buildings and schools collapsed. The Government of Haiti indicated in a preliminary estimate on 13 January that more than 100,000 people may have been killed by the earthquake.

According to the most detailed currently available estimates using USAID's Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) Population Explorer and the United States Geological Survey's maps for the areas hardest hit, the number of people living in the areas affected by the earthquakes amounts to 3,725,615. Of this total there are an estimated 495,509 children between the ages of 0 and 5 years of age. The table below provides an estimated gender and age breakdown. These are based on Landscan and Haiti demographic data.

Age Range	Female	Male	Total	Percentage of total population
0-4	245,761	249,748	495,509	50%
5-9	229,217	233,383	462,600	
10-14	227,789	232,638	460,427	
15-19	212,295	216,404	428,699	
<b>Sub-total under 19</b>			<b>1,847,235</b>	
20-24	184,894	187,637	372,531	45%
25-29	151,778	152,643	304,421	
30-34	123,002	123,615	246,617	
35-39	104,249	107,127	211,376	
40-44	92,292	95,414	187,706	
45-49	80,604	80,168	160,772	
50-54	64,335	57,783	122,118	
55-59	48,505	36,400	84,905	
<b>Sub-total under 60</b>			<b>1,690,446</b>	5%
60-64	37,088	23,548	60,636	
65-69	30,769	18,372	49,141	
70-74	23,349	14,146	37,495	
75-79	14,311	9,858	24,169	
80-84	6,871	5,302	12,173	
85-89	2,086	1,542	3,628	
90-94	65	247	612	
95-99	47	26	73	
100+	3	2	5	
<b>Sub-total remaining population</b>			<b>187,932</b>	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,879,611</b>	<b>1,846,004</b>	<b>3,725,615</b>	

Source: [Population Explorer](#) and [http://crisiscommons.org/wiki/index.php?title=Haiti/2010\\_Earthquake](http://crisiscommons.org/wiki/index.php?title=Haiti/2010_Earthquake)

# Haiti - Population Exposed and Exposure Level



Visit <http://www.relieftweb.int/haiti> to access this map and other crisis information.





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Initial reports suggest a high number of casualties, and widespread damage and destruction to buildings of all kinds including critical infrastructure such as hospitals. The capital, Port-au-Prince, is particularly affected but other cities such as Jacmel and Carrefour are also damaged. In the current situation, accurate needs analysis is virtually impossible. It is therefore important to draw on lessons from previous, similar, incidences in order to draw up a framework for analysis and inference, and to focus attention on the human needs and not on the material damage, extensive though it undoubtedly is. The overall needs will not be determined until a rapid needs assessment can take place.

However, immediate priorities include:

- Search and rescue
- Medical services and supplies
- Clean water and sanitation
- Emergency shelter
- Food
- Rubble removal and street cleaning
- Logistics and telecommunications.
- Family reunification and other protection concerns

With every hour counting when people are trapped under rubble the first priorities are urgent search and rescue assistance teams with vital heavy-lifting equipment, and medical assistance and supplies due to a high number of people suffering traumatic injuries. (UNDAC reports that the number of urban search-and-rescue (USAR) teams on the ground plus those en route is now sufficient.) Local hospitals are badly damaged or destroyed and overwhelmed by the number of injured; aid organizations are struggling to help people with severe traumas and crushed limbs. While the airport is functioning (though at a limited capacity, with little fuel and handling, and likely to be extremely congested due to the inflow of aid), the port is damaged. However, main roads are now passable. There is no water supply. Most communications are down and there is no electricity. Restoring these services to affected communities will be vital.

Experience shows that aftershocks can remain a significant hazard, causing further damage and increasing the psychological stress of both victims and aid workers. Even when their homes are intact, many survivors opt to sleep in the open, fearing the effects of further tremors, and this phenomenon has been observed in Haiti where aftershocks were felt until the early hours of Wednesday 13 January.

The casualty rate is often high in earthquakes, but depends on the type of construction and the population density, as well as the speed and expertise of search and rescue efforts. International USAR teams are deployed, but Government search and rescue capacity is very low. In addition, Port-au-Prince is the site of a number of densely packed neighbourhoods and slums with inferior types of construction: evidence and experience would indicate that these areas and populations have suffered extensively.

## **CURRENT NEEDS ANALYSIS PER CLUSTER**

(in alphabetical order)

### **Agriculture**

Ensuring the immediate and longer-term food security of vulnerable earthquake-affected households in urban, peri-urban and rural areas will require a combination of vital life-saving food assistance and urgent support to ensure the rapid and community-driven restoration of vital agricultural production in time for the fast-approaching March 2010 planting season and the imperative re-establishment of agricultural markets. Preliminary reports from FAO field personnel and partners indicate that damage to agricultural production systems in and around the earthquake epicentre has been widespread, meaning that immediate support to restore agriculture production and livelihoods is vital to enable the most vulnerable and worst-affected men, women and children to recover as quickly and sustainably as possible.

Previous experience has demonstrated that ensuring an effective humanitarian response with to the food security needs of earthquake-affected households requires an immediate combination of food assistance, rapid agricultural input supplies (seeds, fertiliser, tools, poultry and small ruminants etc.) and urgent restoration of critical production infrastructure (e.g. on-farm irrigation, storage facilities,

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processing facilities and feeder roads etc.). Strong and effective Agriculture Cluster coordination and evidence-based assessments are also essential.

### **Camp Coordination/Camp Management**

With hundreds of thousands displaced by the earthquake, many are living in streets, parks and open grounds hoping to find safety in numbers. Additionally many are leaving the city to find safety in rural areas. Some of the self-settled areas need to have the population identified to ensure assistance and protection needs are addressed. Some displaced people, including those living in some of the self-settlements, will require other options; as a result new settlements/camps will need to be set up. Identifying safe sites is already underway in cooperation with the Government.

Setting up proper settlements will allow those displaced to access assistance and protection until such time as they find other options, either other temporary accommodation with families/friends or returning home once their houses have been rebuilt or have been determined as safe to reoccupy. These temporary settlements will provide people with immediate accommodation options rather than living on the streets and time to cope with the trauma of the earthquake as well as time to identify their options for longer term solutions.

### **Coordination**

The relief operation is likely to be of an unprecedented scale for Haiti. Donor coordination on a sector basis has been put in place over the past years, along with a cluster approach that was implemented in particular following the 2008 hurricanes. At the same time, Government capacity, which is limited in normal times, is already overwhelmed. Coordination with MINUSTAH is functioning well and will need reinforcement to ensure a smooth operation and flow of information, in particular among cluster leads, inter-cluster coordination and MINUSTAH's leadership and its relevant sections. In addition to inter-cluster coordination, it will be equally important to reinforce inter-ministerial coordination (Ministry of Interior and Communes, Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, the Prime Minister's Office, and local authorities / mayors' offices).

In this first phase, the cluster system needs to be reinforced, and cluster lead agencies need to ensure they have adequate capacity to be pro-active and ensure coordination of international relief efforts, while also ensuring that the Government is fully on board. Special attention is required to ensure that the immense goodwill is rapidly translated into relevant and coherent action on the ground. In this respect, cluster coordination will also have to take into account the need for several sectors such as food, water, non-food assistance, to identify implementing partners along geographical lines to avoid duplication and unequal treatment between the various communal sections of Port-au-Prince and surrounding communes. In addition OCHA, with the cluster leads, will review the need to position coordination hubs outside of the capital, in other potentially affected areas/cities. Coordination and administrative hubs are being set up in the Dominican Republic.

Strong and pro-active inter-cluster coordination is essential, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator with OCHA's support. Donor coordination will also need reinforcement in particular during this first critical phase. Coordination will also be strengthened with other partners from the NGO community and the private sector, be it in mapping and information management. In addition to reinforcing all of OCHA's mandates (inter-cluster coordination, information management and analysis, mapping, civil-military liaison), OCHA will also be supporting the Humanitarian Coordinator's functions, in particular support to the Government, UNCT and donor coordination, civil-military coordination, advocacy and media outreach.

### **Early Recovery**

While the provision of relief constitutes the immediate priority for the international assistance community, time-critical early recovery activities also need to be started, in order to accelerate the sustainable recovery of the affected communities and effective governance capacity of the nation of Haiti as a whole.

The availability of timely and reliable information and data is essential to support early recovery strategic planning, damage and needs assessment, implementation and monitoring. Geographic information, in particular, is a key element in the efficient coordination of the response: updated satellite-derived maps are therefore urgently needed. At the same time, inter-agency early recovery needs and priorities will be assessed as soon as possible by national and international humanitarian actors.

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Clearing the city (streets, public utilities, private houses) from rubble and solid waste is an immediate priority that should be addressed, so as to mitigate safety and health hazards, facilitate the population's access to essential services and support the flow of relief assistance.

Concurrently, addressing the need to urgently contribute to the restoration of livelihoods through labour-intensive activities and emergency temporary income generation activities, particularly in the form of cash-for-work and food-for-work (in coordination with WFP), will aim at reducing vulnerabilities, jump starting the local economic and spontaneous recovery from the affected people themselves. This will also contribute to mitigate the risk of further deterioration of social tensions within the affected communities.

Coordination for early recovery is another critical gap that must to be addressed. This calls for the rapid establishment of effective early recovery inter-agency coordination mechanisms among all aid agencies involved in the response efforts. In addition, close coordination support must be established with the relevant authorities and national stakeholders, including the Prime Minister's Office; the Ministries of Public Works, Health, Environment, Interior; local authorities; the Civil Protection Directorate; and other national partners.

### **Education**

Children and youth from poor and vulnerable families are thought to be most in need of urgent assistance. Teachers and other education personnel have inevitably been killed and injured in the earthquake and suffered severe losses. In addition, it is estimated that a high number of young children are in immediate need of support (about 25% of the affected population). In the specific context of Haiti, education will play a major role, not only for ensuring children go back to school and continue their education, but also for those who were already out of school. According to the available data almost 50% of school-aged children were out of school. Therefore there is an additional need to reach through formal or non-formal education all affected children.

In the context of the earthquake, other recurrent disasters, and the on-going food crisis, already-deprived and vulnerable children and youth are at risk of dropping out of school altogether or, at a minimum, having their schooling interrupted. Several factors contribute to this, including: destruction of schools, the psycho-social impact of the disaster, the loss of their family's income as a result of the earthquake and the need to stay at home and care for those injured by the earthquake. There is clear evidence that education is key to children's long-term survival and life opportunities following humanitarian crises, and therefore must not be interrupted. In addition, schools provide children with a place of safety and sense of normality, which is crucial to their psychological recovery.

Young children are particularly vulnerable in situations of crisis, instability and violence. The formative years from birth to age 6 (particularly in the 0-2 years age group) play a vital role in the formation of intelligence, personality and social behaviour. In line with their rights, young children affected by this earthquake need urgent access to a minimum level of quality services that promote and enable their continued overall development.

Humanitarian and early recovery needs in the education sector as direct and immediate results of the crisis are thought to be as follows:

- Immediate short-term need to ensure that children and young people have immediate access to education and support in temporary educational facilities to continue their normal development within a safe and caring environment, pending reconstruction of currently affected facilities;
- Need for provision of urgent teaching/learning supplies and equipment including recreational items, furniture and materials damaged by the earthquake;
- Immediate and short-term need to establish safe spaces for young children (0-6 years) near the temporary educational primary school facilities. Immediate and short-term need to ensure that young children have access to preschool and play materials where they can interact with peers and caregivers in caring and enabling environments, and receive urgent psycho-social support.
- Need for urgent and safe repair and rehabilitation of school structures to a certain standard for the safety and health of students and teachers owing to severe damage to existing schools and other education facilities;
- Need to provide emergency training (including psycho-social support, SGBV and other emergency themes) support to education personnel;
- Adjustment of the school curriculum and activities to incorporate urgent emergency themes and life skills relevant to the current disaster situation. Disaster risk reduction education to students



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- so that they can understand the risks associated with earthquakes and other hazards and communicate information on disaster risk reduction measures to their peers and families;
  - Rehabilitation of the most damaged education offices and facilities of the Ministry of Education and relevant education authorities. Need for support to assist the government on re-establishing the education management capacity at the central, regional, and local levels.
  - Severe and large-scale needs, combined with a chaotic working environment, require strong coordination support to avoid gaps or duplication between agencies working in support of national actors.

A needs assessment using sex- and age-disaggregated data in the education sector will be carried to verify the above and identify additional priorities, ensuring that education interventions are based on a robust assessment and analysis of disaster risk reduction. In addition, major coordination is needed given that in Haiti, 9 out of 10 schools are privately run, and therefore this implies a strongly coordinated response in the short term as well as political decisions in terms of the public/private character of the recovery effort.

### **Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items**

As a consequence of the earthquake, it is roughly estimated that over one million people (200,000 families) are in urgent need of shelter/infrastructure and NFIs as many areas of the capital have been severely affected, with hundreds of collapsed buildings. While the figures may increase, government counterparts have highlighted the need to build CCCM elements into the typical Emergency Shelter Cluster (ESC) format. Authorities and much of the humanitarian community are of the view that population movements and displacement need to be better managed through the establishment of camps.

Under IOM leadership, the ESC is coordinating the response, organizing assessments and distributing existing NFIs already available in country. Procurement of tents as well as support for the establishment and technical support for the set-up of camps is also a priority for the cluster. Some people have been able to return home but continue to need assistance with materials and shelter packages in order to ensure that return is sustainable.

Assistance needs to be provided for the removal of rubble and a cash-for-work programme has been identified to support employment generation while simultaneously assisting with the cleaning of the streets. Those temporary shelters that still host displaced populations will also need structural improvements (including latrines, partitions, kitchen facilities, etc.) but also site management. Those families whose houses have been completely destroyed will be in need of medium-term temporary shelter support while enhanced return or reconstruction solutions are identified, or alternately and as a last resort, transitional/relocation support.

### **Emergency Telecommunications**

The earthquake destroyed or damaged the office buildings of most humanitarian agencies. New temporary common inter-agency offices will have to be established to house the humanitarian agencies. In addition the electrical power and telecommunication infrastructures have been severely damaged in Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas. Although local authorities and concerned parties are working on restoring power and basic telecommunications infrastructure, humanitarian operations are hindered by lack of IT facilities and reliable telecommunications services and support. There is a need to rapidly implement reliable IT and telecommunication networks to support aid operations.

To address this problem, basic IT services need to be implemented in the new inter-agency offices and restored in damaged offices where possible. In addition a reliable VHF and HF radio network independent from public infrastructure is required in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince and linked to other areas of the country. The existing UN radio network needs to be enhanced and expanded to provide security communication resource in the event of continued failure of public fixed infrastructure or unavailability of the mobile phone network.

### **Food Aid**

Initial reconnaissance and aerial assessments have been undertaken. Because of limited or no access to food supplies and health care, as well as very poor water and sanitation, nutritional conditions are likely to worsen in the immediate future (Global Nutrition Cluster). Given the level of damage, as well as the already existing poor nutritional situation, the Food Aid Cluster has estimated that at least two million people may need assistance. Initial early rough assessments show that there are no food supplies and the normal distribution mechanisms are paralyzed.



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Food aid beneficiary selection will be coordinated with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs, local authorities, associations and leaders. Based on current knowledge of the Haitian context, it is already foreseen that targeting criteria will include a combination of the following disaster-related criteria: families living in shelters; families living with host families; families who lost their homes; and female, or child-headed households. General food distributions will be provided as a family ration for five members to eligible families living in their communities or still in shelters, according to these selection criteria.

The Food Aid Cluster will assist up to three million people made food-insecure by the earthquake. Initial provision of assistance will focus on distributing ready-to-eat food (MREs and high-energy biscuits), followed by the organisation of community kitchens for the provision of wet feeding, and subsequently general food distribution for a further period up to six months.

## **Health**

The earthquake has had a major impact in health infrastructure. Preliminary information indicates that a number of hospitals and health facilities have been severely damaged, including three MSF-managed hospitals/health centres in Port-au-Prince, the University Hospital, and a hospital in Petionville. Two hospitals in the Dominican Republic have also been damaged.

The breakdown in the electricity supply has a major impact on the functionality of the still running health services including the cold chain system and will also affect the already weak water and sanitation systems with increased risk of water-borne diseases. Disruption of usual water sources and contamination of water by destroyed sewage infrastructure results in unsafe drinking water being consumed. Diarrhoea is already a major contributor to the high rates of under-five mortality; WHO estimates that diarrhoea accounts for 16% of under-five deaths in Haiti.

Wounds and injuries are numerous due to the initial impact of the earthquake and to clean-up activities. Risk of wound infection and tetanus are high, due to the difficulties with immediate access to health facilities and delayed presentation of acute injuries. Proper surgical care is therefore essential particularly in the first weeks.

Population displacement results in spontaneous, overcrowded resettlement areas, raising the risk of transmission of certain communicable diseases, such as measles, meningitis and acute respiratory infections. In addition displaced populations may be at an increased risk of malaria and dengue due to an increased exposure to vectors. Rabies and other zoonotic diseases are also of special concern in Haiti and need to be addressed. Immunization, surveillance and outbreak prevention and control measures are therefore essential.

Tuberculosis (TB) is still among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. Haiti has the highest TB incidence in the Americas. In the acute phase of this emergency, the potential interruption to anti-TB treatment services and loss of patient follow-up is likely to be a significant problem.

Haiti is affected by a generalized HIV epidemic. An estimated 120,000 people in Haiti are living with the virus (UNAIDS, WHO 2005). Efforts should be made to ensure that HIV/AIDS patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) do not have their treatment interrupted and that ART is provided for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

UNFPA estimates that, among the total affected population, 750,000 could be women of reproductive age, and approximately 37,000 of them pregnant. Pregnant women in and around the country's capital, Port-au-Prince, have none or very limited access to the most basic health services. Emergency obstetric care is among the most urgent needs. With a maternal mortality ratio of 670 deaths per 100,000 live births – the highest in the region – the current situation is putting the lives of thousands of women at risk from complications and deaths related to pregnancy and child birth. Key reproductive health interventions should prioritize safe delivery, acute care of the newborn and family planning. These interventions are critical components of the Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health, which is currently recommended for implementation in the acute phase of an emergency.

Malnutrition is a problem in certain areas of Haiti, particularly for children between 6 and 24 months. Up to 24% of children age <5 years are considered severely or moderately stunted. From 2000-2007, 41% infants less than 6 months old were exclusively breastfed. The earthquake-affected populations are at an increased risk of moderate and severe acute malnutrition especially in vulnerable groups

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such as young children, pregnant and lactating women and older people. Maintenance of breastfeeding practices should be actively promoted.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are recognized as an important health concern in Haiti. Chronic conditions, including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and neuropsychiatric disorders, account for an increasing proportion of the disease burden. The priorities during the acute phase of this emergency are to minimize treatment interruptions.

Mental health and psycho-social support are essential. It is important to ensure that mental health activities are carried out in accordance to internationally agreed guidelines. Mental health patients should continue to receive assistance and culturally sensitive psycho-social support is available at community level.

The earthquake brought environmental risks. Damage to water infrastructure of health services, poor management of waste, including health-care waste, can potentially expose health-care workers, waste handlers, patients and the community at large to infection, toxic effects and injuries as well as increasing the risk of polluting the environment.

### **Logistics**

Efforts to assist populations affected by the earthquake are being hampered by extensive damage to key infrastructure. The airport of Port-au-Prince has suffered damage and is currently only open for earthquake-related operational flights (with limited fuel and handling). The port has also been severely affected. Many commercial, governmental and residential buildings have sustained damage. Electricity outages, inaccessible roads and lack of telecommunications are also hampering the rescue and relief efforts.

The magnitude of the disaster and number of people affected calls for a coordinated and efficient response from the international community in order to avoid bottlenecks and possible overlaps. The Logistics Cluster, already operational in Haiti, will coordinate the provision of logistics support to the humanitarian community.

The airport in Port-au-Prince is operational with radio assisted, line-of-sight landings only. It is being supported by the US. The availability of refuelling, cargo and aircraft handling equipment is not yet known, according to the Logistics Cluster. It is understood that the airport will be open for humanitarian and military flights only. Roads to the capital are partially blocked. The SAR team from Iceland and the USA Fairfax team are assisting in setting up the Reception Centre. The sea port is currently not operational, with three cranes destroyed.

### **Nutrition**

Needs analysis is highly constrained by the lack of assessment information or mapping of who is doing what and where at this stage. However, a significant rise in wasting (low weight for height) is a real risk given that food insecurity, poor health status and constraints to infant and young child feeding were widespread before the crisis. The prevalence of child wasting (wh/ht <-2SD) pre-crisis is estimated at around 6% and levels of stunting (ht/age <-2SD) at 32%. Both rates are expected to rise as there is virtually no access to food, coping mechanisms, or social protection actions due to the devastating effect of the earthquake.

Urgent nutrition coordination and supplies are needed to avert further loss of life and ensure children's right to receive adequate nutrition. In addition, it will be crucial to pay special attention to the needs of women and adolescent girls. UNICEF and its partners will work to strengthen local capacities to restore health and nutrition service delivery. There is a need for therapeutic management of severely malnourished children as well as supplementary feeding for children at risk as well as discharged children. Monitoring and early warning systems are required to respond effectively and in a timely manner

### **Protection**

Natural disasters not only seriously disrupt the functioning of a community by causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses, but also the mechanisms established, formally or informally, to protect the lives, security and basic rights of the population. Experience has shown that following a natural disaster, a breakdown of law and order is likely to occur. Emergency situations also tend to exacerbate existing inequalities among the population, or other human rights/protection concerns. There were pre-existing human rights concerns in Haiti, including widespread poverty and

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inequality, discrimination, sexual abuse of women and girls, trafficking of human beings, child domestic labour, inadequate access to education by the majority of children and to health care; prevalent impunity, inadequate access to justice and a general weakness of the justice system. Based on an understanding of the situation in Haiti prior to the disaster, and the extremely limited information that is currently available, it is expected that key protection concerns will include internal displacement, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking and domestic violence, access to basic services, psycho-social trauma, documentation and property issues.

Of the 3 million affected by this disaster, many thousands are expected to have been displaced. This will result in increased vulnerabilities for the duration of their displacement, including issues relating to loss of documentation, access to basic services, access to shelter and livelihoods, etc. Given the scale of the damage to infrastructure and property, it is expected that the period of displacement will last for some time, and there may be concerns relating to the possibility of long-term durable solutions for some. Many of the displaced are already, and will continue to be, supported by host families who themselves already have meagre resources.

It is also likely that many displaced people will travel to other departments in search for food, water, shelter, health care, etc. This would add additional pressure on the already impoverished rural and urban areas of Haiti and exacerbate the vulnerabilities of people with special needs such as women, children, elderly people, HIV-positive populations. It will be important in the overall humanitarian response to ensure a holistic, community-based approach that ensures support to all the affected populations, including both host families/communities, IDPs, and others, and to map needs in areas outside the capital.

In the current disaster, institutions and systems for physical and social protection are extremely weakened if not destroyed. Police, legal, health, education and social services are disrupted, many people are fleeing and those who remain may not have the capacity or the equipment to work. With families and communities separated, this will result in a further breakdown of support systems and protection mechanisms. Furthermore, serious street violence, linked to armed gangs, particularly in areas of Port-au-Prince like Cité Soleil, although this has been receding since 2007. Although a clear picture of this is not yet emerging, there is a high likelihood that these problems will be aggravated by the disaster.

Poverty and insufficient access to basic social services and sources of income generation will continue to stand out as serious human rights challenges. Even before the current humanitarian emergency, the Rule of Law is challenged by prolonged pre-trial detention, impunity, and inhumane detention conditions, caused in part by widespread corruption. Meanwhile, the judicial reform process has stagnated. Further, sexual abuse of women and girls, trafficking of human beings between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, child domestic workers and inadequate access to primary education by the majority of children have been alarming in Haiti before the earthquake.

Given the pre-existing risks of violence and abuse, there are serious risks of increased exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation, particularly for children, and especially in situations of displacement and family separation. At the same time, the protective mechanisms of governance, policing and accountability break down and basic social services become sporadic or cease to be provided all together and there is an urgent need to begin immediate and coordination identification and registration of separated children, to put in place safe and appropriate temporary care arrangements, and begin to establishing mechanisms for family tracing and reunification.

The size and nature of this disaster, and its massive and devastating human and material toll, is also likely to cause significant psycho-social distress among children, families and communities. In disasters of this scale, the fearful events experienced not only in the moment of disaster itself, but also in the subsequent displacement, cause high levels of uncertainty, anxiety and distress for children and their caregivers, placing significant psychological and social strain on children, their families and communities.

The situation of women and adolescent girls is also highly fragile. Lack of privacy in the shelters is a direct risk to the protection of their safety, rights and dignity. Sexual and gender-based violence can also be generated by these extreme situations, as well as sexual exploitation of women in exchange

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for food. The fact that distribution of food and NFIs to families often passes through women constitutes another pressure on them.

Finally, as an essential component of the social fabric of a country, both state and civil society organisations are also affected by disasters and emergencies. Where law and order may break down, and where large sectors of the population are exposed to increased risks, it is all the more important that national organisations retain their capacity to effectively monitor, support and provide protection and relief. A Human Rights Based Approach applied to the emergency relief is to be mainstreamed to ensure that the most vulnerable parts of the Haitian society are not left behind in none of the aspects of emergency rescue and relief.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

Already weak water and sanitation systems have been extremely affected, leaving populations of entire districts totally deprived of safe water. The total collapse of the water supply and heavy contamination of wells, housing and other facilities with mud are likely to increase the risk of incidence of diseases if no measures are taken. The current insecurity caused by frequent aftershocks means that 3 million people are openly dumping 9000 tons of faeces into their environment daily. The inability to stay clean due to a lack of water, soap or secluded spaces increases the vulnerability of the population to common infectious diseases such as respiratory infection and diarrhoea, particularly affecting children under five. Concerning water, sanitation and hygiene nearly 100% of the needs will need to be covered by external support.

Children under five and women represent the most affected groups. Children are the most vulnerable to common infectious diseases like respiratory infection and diarrhoea. Water, sanitation and hygiene services need to be urgently provided to avoid an increase in infant mortality and the risk of water-related diseases that may overwhelm an already burdened public health system.

Sanitary conditions at shelters and displaced camps around the country are already very poor before the earthquake. Access to safe excreta disposal is going to be the biggest challenge in the coming weeks and months and will be absolutely critical in the potential explosion of WASH related disease burden. Hygiene promotion/education must be an integral part of this. Environmental sanitation and clean-up campaigns will also be part of the recovery phase, with technical support and advice being needed on this issue.

It will be important to work closely with national government and partners in identifying ways in which the humanitarian response is able to contribute to the early recover of the sector and ensure that risk mitigation is integrated into the rehabilitation and rebuilding of water and sanitation infrastructure.

Lastly, there is a need to streamline the information management process, and to ensure that the coordination mechanisms are strengthened. Already active in the response are ACF, ACTED, CARE, Caritas, CRS, Deep Spring International, Hope Haiti, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, MSF, OXFAM, Save the Children, Solidarités, World Vision and various military organisations.

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## 2.3 SCENARIO

The purpose of scenarios is to ensure that the response plan looks beyond current snapshots and bases its strategy on the most likely trajectory. Due to time pressure, and the apparent scale of the disaster, only the most likely scenario is presented here.

Most Likely Scenario
<p><b>Core Elements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• International capacity, particularly USAR, logistics, medical assistance and shelter is rapidly scaled up to respond the needs of the affected population.</li><li>• Decreased capacity of the government to provide basic services, pay salaries and respond to natural disasters, requiring require international support in priority relief areas.</li><li>• Decreased access to food, price increases for basic commodities, and adoption of negative coping strategies to meet basic needs, particularly by the most vulnerable segments of the population, including the elderly, orphaned children, women-headed households, those suffering with HIV/AIDS.</li><li>• There will be some political issues surrounding the relief and recovery effort, with increased demonstrations, clashes, and some violence, especially in cities; however, the security situation could remain stable, with MINUSTAH together with local police forces able to maintain law and order.</li><li>• Displaced populations who are able to return home will face significant humanitarian and recovery challenges at the household and community level.</li><li>• Protracted displacement is likely for many of the displaced given the sheer scale of the destruction to housing, and issues relating to land and property rights</li><li>• Some infrastructure damage is reparable within a reasonable time; however, the scale of the damage, in particular to key infrastructure such as roads, hospitals, and water treatment and distribution, will hamper relief and recovery in the medium term.</li><li>• Increased risk of resurgence of communicable diseases due to interruption of health services, water and sanitation.</li><li>• Intensification of environmental degradation, particularly in and around affected urban areas.</li><li>• Agencies' planned programmatic resources are re-channelled to the earthquake response from already overstretched budgets and programmes.</li><li>• Increased human rights violations and protection concerns; the threat to women and children in particular of sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking is likely to increase as the impact of the loss of homes, livelihoods and income depletion begins to affect families. Accordingly, separated women and children will require particular care and attention from the relief effort.</li><li>• The ability of the affected population to cope with the hurricane season later in the year will be severely weakened, requiring further and sustained humanitarian involvement.</li><li>• A sizeable number of people cross the border to the Dominican Republic in search of assistance.</li></ul>
<p><b>Humanitarian Implications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Life-threatening deprivation and severely reduced coping strategies for the most vulnerable and poorest segments of the affected population.</li><li>• An increase in food insecurity, resulting from crop failure, loss of income, increased dependence on loans.</li><li>• An increase in maternal mortality and morbidity, due to reduced health services, unsafe home delivery, unplanned pregnancies.</li><li>• Disruption to ongoing health prevention and education campaigns (measles, malaria, typhoid, HIV/AIDS, etc).</li><li>• Increase in disease due to decreased water quality and nutrition, and lack of access to basic medicine.</li><li>• Increase in protection concerns, including sexual and domestic violence, human trafficking and exploitation.</li><li>• Durable solutions for the long-term displaced are challenging, requiring a participatory approach to determine the most appropriate solutions (local integration, settlement elsewhere in the country).</li><li>• A worsening of the situation later in the year due to the likely impact of the hurricane season.</li><li>• Need to assist the Government of the Dominican Republic in receiving and assisting people crossing the international border.</li></ul>



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### 3. RESPONSE PLANS

#### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Time-bound life-saving through search-and-rescue, trauma treatment and other critical interventions
- Continuing immediate scale-up of logistics to allow massive aid flow
- Continuing immediate relief for basic physical needs, protection, and mental well-being
- Medium-term solutions for a likely prolonged relief and recovery period
- Early recovery, to take advantage of opportunities to restore self-reliance and reduce aid dependence
- Synchronisation of humanitarian planning with that for recovery and reconstruction

A major aid effort will be required to respond. Needs are still being identified as access becomes possible to the affected population and as assessments are starting. Needs are being identified within the clusters, through a process including also INGOs and other partners. To the maximum extent possible, projects will aim to complement the activities and available resources of the Government.

Projects that have been included in this appeal meet the following criteria:

- The project meets immediate needs of the affected population, directly or indirectly; or
- The project directly preserves life, health or safety.

Across all clusters, efforts will be made to identify the most vulnerable groups and individuals in need of protection and assistance.

#### 3.1 AGRICULTURE

##### LEAD AGENCY: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

**Cluster partners:** Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Agriculture Cluster and food security partners (NGOs / UN agencies)

##### Sectoral Objectives

Preliminary information indicates that the immediate priority needs for the agriculture and food security response include:

- Ensuring capacities for effective and Agriculture Cluster coordination and leadership, assessment of agriculture-related food security humanitarian responses (\$500,000);
- Re-establishment of the livelihoods of approximately 1,000,000 urban and rural men, women and children living in and around the affected area by providing support to both field based and backyard garden food production and small-scale agricultural and livestock production inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer, seedlings, small animals, and other essential inputs for livestock (amount requested: \$14.5 million);
- Rehabilitation of basic rural infrastructure in the affected areas, i.e. rural roads, irrigation facilities, food storage, farm infrastructure, etc., for about 1,000,000 men, women and children. The physical rehabilitation of infrastructure will be accompanied by the re-establishment of commercial food chains (amount requested: \$8 million).

##### Strategy and proposed activities

The rapid restoration of food security of up to 1,000,000 of the most vulnerable earthquake-affected urban, peri-urban and rural men, women and children requires immediate support in a range of sectors. These include support to food production capacity in fields and backyards, and food supply and marketing chains through the provision of critical agricultural inputs and necessary technical support to small producers for bean, corn, pigeon pea, vegetable production and livestock production, and support to re-establish post-harvest storage capacity and other vital production infrastructure.

The assistance aims to maintain/rebuild food production capacity and, thus, the food security of affected populations through access to locally produced agricultural products, preventing serious undernutrition as well as the further loss of productive assets. With technical guidance from FAO, the first batch of integrated project inputs will be available to selected beneficiaries in time for the March 2009 planting season and/or when required and all within the next six months.

Successful implementation of agriculture-related activities will be based on strong operational partnerships between agriculture and food security partners and Government of Haiti, other international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and other national and international partners. FAO will be responsible for technical backstopping, procurement of inputs and other technical assistance and monitoring. The implementing partners will be responsible for beneficiary selection (in line with established international criteria and good practice), input distribution and direct follow-up of activities.

#### Expected Outcomes

- Food production capacity within the whole country restored.
- Immediate relief provided to contribute to the food security of the most vulnerable and worst-affected households through support to immediate agricultural production in time for the March 2010 planting season.
- Food availability maintained and beneficiaries' dietary diversity enhanced in the medium term through the production of vegetables and rearing of small animals.
- Capacity of rural areas to absorb displaced urban populations (IDPs) increased and overall resilience increased;

AGRICULTURE			\$
FAO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Building capacity for effective coordination and leadership of Agriculture Cluster responses and ensuring evidence-based community level needs assessments</b>	500,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure effective, coordinated and integrated humanitarian responses related to agriculture based on the needs and capacities of earthquake-affected households.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	50,000 directly-affected families and 50,000 rural families indirectly affected by market chain failures	
	<b>Partners</b>	Agriculture Cluster and food security partners (in particular, NGOs), Government of Haiti and other partners	
FAO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Rapid restoration of food production capacity of the worst-affected households</b>	10,000,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide urgent high-quality agricultural inputs and poultry and small ruminant livestock to worst-affected households, in particular, in time for the March 2010 planting season	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000 families	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Agriculture Cluster and food security partners, including national and international NGOs and farmers' associations	
FAO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency assistance to restore food production and ensure dietary diversification for urban and rural families through backyard gardens</b>	4,500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Ensure the availability of agricultural inputs and small animals for backyard garden production among affected families.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000 families	
	<b>Partners</b>	Agriculture Cluster and food security partners, including national and international NGOs	

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AGRICULTURE			\$
FAO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency assistance for the immediate restoration of critical production infrastructure</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Immediate restoration of critical production infrastructure, including on-farm irrigation, food storage and food processing facilities and small feeder roads to ensure agricultural production in 2010 and restoration of local agricultural markets, vital for food security	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000 families	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Agriculture Cluster and food security partners, including national and international NGOs and farmers' associations	

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### **3.2 CAMP COORDINATION/CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)**

#### **LEAD AGENCY: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION**

**Cluster partners:** Government of Haiti, NGOs (national and international), other cluster partners

#### **Sectoral Objectives**

Objective 1: Provide support to the displaced population living in makeshift camps or in the streets or parks who have no alternatives, by establishing a safe and secure environment until they can return home or to families.

Objective 2: IDPs hosted in settlements receive effective and well-coordinated humanitarian services to meet their protection and assistance needs.

#### **Strategy and proposed activities**

There is an urgent need to set up camp management mechanisms within Haiti to ensure those most vulnerable with no other options for accommodation are protected and assisted. This will include activities such as site identification of settlement areas, devising a settlement strategy, population tracking tool and identifying assistance and protection needs.

CCCM will support the efforts of the Government of Haiti and support national civil society. The CCCM cluster will continually assess the settlements (both formal and self-settled) to track population movements and provide assistance and meet protection needs. In coordination with other clusters the CCCM cluster advocate for service provision within these settlements aiming towards efficient and targeted delivery of assistance. As CCCM is a cross-cutting sector, close coordination with all other clusters including shelter, WASH, protection, food and health will be maintained at all phases of the response. Additionally, the population tracking will provide IDP figures for eventual recovery and return efforts.

CCCM actions will also include:

- safe and well-planned camp set-up
- camp management and, where appropriate, camp consolidation and closure
- systematic participatory assessments
- information-gathering on and analysis of humanitarian needs
- a well-coordinated camp response to the identified needs.

The CCCM cluster can help ensure that people are accounted for and help people return to their homes with as much dignity as possible. Identifying people's locations, their assistance needs and tracking movements will help the Government of Haiti and humanitarian partners to quickly identify priorities and know what locations to focus enabling them to better their intervention. In the longer term understanding people's intentions to return as well as what issues are hindering or preventing them from returning (house destroyed, house occupied, etc) will help resolve the displacement.

#### **Expected Outcomes**

- Those currently living in the streets and parks will have alternatives and those living in self-settled camps close to houses will be provided assistance and protection.
- International standards of protection and assistance for IDP camps/camp-like situations maintained.
- Delivery of humanitarian services in each camp and camp-like situation or site is well coordinated.
- Systematic participation of the IDP community in each camp or site based on community and rights-based approach, using participatory assessments with women, men, girls and boys of all backgrounds is achieved.
- An effective information management system to gather, analyse, and disseminate information at the inter- and intra-site/camp levels is established.

CCCM			\$
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency camp coordination for all camps / communal settlements hosting IDPs.</b>	250,000
	<b>Objective</b>	IDP population receives coordinated delivery of humanitarian services within every IDP camp/collective settlement based on a community and rights-based approach, which aims at the safe, organised and well-planned camp / site set-up, camp management and camp consolidation and, if feasible, camp closure. IOM coordinates the overall camp responses jointly with the Government of Haiti to ensure that humanitarian services are equitably delivered in all camps in accordance with international standards.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced populations including most vulnerable groups.	
	<b>Partners</b>	The Government of Haiti, national NGO partners, protection and shelter clusters and other stakeholders.	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Camp management in temporary settlements and self settled camps</b>	600,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Facilitate and coordinate the effective provision of humanitarian services to IDPs in settlements, identifying gaps and avoiding duplication in accordance with relevant international standards and guidelines. Assist the Government to identify and respond to camp maintenance and upgrade needs of settlements, including Camp Management of new sites to a maximum total of 10 settlements; build capacity of the government and local camp coordinators and camp residents in accordance with international standards.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced populations, government officials	
	<b>Partners</b>	National NGO partners, IDPs, Government of Haiti	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Registration Process</b>	200,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To provide requisite information and support to ensure a complete registration process is established within the camps as well as other areas as required.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced populations, Government of Haiti	
	<b>Partners</b>	CCCM cluster partners, Government of Haiti	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Displacement Tracking and Mapping</b>	250,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To ensure that adequate knowledge and analysis occurs regarding the status of populations residing with collective centres, spontaneous settlements, and planned camps. Data collected will include location, population, access and adequacy of services, and other key indicators identified by the CCCM cluster in accordance with international standards	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced populations, Government of Haiti, other clusters,	
	<b>Partners</b>	Cluster partners, IASC members and GoH	



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### **3.3 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

#### **LEAD AGENCY: OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)**

**Cluster partners:** Humanitarian Country Team

#### **Sectoral Objectives**

Scaling up the humanitarian response to Haiti requires additional support to the Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC in the form of short-term humanitarian coordination staff specifically dedicated to the implementation of the Flash Appeal, information management, and support to the IASC in enabling activities of the international humanitarian community in close coordination with the Government. This additional assistance will support the interlinking of coordination, information, civil-military coordination and advocacy services to facilitate timely, efficient, effective, and safe delivery of assistance.

It will also support the review and adjustment of current inter-agency and cluster coordination mechanisms to strengthen consultation, transparency, and accountability in line with the humanitarian reform agenda, including through the strengthening of clusters, principles of partnership.

The IASC Inter-agency Real-Time Evaluation (IA RTE) Interest Group will evaluate the humanitarian response during the early implementation stages and almost simultaneously feed back findings for immediate use by the broader humanitarian community at the field level. The IA RTE will identify strengths and weaknesses of the operation which facilitate or hinder the inter-agency process, outputs and outcomes. The IA RTE will seek to unlock inter-agency coordination problems or operational bottlenecks and provide real-time learning to the field, through a mixture of independent, external examination and internal participatory self-assessment.

#### **Strategy and Objectives**

- Ensure inclusive, accountable planning, information, to support coordination structures and facilitate an efficient and effective response to humanitarian and early recovery needs.
- Strengthen needs assessment
- Ensure smooth coordination with MINUSTAH
- Carry out civil military coordination functions
- Ensure and refine strategic joint planning and advocacy to promote principled humanitarian action and early recovery.
- Ensure collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of information related to needs, responses, and gaps in partnership with government and cluster leads and other partners.
- Support to information management at the cluster-level including standards, baseline datasets, maps, and technical support through a network of information management focal points within the government and IASC.
- Provide cross-cluster analysis and the active communication of information and humanitarian analysis with thorough regular reporting, briefings, maps and information products targeted at decision makers.
- Ensure improved availability and quality of information on the humanitarian situation (assessments, reports, 3W, etc.) through the development of cross-cluster information systems.
- Mobilise resources through advocacy, donor relations on the Emergency Trust fund
- Strengthening of relationship with NGOs, civil society, with government counterparts and as situation evolves to promote national ownerships.
- IRIN will provide rolling multimedia coverage of developments focusing on needs, new developments and the national and international response to support advocacy and resource mobilisation for the humanitarian community.

#### **Activities**

- Coordination of international and local response, including project implementation, in close cooperation with the Government, the DSRSG/RC/HC, and IASC agencies and MINUSTASH.
- Development, monitoring of implementation and revision of the Flash Appeal, based on developments on the ground.
- Support for current inter-agency and sector coordination mechanisms and strengthening of the cluster approach.
- Facilitation of inter-cluster coordination and resource mobilisation

#### **Expected Impact**

- Inclusive humanitarian coordination mechanism is maintained and further strengthened.

- Cluster system including inter-cluster coordination is strengthened and response capacity enhanced for current and future disaster response.
- Strategic response plans in the Flash Appeal are agreed, implemented and monitored.
- Information products developed, maintained, and disseminated.
- Reporting products disseminated on a regular basis.
- Rapid inter-cluster assessment formats standardized.
- Strengthened partnership between partners.
- Humanitarian support is based on accurate up-to-date data and responds better to real needs.

COORDINATION			\$
OCHA	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Haiti</b>	6,677,579
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate the international humanitarian relief response with the national response structures by reinforcing international coordination mechanisms and structures at the national and local levels. OCHA will <i>inter alia</i> deploy UNDAC and OCHA surge teams, Civil-Military Coordinators, and support effective inter-Cluster coordination.</li> <li>• To support the Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator and the entire humanitarian community in strategic planning, programming, and decision-making by enhancing information sharing, analysis, prioritisation, real-time evaluation (RTE), and learning among international and national actors and structures. Appropriate backstopping support from OCHA headquarters will be provided.</li> <li>• To provide access to critical data and information to the entire humanitarian community and the general public including situation reports, maps, IRIN reporting, and 3W with a view to facilitate needs assessment and risks analysis.</li> <li>• To advocate principled humanitarian action.</li> <li>• To enhance the local response capacities and advise the management of the Emergency Relief Response Fund.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	International and national humanitarian stakeholders, including international search and rescue teams, international organizations, NGOs.	
	<b>Partners</b>	All international and national humanitarian organizations (UN and NGOs).	
OCHA	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Relief Response Fund (ERRF) Haiti</b>	No target
	<b>Objective</b>	The ERRF is managed by OCHA, on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in country. The ERRF is an un-earmarked pooled funding mechanism, designed to provide rapid and flexible funding to humanitarian emergencies. The ERRF primarily addresses immediate needs during the first phase of an emergency and before mainstream responses start. The HC/OCHA will be responsible for working with the larger humanitarian community on the ground to direct the funding appropriately. ERRF donors are therefore encouraged to also support the OCHA country office in Haiti.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected population.	
	<b>Partners</b>	All international and national humanitarian organizations (UN and NGOs).	

## SECURITY

The earthquake has severely hampered the capacity of national authorities to provide for law and order. The general security situation and its implication for UN staff will place great pressure on the existing security element of MINUSTAH who are required to maintain their focus on the mission requirements.

In the aftermath of the earthquake there will be a significant increase in the numbers of humanitarian and other NGOs, many partnered with the UN, as well as UN armed forces and peacekeepers (AFPs) all of whom are responding to the needs of the population. The need to provide security advice, support and training in collaboration with the existing MINUSTAH/DSS security organization will exceed the capacity of this unit and therefore reinforcement focusing on NGOs and AFPs will be essential.

It is anticipated that staff remaining as well as new arrivals will have to deal with very difficult and stressful situations. The need has been identified to provide psych-social support including stress counselling services. This is not a one time service and a capacity to provide continuing service is envisaged.

International staff who are rotating into Haiti to replace those leaving or needing replacement for other reasons and new staff arriving as part of a surge of NGOs and UN AFPs must receive training on arrival. A range of situations may face staff and they must be prepared to deal with them. The SSAFE program should be a mandatory requirement for arriving staff.

The Dominican Republic has been established as a safe haven and will on a continuing basis be a hub for many staff leaving Haiti and may in fact be used as a pre-deployment/training and rest area. Security support to the DO is required due to the increased demand on their security resources.

STAFF SECURITY			\$
UNDSS	Project Title	Reinforcement of MINUSTAH/DSS security structure to support EQ and recovery operations	1,920,000
	Objective	To ensure the safety and security of UN and humanitarian personnel and operations responding to the EQ crisis in Haiti	
	Beneficiaries	Hundreds of UN and humanitarian workers delivering life-saving programs to needy Haitians	
	Partners	MINUSTAH, NGO and AFP Security elements	
UNDSS	Project title	Provide psycho-social support, stress counselling	1,120,000
	Objective	To ensure the well being of staff and their continuing capability to perform in difficult work conditions	
	Beneficiaries	All UN and NGO staff	
	Partners	Medical and health services	
UNDSS	Project title	Staff training	500,000
	Objective	To ensure all newly arrived staff are prepared to deal with security situations	
	Beneficiaries	All NGO, AFP and MINUSTAH civilian staff	
	Partners	MINUSTAH/DSS training section	
UNDSS	Project title	Reinforce the DO in the safe haven DR	270,000
	Objective	To ensure security support to staff from Haiti while in DR	
	Beneficiaries	All NGO, AFP and MINUSTAH civilian staff	
	Partners	DO in DR	
TOTAL			3,810,000

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### 3.4 EARLY RECOVERY

#### LEAD AGENCY: UNDP

**Cluster partners:** Civil Protection Directorate, *Ministère de la Coopération et de la Planification Externe* (MPCE), Metropolitan Service for Solid Waste Collection (SMCRS); Metropolitan Agency of AMPAP; Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (MTPTC), ILO, UN-Habitat, WFP, Associations, NGOs, community-based organisations, *Fondation Architectes de l' Urgence* (Emergency Architects Foundation).

#### Sectoral Objectives

The main objective is to support time-critical assistance to spontaneous recovery assistance by affected communities to rebuild lives, livelihoods and rehabilitate essential social infrastructure, through labour intensive activities. In the context of this Flash Appeal the primary focus is immediate urban livelihoods support.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

Early recovery that begins during the timeframe of emergency intervention and injecting cash into the economy of the most vulnerable families is an effective and indispensable component of a response to a crisis. Early recovery helps to stabilize the situation, prevent further deterioration of local capacity, and foreshorten the need for humanitarian assistance. In close coordination with UN and NGO partners, a preliminary inter-agency early recovery needs assessment will be undertaken, taking into account other needs assessments by national and international humanitarian actors. The data from this needs assessment will lead to the development of a full Early Recovery Framework, to be completed within four to six weeks after the launch of the Flash Appeal. This will be followed by the development of specific early recovery and rehabilitation programme activities.

Estimates based on available data are being used to inform a range of immediate, quick-impact early recovery actions. These activities address time-critical needs, while at the same time being foundational in nature and providing the basis for the sustainable recovery of affected populations.

- Rubble and debris removal and rehabilitating minor infrastructure through cash-for-work programmes (e.g. street cleaning and repairs, small scale basic infrastructure, critical social facilities, public lighting)
- Support to national authorities and to the Humanitarian Country Team for the coordination of early recovery
- Collection of data on early recovery needs through rapid inter-agency assessments and geo-spatial information
- Development of Early Recovery Frameworks and Action Plans

Programme activities will be implemented after consultation focusing on the immediate needs of affected households and most vulnerable groups. The use of local labour will contribute towards local ownership and sustainability of recovery efforts in the affected population. These activities will also contribute to support population displaced in emergency shelters, thus improving protection-related issues. Labour-intensive activities in the form of cash and cash and food for work will contribute further to reduce social tension in affected communities and will lay the groundwork for sound and timely recovery and reconstruction activities (e.g. critical assessments in coordination with national authorities).

To implement these activities, the Early Recovery community in Haiti will draw on experience and capacities and partnerships with NGOs built after the 2008 hurricanes, e.g. through the Early Recovery of Livelihoods and Disaster Risk Reduction programme. UNDP, ILO and IOM have worked with other organizations and the Haitian government to produce an accepted grid of wages for days worked as well as food rations received. This will limit competition between organizations for labourers as well as ensuring equity between regions and projects.

The Early Recovery Cluster priorities fully integrate critical environmental considerations, and support interventions underlined by UNEP in Section 3.14. Effective coordination among the UN agencies, NGOs and other clusters/sectors will be an integral element of the recovery programme, as well as programme monitoring and information dissemination.

## Expected Outcomes

- Access for mobility and delivery of urgently needed assistance, access to basic services, and jump-starting the local economy
- Set-up of Emergency Operations Centre supported for aid coordination at national level and close coordination with other relevant ministries and other key national partners (Ministries of Public Works, Health, Environment, Interior and local authorities (Civil Protection Directorate), Prime minister office)
- Early recovery needs assessment undertaken and results documented and shared with humanitarian and development partners
- Early recovery framework and plans for identified priority sectors/clusters developed at national and local levels
- Effective coordination of early recovery interventions in partnership with the government among UN agencies and NGOs.
- 220,000 temporary employments created – ensuring gender balance – benefiting approximately 1,050,000 people..

EARLY RECOVERY			\$
UNDP	Project Title	<b>Support to early recovery strategic planning and coordination</b>	1,000,000
	Objective	Assess early recovery needs and coordinate appropriate response	
	Beneficiaries	2,000,000	
	Partners	Humanitarian country team, government agencies, civil society	
UNOSAT– United Nations Institute for Training And Research Operational Satellite Applications Programme	Project Title	<b>Geospatial information support for early recovery</b>	58,850
	Objective	In addition to geospatial information support already provided by UNOSAT to operators in the field, various clusters, especially early recovery cluster and shelter cluster, requested technical support from UNOSAT for provision of damage assessment using satellite derived geospatial information and thematic maps.	
	Beneficiaries	Humanitarian community in general (including NGOs, UN agencies) as well as the national and local authorities involved	
	Partners	UNDP, UN-Habitat, US State Department, French space agency (CNES)	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Project Title	<b>Rubble removal for streets, houses and public utilities through cash-for-work in Port-au-Prince affected communities</b>	34,600,000
	Objective	Emergency employment creation; access	
	Beneficiaries	Direct 200,000 (Indirect 950,000)	
	Partners	MPCE, ILO, WFP, Associations, NGOs, Community-based organisations	
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Project Title	<b>Organization of labour-intensive emergency public works in support to humanitarian operations</b>	2,380,000
	Objective	Emergency job creation, quick income relief of affected households and skills development for shelter repairing through labour-intensive public works in support to humanitarian relief operations	
	Beneficiaries	Direct 20,000 (Indirect 100,000)	
	Partners	MPCE, UNDP	



EARLY RECOVERY			\$
UN-HABITAT	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency solid waste collection systems in affected urban areas</b>	2,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To improve the health and environmental conditions of urban dwellers in Port-au-Prince through the establishment of emergency solid waste collection and disposal services, reviving economic activity through cash transfer programming, creating citizens awareness and willingness to contribute towards the sustainable provision of these services.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Urban Population in Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (AMPAP)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Metropolitan Service for Solid Waste Collection (SMCRS); Metropolitan Agency of AMPAP; Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (MTPTC)	
UN-HABITAT	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Shelter technical support to Government and Municipal Recovery Coordinators</b>	180,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Provide the central and municipal governments with appropriate technical capacity to estimate, coordinate, respond and monitor shelter needs and gaps in the affected areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected populations, national and municipal authorities,	
	<b>Partners</b>	<i>Fondation Architectes de l' Urgence</i> (Emergency Architects Foundation)	
UNEP	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Disaster Waste Management</b>	400,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Directly preserving life, health and safety	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All disaster-affected population (essential common services)	
	<b>Partners</b>	WFP, ILO, UNDP, FAO, Shelter, WASH, and Early Recovery clusters , Government	
UNEP	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	300,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Reduce risks of secondary impacts from the earthquake, such as landslides, water-floods, release of hazardous chemicals from industrial facilities and ports	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All disaster-affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government, Early Recovery cluster (lead by UNDP)	
UNEP	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (Environment sector)</b>	200,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Identify and assess the short-medium and long-term needs of the environmental sector to ensure a sustainable recovery and reconstruction process	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All disaster-affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	Early Recovery cluster (lead by UNDP)-EC-WB	
UNEP	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Sustainability of Recovery Programmes</b>	100,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Provide rapid environmental sustainability review of humanitarian and early recovery efforts to avoid unintended short and long term consequences of relief efforts.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All disaster-affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	All aid actors, Government	

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## 3.5 EDUCATION

### LEAD AGENCIES: UNICEF and Save the Children

**Cluster partners:** potential partners within the education sector are as follows: UNESCO, Plan, Ministry of Education, CDEMA, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, *Centre d'Apprentissage et de Formation pour la Transformation* (CATF), World Bank, IDB, *Groupe de Travail sur l'Education Fondamentale* (GTEF); and bilateral donors and agencies

### Sectoral Objectives

Most affected learners return to school and successfully complete the current school term. Technical and material assistance is provided to schools to restore a normal school environment. Most affected young children have access to safe spaces where quality play materials and early learning activities are available. Technical and material assistance is provided to build back the preschool environment. Psycho-social support is provided to young children and caregivers as necessary

### Strategy and proposed activities

- Rapid assessment of needs in worst-affected areas.
- Target the most-affected children and youth from poor and vulnerable families.
- Psycho-social support primary focus with psychological intervention provided as needed.
- Provision of essential early childhood development (ECD) services and necessary materials to fulfil the immediate and longer-term needs of young children and re-establish the preschool environment.
- Provide necessary support (material, psycho-social, technical) to young children's primary caregivers through community-based initiatives.
- Provide cash transfers to schools to coordinate support for school emergency needs and rehabilitation, as well as to provide support to affected students to meet direct and indirect costs of schooling.
- Application of standards, tools and guidance materials already circulated by the Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies (INEE).
- Community participation.
- Multi-sectoral approaches, including health, WASH, mental health and psycho-social support.
- Establish close coordination with the Ministry of Education, the State Board for the protection of citizens, Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) and local partners.
- Strong coordination to establish partnerships with agencies and NGOs to implement activities, including an integrated ECD Task Force lead through the Education Sector to respond to the immediate and longer-term needs of young children.
- Field presence and monitoring jointly with implementing partners and communities.
- Information-sharing and communication.

### Expected Outcomes

- Temporary schools established
- Schools and education facilities that can be re-opened rehabilitated with community-based input (including water and sanitation, cleaning, basic repair)
- Teachers rapidly trained in psycho-social support, SGBV, and disaster risk reduction
- Schools refurbished (student and school kits, school furniture and textbooks)
- Specific education support programme opened to facilitate enrolment of children and youth of most-affected families (comprising identifying and placing qualified teachers or individuals who could be trained as temporary/emergency teachers, school fees, uniforms, textbooks, shoes, etc.)
- ECD services and necessary ECD materials provided to fulfil the immediate and longer-term needs of young children

EDUCATION			\$
Save the Children and UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Education Sector Coordination and needs assessment</b>	250,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Joint needs assessment and harmonized response in the education sector that complements and supports national efforts	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1.5 million below the age of 18	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN agencies and NGOs working in the education sector	
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Back-to-School project for earthquake-affected children and youth</b>	15,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<p>Ensure primary school and preschool children in severely affected areas are able to return to school and continue their learning in safe and protective environments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establish non-formal education for out-of-school children and youth</li> </ul> <p>Through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provision of school tents, temporary learning and ECD spaces, and materials for emergency school rehabilitation, including WASH</li> <li>provision of essential play/ECD, learning and recreational materials/packages;</li> <li>psycho-social support for students and teachers, caregivers</li> <li>life-skills including hygiene promotion, safety, health</li> <li>community involvement</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300,000 young children, primary school-aged children and youth	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN Agencies and NGOs	
Save the Children	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Temporary schooling in safe, protective environment, for 80,000 earthquake-affected children</b>	700,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<p>80,000 children access schooling in a safe, protective learning environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of 200 temporary school structures</li> <li>Emergency rehabilitation of 200 damaged schools, including the provision of emergency school equipments (blackboards etc)</li> <li>Provision of emergency materials, including emergency teaching kits, children's kits and recreational kits.</li> <li>Emergency training for teachers and carers in relevant emergency themes, including urgent health and hygiene issues psycho-social support, and urgent issues of child protection</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	80,000 children in 400 schools	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN Agencies and NGOs	
Save the Children	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Child-friendly Spaces for Young Children</b>	1,200,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide young children and their families with a place to go and participate in activities that help them recover and reconstruct their lives</li> <li>Alleviate child care responsibilities of older children and enable them to return to school by providing their younger siblings with a daily routine</li> <li>Protect particularly vulnerable groups of children by identifying risk factors and mitigating those risks.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 2,000 Young Girls: 1,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN Agencies and NGOs	

EDUCATION			\$
Save the Children	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Psycho-social Support to Primary School Children through Teacher Training with Primary School Teachers</b>	1,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide psycho-social support to teachers who are affected by the emergency</li> <li>• Train teachers to provide psycho-social support to basic education students and provide them with a quality environment and aid their recovery from the distress and trauma of the emergency</li> <li>• Train teachers on the child-to-child methodology so that children are empowered to take active roles in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of their own lives, schools and communities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 200,000 basic education students Girls: 100,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN Agencies and NGOs	
PLAN	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Education support to Pre-school and Primary School Children</b>	2,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<p>Using schools as a focal point, provide multi-sectoral support to meet the basic needs of young children during the aftermath of the earthquake, primarily in the most-affected areas of Port-au-Prince and Jacmel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing safety and making temporary repairs to schools.</li> <li>• Helping school management committees and students to get involved in decisions on safe reconstruction</li> <li>• Provision of temporary school structures (including tents)</li> <li>• Provision of teaching and learning materials</li> <li>• Training of para-teachers</li> <li>• Creation of child support groups</li> <li>• Support life skills development for young children and their families</li> <li>• Health and hygiene promotion including awareness-raising with children, school staff, parents and communities.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200,000 primary and pre-school children. 50% will be girls	
	<b>Partners</b>	With 36 years of experience in-country, Plan will implement the project with 140 Haitian staff together with local NGOS and the Ministry of Education	
UNESCO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Reactivation of emergency schooling</b>	1,300,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide emergency repairs and support to secondary and higher education in order to ensure the immediate resumption and continuity of education</li> <li>• To perform an emergency assessment of the damage to secondary and higher education facilities, and identify emergency needs</li> <li>• To elaborate a master plan for the speedy resumption of secondary and higher education</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 110,000 Secondary and Higher Education students Girls: 50,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN Agencies and NGOs	

UNESCO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Support to National Education Authorities</b>	800,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide basic equipment, repairs, and/or temporary work spaces to offices and facilities of the Ministry of Education and relevant education authorities</li> <li>To provide education authorities at national and district level with basic training in education sector emergency response planning and management, in support of the rapid reactivation and continued provision of education sector services</li> <li>To ensure the meditate reactivation of schooling and provision of quality emergency education through promotion of the INEE Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Education authorities at central, regional and local levels. Indirectly benefits the entire education system in the affected areas.	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN Agencies and NGOs	
UNESCO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Psycho-social Support to Secondary and Higher Education through Teacher Training</b>	800,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide psycho-social support to secondary and higher education students through the fostering of supportive learning environments and the promotion of learner-centred pedagogy</li> <li>Training of teachers and educational support staff to understand how learners are affected by the disasters; to use learner-centred pedagogies and methods of behaviour management; and to make referrals for those who are severely traumatized</li> <li>To train teachers and education personnel in disaster awareness and its use as a tool for psycho-social support</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 110,000 Secondary and Higher Education students Girls: 50,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Education, UN Agencies and NGOs	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>23,050,000</b>



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### 3.6 EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

#### LEAD AGENCY: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

**Cluster partners:** Civil Protection Department, Ministry of Social Affairs, IFRC, Concern Worldwide, CRS, Save the Children, OXFAM, ACTED, CARE, UN-HABITAT and others

#### Sectoral Objectives

The overall objective of this cluster is to restore basic living condition and for those families affected and displaced as result of the earthquake through repair/cleaning of temporary shelters and damaged private houses, and the provision of additional household and shelter NFIs. The cluster also seeks to support host families, and assist those who have lost all access to property with temporary shelter options, away from collective centres, a majority of schools and churches, which need to be brought back to their normal functions. The cluster will be mindful of the special needs for separate, secure space and privacy for separated and unaccompanied children and young women.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

The cluster members will work together to help acquire a better understanding of the needs and capacities. This will enable them to make a detailed plan on who will be supporting where and in which of the objectives. A common strategy for the cluster will be developed. In the meantime, the guiding principles of the cluster actions will be as follows:

- Immediate support to displaced families (objective 1) will be initially prioritized. This support will be given in accordance to Sphere standards.
- Families that can return to their original houses will be encouraged and supported to do so if it is safe and possible. Families that cannot return will be encouraged and supported to stay with host families. Families that cannot return to their houses and cannot stay with host families will be supported in the temporary shelters (camps, collective centres and spontaneous settlements).
- The support to families will maximize the use of local materials and skills, will promote self-resilience and communal coping strategies, and will be done so as to kick-start recovery as soon as possible.
- The cluster partners will ensure proper coordination with other clusters, and should the CCCM cluster be not activated, the Cluster will coordinate protection and assistance needs to ensure they are covered and coordination is in place among all the settlements to ensure adequate assistance and avoid duplications. IOM, as global cluster lead on CCCM for natural disasters, will lead the coordination process. Coordination with other sectors providing support within the emergency settlements and those that are self-settled will provide a more efficient and targeted delivery of assistance and enhance the protection of those living in temporary accommodation. The identification of vulnerable groups will also enhance the appropriate assistance and protection rises are properly targeted. This coordination has direct implications for information management (including enumeration), relief distribution and coordination, and protection. In this regard, interventions to strengthen the management of the settlements (camp management mechanisms) are needed to ensure full use and applicability of the direct life-saving interventions.
- Recovery issues will be incorporated in the plans of the cluster since day one.
- To ensure targeted assistance, cluster members will coordinate all shelter activities to avoid duplication and ensure maximum coverage of humanitarian interventions.

The strategy and activities proposed here are to be implemented by 30 June 2010, and are being coordinated by the Ministry of Interior which acts as the Government of Haiti's focal point in the management of temporary shelter assistance, in close coordination with civil protection authorities. Efforts are necessary with respect to assistance with return and basic repair to settlements, management of tent sites, and support with relocation of the displaced to safe areas where durable solutions may be identified.

Particular activities proposed include:

- Ongoing cleaning and repair of temporary shelters with emphasis on infrastructure in areas most affected by the earthquake (50 to 70 structures used as temporary shelters affected), including sanitation and basic repair works.
- Improvement of conditions at tent settlements hosting vulnerable families having left collective centres and unable to return home (an estimated 200,000 families comprising approximately 1 million people).

- Ongoing distribution of household NFIs to affected families. These include kitchen and hygiene kits, water containers, blankets and sleeping mats.
- Distribution of shelter kits comprised of tools and basic building/cleaning materials to displaced families returning to their damaged houses from temporary shelters and host families.
- Provision of alternative mid-term shelter support for families who cannot return due to total damage sustained to their homes, including the identification, in partnership with authorities, of suitable sites, design of shelter plan, and assistance with establishment of temporary shelters

#### Expected Outcomes

- Displaced families able to return to damaged houses are supported with cleaning and basic repair works to their homes.
- Temporary shelter infrastructures used by the displaced are rehabilitated, allowing improved living conditions for those still accommodated at those sites, and rapid return to normal use once vacated.
- Those among the displaced who cannot return benefit from alternative transitional shelter.
- Affected families are supported through the ongoing distribution of household and other basic non-food items.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS			\$
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Needs Assessment</b>	150,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Identify the most urgent life-saving needs of the earthquake-affected population	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	First phase up to 1 million people (200,000 family)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Direction de la Protection Civile, MINUSTAH	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Distribution of NFIs and Tents</b>	12,000,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Immediate provision of tents and NFIs	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected populations, homeless people, civil society partners, unskilled and skilled labour.	
	<b>Partners</b>	Direction de la Protection Civile, MINUSTAH	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of Self-Help Repairs and Protection Support</b>	2,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Provision of shelter kits comprising tools, cleaning and basic repair materials	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	10,000 affected families	
	<b>Partners</b>	Concern Worldwide, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CRS, CARE, Save the Children, Civil Protection Department, Ministry of Social Affairs	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Immediate Improvement to temporary shelter conditions</b>	900,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Clean-up and basic rehabilitation of temporary shelter infrastructure.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100 temporary shelter structures	
	<b>Partners</b>	Oxfam, CARE, Ananda Marge Universal Relief Team (AMURT)	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Procurement, Transport, and Distribution of Essential NFIs</b>	750,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Ongoing distribution of mosquito nets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits and other household NFIs	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced populations and host families	
	<b>Partners</b>	Médecins du Monde (MDM), Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF), Oxfam, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Groupe d'appui aux Rapatriés et Réfugiés (GARR), Samaritan's Purse (SP), DPC, WHO	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Alternative shelter support for the displaced</b>	1,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Structural works, setting up and management support of temporary shelters at alternative sites chosen in partnership with authorities	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	An estimated 50,000 families	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, WFP, Oxfam, MDM, MSF, ACF, WHO, ACTED, Ministry of Interior, MoSA, DPC, local authorities	

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS			\$
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Settlement Support</b>	500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Operational support and revision of procedures in relation to those living in temporary shelters including those that are self settled, to ensure the most vulnerable of the population are protected and assisted.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	National authorities	
	<b>Partners</b>	CARE, MDM, Oxfam, Haitian National Red Cross Society, Direction de la Protection Civile, MoSA	
IOM	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Cash-for-work: Facilitating Return and Restoring Livelihoods through Rubble Removal</b>	8,000,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Due to the earthquake, homes and buildings have been totally damaged beyond repair. This project will aim at facilitating the swift clearance and removal of rubble in order to facilitate reconstruction, the return and reintegration of displaced people and the resumption of economic and social activity. This project will also play a valuable role in the restoration of livelihoods, as it will be carried out under a 'cash-for-work' program. The Rubble Removal would also serve as a mean to provide raw materials (scrap materials) identified during the removal process. IOM's expertise in such activities most recently include: Lebanon, Pakistan, Indonesia, as well as several other countries.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 5,000 families suffering due to damage inflicted on their property [apartments, houses, offices, public offices, etc.] during the earthquake. The project will work in the most damaged area, but coordination with other agencies will also highlight the priority areas where IDPs would want to return to.	
	<b>Partners</b>	CARE, MDM, Oxfam, <i>Direction de la Protection Civile</i> , MoSA	
UN-HABITAT	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter Provision Through Reoccupation of Safe Buildings</b>	1,500,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Rapid structural damage estimate of buildings, analysis and comparison of satellite imagery, production of synthesis maps, training of local technicians, secure perimeters and recommendations for repairs to enable the use of buildings for emergency and immediate reoccupation	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected population, people occupying damaged buildings	
	<b>Partners</b>	Fondation Architectes de l'Urgence /Emergency Architects Foundation, UNOSAT, OCHA Government and Municipalities (Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Petionville and Jamel)	

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS			\$
UN-HABITAT	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Community and Shelter Resource Centres</b>	2,800,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<p>Establish shelter support to affected populations through 10 community-based shelter resource centres that will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance for earthquake resistant shelter construction techniques</li> <li>• Use of salvaged materials</li> <li>• Skill trainings / TOT for self-builders and partners on construction/ repairs/retrofitting</li> <li>• Demonstration buildings</li> <li>• NFI distribution</li> <li>• Public information/dissemination,</li> <li>• Grievance redress mechanisms</li> <li>• Convening stakeholders</li> <li>• Monitoring of housing and other NFI inputs to communities for accountability of resources use</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected populations, homeless people, civil society partners, unskilled and skilled labour.	
	<b>Partners</b>	Fondation Architectes de l'Urgence /Emergency Architects Foundation, Government and Municipalities (Port-au-Prince, Carrefour and Petionville), NGOs, shelter cluster members	
UN-HABITAT	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Support for Emergency Shelter from Salvaged Building Materials</b>	4,800,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To facilitate the construction of emergency shelters from salvaged building materials. UN-HABITAT will provide technical assistance, training and monitoring for the use of salvaged materials in shelter provision. IOM will carry out rubble removal, provision of basic tool kits and basic construction materials for the affected population; this will allow people to be able to clear up the damage themselves and protect/reinforce/insulate their dwellings thereby building back better.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected populations, homeless people	
	<b>Partners</b>	IOM, <i>Fondation Architectes de l'Urgence</i> /Emergency Architects Foundation	
UN-HABITAT	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Technical assistance and monitoring support to the Emergency Shelter response</b>	150,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To provide technical assistance, training and monitoring for more coordinated and timely shelter responses.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	Shelter cluster lead and members, Government, and Municipalities (Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Petionville and Jacmel)	
UNIFEM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Strengthening the response capacity of shelters providing services to victims of gender-based violence and their families</b>	700,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<p>a. Assessment of and capacity support to established shelters that provide services to victims of gender-based violence and their families.</p> <p>b. Extension of shelter support to communities most affected</p> <p>Components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Infrastructural assessment, repair, emergency shelter expansion where necessary</li> <li>2) Resource support to shelters to provide humanitarian response ( emergency</li> </ol>	

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS			\$
		supplies, beds, counselling services) 3) Training in temporary shelter/safe space management in selected communities in Port-au-Prince and Jacmel 4) Improved management of temporary shelters to increase protection and assistance to the displaced population 5) Technical expertise in support of shelter management for 6 months c. Emergency community-based violence prevention systems developed and implemented	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Women, children, shelter providers	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Women's Rights and Condition, National Concertation against Gender-based Violence, women's organisations and shelter providers (SOFA, KayFamn, Fanm Deside), shelter cluster, UN agencies, CBOs	
<b>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency shelter, basic needs and food distribution assistance through camp management or direct distribution</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Improve survival conditions for the most vulnerable populations affected 12 <sup>th</sup> January Earthquake in Haiti	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	15,000 people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local NGOs, associations, and community-based organisations; local authorities	



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### 3.7 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### LEAD AGENCY: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Cluster partners: OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, *Télécoms Sans Frontières* (TSF), World Vision, Ericsson Response, WHO, FAO, NetHope, UN Department of Field Support (DFS).

#### Sectoral Objectives

- Provide emergency telecommunications and data-communication networks and services; and,
- Train staff in efficient and appropriate use of telecommunications equipment and services

#### Strategy and proposed activities

The Emergency Telecommunication Cluster will establish robust and reliable interagency emergency telecommunications system and communications centre (COMCEN) in the common humanitarian operational areas. The centre will allow humanitarian workers to better coordinate assessments, rescue and relief operations in all the affected areas. The aim is to:

- Improve the capability of the Humanitarian community to respond and operate in the affected area.
- Ensure availability of IT and telecommunications infrastructure and services covering both data and operational voice communications (satellite connectivity and radio networks).
- Ensure effective telecommunications within humanitarian community while avoiding duplication of systems and maximizing the use of local telecommunications resources.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS			\$
WFP	<b>Project Title</b>	Common Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure and support and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster support to the humanitarian community's response to the Haiti earthquakes.	782,460
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate the humanitarian response by ensuring the availability and support of ICT facilities in common inter-agency offices serving humanitarian organizations.</li><li>• Ensure availability of telecommunications infrastructure and services covering both data and operational voice communications (satellite connectivity and radio networks).</li><li>• Ensure effective telecommunications within humanitarian community while avoiding duplication of systems and maximizing the use of local telecommunications resources.</li></ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Clusters and Humanitarian agencies	
	<b>Partners</b>	Humanitarian community	

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### 3.8 FOOD AID

**LEAD AGENCY:** World Food Programme

**Cluster partners:** ACF, Caritas Haiti, CRS, CARE, Government of Haiti, *Médecins Sans Frontières*, *Terre des Hommes*, World Vision, and Deutsche Welthungerhilfe

#### Sectoral Objectives

The cluster is aiming to meet the immediate food needs of the population through the provision of ready-to-eat foods, followed by the organization of community kitchens for the provision of wet feeding, followed by the provision of general food distribution for a further period up to six months.

- Save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels.
- Protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery.
- Reach vulnerable groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by the earthquake and related shocks.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

The immediate strategy for the first one-week period is for the provision of ready-to-eat foods. Following upon this, the cluster members will be setting up community cooking facilities to allow for the cooking of general food rations. Cluster members have been moving available stocks in-country of such ready-to-eat foods towards Port-au-Prince in the first 48 hours, and the transportation by air of additional stocks.

#### Expected Outcomes

Improved food consumption over the six-month period for targeted earthquake-affected households.

FOOD AID			\$
WFP	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Food Assistance to Earthquake-affected Populations in Haiti</b>	246,039,060
	<b>Objectives</b>	WFP will provide emergency food assistance to 2 million people whose food security is affected by the earthquake. WFP will support the ongoing relief response through the provision of ready-to-eat foods followed by basic food rations. Distribution will be coordinated with the relevant government authorities and carried out through agreements with partner organisations	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2 million earthquake-affected food-insecure people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Food distributions will be organized in coordination with the committees of the Direction of Civil Protection (DPC), local authorities, MINUSTAH, and international /local NGOs.	

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### 3.9 HEALTH

#### LEAD AGENCY: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

**Cluster partners:** PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, Save the Children, World Vision, International Medical Corps (IMC), Merlin, *Médecins du Monde* (MDM), International Rescue Committee (IRC)

#### Sectoral Objectives

The overall objective of the intervention is to save lives and prevent further deterioration of public health conditions in the affected areas

#### Strategy and proposed activities

Health Cluster partners will work with the national health authorities and health partners to ensure a coordinated response to the needs of the Haitian population. The proposed activities are the following:

- 1) Coordination of the health sector response and needs assessment, monitoring & evaluation
  - Coordination of international health assistance within the health cluster including international drug donations and reactivation of Haiti's central procurement agency for drugs and medical supplies (PROMESS)
  - Promote the establishment of an emergency cell within the Ministry of Health
  - Carry out rapid health assessments
  - Conduct health assessments on needs, damage, impact and gaps in the assistance including monitoring and evaluation
- 2) Outbreak control and environmental health
  - Re-establish the capacity of prevention and control of communicable diseases through the establishment of an emergency communicable disease surveillance system (Early Warning Alert and Response Network) and re-establish the routine disease reporting system
  - Ensure immunization including mass vaccination campaign against measles and prepare response to outbreaks.
  - Ensure vector borne and zoonotic disease control activities
- 3) Safe water for health facilities and water quality control
  - Ensure water quality control and sanitation, food safety and health care waste management
  - Hygiene promotion and health education
- 4) Restoration of basic health care services
  - Ensure continuity of primary health care services, including reproductive health, treatment for tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, emergency obstetric and neonatal care; and prevention and management of sexual violence.
  - Re-establish the health care information system
  - Emergency basic repairs to health facilities/temporary health facilities
  - Support the management of chronic diseases.
  - Support the treatment of injuries and emergency services including referral of patients with life threatening conditions: follow up of injured patients and early rehabilitation
  - Support the provision of mental health and psycho-social support according to internationally agreed guidelines (Inter-agency Standing Committee)
  - Treatment of acute malnutrition
- 5) Ensure availability of essential drugs and medical supplies
  - Provide surgical and trauma kits, essential medicines and health supplies based on assessments
  - Ensure the proper functioning of the PAHO-managed Haiti central procurement agency for drugs and pharmaceutical supplies (PROMESS)

The project will be carried out in collaboration with the health authorities building on existing capacity and enhancing pre-existing mechanisms. The following indicators will be used to monitor progress of the project implementation.

- Proportion of functional hospitals and health care facilities
- Reporting rate on communicable diseases occurrence

- Disease occurrence, mortality and morbidity as indicators on public health conditions in the affected areas
- Coordination meetings and joint field monitoring with humanitarian partners
- Field assessment
- Absence of outbreaks of communicable disease

### Expected Outcomes

- All the emergency kits distributed immediately and used in the affected areas;
- Risk of epidemics of communicable diseases in the affected areas controlled and reduced;
- Epidemics of communicable diseases immediately identified and reported and containment measures initiated promptly;
- Hospitals/health facilities in the affected areas have sufficient essential medicines and health supplies for basic PHC and supply & equipment for sustaining immunization services;
- Local psycho-social support provided
- Efficient collaboration for the implementation of the humanitarian action in health.

HEALTH			\$
WHO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Availability of adequate drugs and medical supplies</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Ensure adequate supply of emergency supplies to treat the wounded; to coordinate international drug donations; to ensure the functioning of the PAHO-managed Haiti Central Procurement Agency for Drugs and Medical Supplies (PROMESS)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	MSSP and health cluster partners	
WHO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Outbreak control and environmental health</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	To early detect and address communicable diseases through the establishment of an disease Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN), immunization campaigns, hygiene promotion and health education; promotion of food safety practices; health care waste management; water quality control.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	MSSP and health cluster partners	
WHO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Reactivation of basic health care services</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure restoration of and access to primary health care services, including reproductive health, treatment for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, maternal and child health, management of chronic diseases, mental health and psychological support.</li> <li>• Support adequate treatment of injuries and safe blood transfusions</li> <li>• Provision of fuel for hospitals to ensure functioning</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	MSSP and health cluster partners	
WHO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Safe water in health facilities</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Restore access to safe water in affected health facilities	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	MSSP	
WHO	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Coordination, assessment and monitoring &amp; evaluation</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	To ensure a well coordinated response to the health aspects of the crisis	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	MSSPPAHO/WHO and health cluster partners	

HEALTH			\$
UNICEF	Project Title	Essential health services for women and children	8,500,000
	Objective	Provide access to basic health care to children, including maternal and reproductive health; reestablishment of primary care; distribution of interagency emergency health kits and relief supplies; reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS; measles vaccination campaign and re-establishment of EPI; coordination, assessment, M&E; promotion of appropriate feeding practice and other behaviour change communication.	
	Beneficiaries	3,000,000 earthquake-affected population	
	Partners	MSPP, Health cluster partners	
Save the Children	Project Title	Emergency health care to communities affected by earthquake	1,000,000
	Objective	Prevent excess morbidity and mortality among communities affected by earthquake by ensuring access to primary health care, trauma care, and surveillance and response for communicable diseases	
	Beneficiaries	310,000 people in worst affected areas	
	Partners	Ministry of Health	
Save the Children	Project Title	Reproductive Health Services to communities affected by earthquake	500,000
	Objective	Prevent excess morbidity and mortality among women of reproductive age and newborns through emergency maternal and newborn health program	
	Beneficiaries	160,000 WRA and newborns	
	Partners	Ministry of Health, UNFPA	
Save the Children	Project Title	Emergency nutrition surveillance and therapeutic care to children under 5yr of age	400,000
	Objective	Prevent excess mortality due to malnutrition	
	Beneficiaries	120,000 children under the age of 5yr, pregnant women, and lactating mothers	
	Partners	Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WHO	
IOM	Project Title	Emergency psycho-social assistance	950,000
	Objective	Provide direct psycho-social assistance to 20,000 displaced through psychological first aid, follow up counselling, and community-based responses	
	Beneficiaries	200,000 displaced people	
	Partners	Ministry of Health	
IOM	Project Title	Medical care, referral and evacuation	1,500,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to the internal referral</li> <li>• Facilitate medical evacuation abroad, for selected cases requiring</li> <li>• Support the rehabilitation/enhancement of the health infrastructure,</li> <li>• Provide health care service delivery to displaced people receiving</li> <li>• shelter provided by IOM</li> </ul>	
	Beneficiaries	1,500,000 internally displaced	
	Partners	Health cluster partners, CCCM, Ministry of health	
World Vision (WV)	Project Title	Primary Health Care	2,000,000
	Objective	Support Primary Health Care facilities with medical supplies and restoring access to Primary health care	
	Beneficiaries	Earthquake-affected people	
	Partners	Ministry of Health	



HEALTH			\$
WV	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Outbreak prevention</b>	800,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Prevention of outbreaks of communicable diseases by mobilizing communities with public health messages, equipping and supporting community health workers and establishing diseases surveillance:	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Health	
WV	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Minimum Initial Service Package</b>	1,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Addressing maternal child and newborn health, prevention of HIV and sexual violence by implementing the MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package) for sexual and reproductive health	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Health	
IMC	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Health response to earthquake-affected people</b>	2,200,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of emergency medicine, including trauma care</li> <li>Support primary health care</li> <li>Support public health activities</li> <li>Support mental health activities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Health Cluster Partners	
IRC	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of emergency supplies</b>	250,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To provide equipment and supplies environmental and public health activities in the affected areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Health Cluster Partners	
UNAIDS	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>HIV Prevention, treatment, care and support</b>	500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Supporting health care providers and CBOs to ensure continuation of essential HIV services and necessary scale-up. Coordination of multi-sectoral HIV response in accordance with the revised IASC HIV guidelines.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Populations most vulnerable to HIV infections, People living with HIV	
	<b>Partners</b>	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, National AIDS Commission, health care providers, CBOs, Networks of People living with HIV	
MERLIN	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Support to public health and health care services</b>	500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access to healthcare through support to existing facilities and/or outreach</li> <li>Provision of public health promotion activities</li> <li>Communicable disease control mechanisms in place and strengthened epidemic / outbreak response capacities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Earthquake-affected population	
	<b>Partners</b>	Health Cluster partners	
MDM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Medical support to victims in Cité Soleil</b>	400,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of drugs and medical supplies for trauma care</li> <li>Support of the operating bloc in Choscal</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Health Cluster partners	

HEALTH			\$
UNFPA	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Ensuring Essential Reproductive Health Services to Earthquake-affected Populations.</b>	500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide life-saving reproductive health services to earthquake-affected population.</li> <li>To deploy skilled reproductive health professionals (midwives, obstetricians, nurses) and ensure availability of RH services, including life-saving emergency obstetric care.</li> <li>To coordinate RH interventions on the ground, with a particular focus on the Minimum Initial Service Package for RH in Crisis</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	750,000 women and girls of reproductive age	
	<b>Partners</b>	PAHO (WHO), Ministry of Health (MSPP) and INGOs (IMC, COHI, IRC)	
UNFPA	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Providing Emergency Reproductive Health Kits to Earthquake-affected Populations</b>	1,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide emergency reproductive health kits and supplies for temporary clinics/hospitals being set up in the aftermath of the earthquake and to refurbish maternity wards, in order to ensure emergency obstetric care and other life-saving RH services are available</li> <li>To put a logistics expert on the ground to ensure efficient and coordinated delivery</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	750,000 women and girls of reproductive age	
	<b>Partners</b>	PAHO/WHO, Ministry of Health (MSPP) and INGO	
UNFPA	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Contribute to joint needs assessment of needs of vulnerable people/groups</b>	300,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To contribute to reproductive needs assessments, within the overall health needs assessment of earthquake-affected populations, in order to obtain a clear picture of ongoing humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and groups, including women and girls of reproductive age	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total to be identified through assessments	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN agencies, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Haitian Institute of Statistics, NGOs	
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency intervention for life-saving health support to injured people in Haiti affected by the earthquake</b>	2,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Injured people assistance within hospital and at community level for post surgery, rehabilitation services and temporary prosthesis	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	30,000 people	
	<b>Partners</b>	Hospitals, Health INGOs, local NGOs, associations, and community-based organisations; local authorities	

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## 3.10 LOGISTICS

### LEAD AGENCY: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

#### Sectoral Objectives

While substantial amounts of food, medicine, shelter and other life-saving relief items are required, the gearing up of humanitarian operation in Haiti calls for a strengthened and coordinated logistics response to avoid bottlenecks and possible overlaps. To address the logistics challenges related to the amplification of the humanitarian operations and ability of the humanitarian community to deliver assistance to the affected populations in Haiti, WFP will strengthen the activities of the existing Logistics Cluster.

The main gaps and bottlenecks identified by the humanitarian community are related to:

- Sites for consolidation and sufficient storage of relief items from the humanitarian community
- Humanitarian community cargo land transport from multiple storage points to distribution points
- Logistics coordination and information sharing
- Need for mobilization of emergency equipment stocks
- Safe and secure office and accommodation quarters for UN personnel based on a request from the Resident Coordinator.
- Emergency air transport services in support of the humanitarian community response.
- Identification of landfill to which rubble may be cleared.

Optimizing and complementing the logistics capabilities of the humanitarian community is essential to ensure the uninterrupted supply of life-saving items in support of the most vulnerable affected populations in Haiti.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

##### a) Logistics Cluster Coordination

The staffing of the Logistics Cluster in Haiti will be augmented and the Logistics Cluster will coordinate the logistics response based on the humanitarian priorities set by the humanitarian country team. The Logistics Cluster will provide coordination services, information management, customs facilitation, GIS/mapping services as well as other logistics services, such as transport, detailed in the section below. The Logistics Cluster will liaise with the relevant authorities to facilitate logistics and operational interaction for the use of military assets in country.

##### b) Provision of Common Logistics Services

Given the extent of the infrastructure damage, and the large volumes of relief items expected to arrive, and be distributed in Haiti, the Logistics Cluster will provide the following services for the humanitarian community:

- i) Staging areas with augmented storage capacity in and outside Haiti to ensure an unimpeded flow of relief items to the affected populations.
- ii) Set-up of operations and logistics hubs in-country.
- iii) Coastal transport services for deliveries to coastal affected areas.
- iv) Secondary surface transport using the inter-agency fleet of all-terrain trucks. (Please note that primary transport using commercially contracted vehicles is covered under the associated Handicap International project).

##### c) Provision of humanitarian air transport

Based upon a request from the United Nations Country Team, WFP will mobilize two heavy-lift helicopters and four fixed-wing aircraft (two MI-171 helicopters; two passenger aircraft; a 12-seat Cessna 208; a 36-seat Dash-8; and two cargo aircraft, one 4-metric tonnes capacity DHC-4 Caribou and a 16-mt capacity AN-12) for an initial period of three months to establish the immediate response capacity. The fleet will be based in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic and will operate in the affected areas.

##### d) Provision of safe and secure office space and accommodation quarters

Amongst the buildings damaged during the earthquake were the majority of the offices of the United Nations agencies present in the country as well as many of the residential buildings occupied by UN personnel. As a result WFP has received a request from the Resident Coordinator in Haiti to set up safe and secure office and accommodation facilities for United Nations agency personnel in Port-au-

Prince. Base camp modules will be mobilised, as well as other accommodation solutions, to provide the necessary office space and accommodation quarters.

### Expected Outcomes

- A coordinated logistics response that ensures timely delivery of humanitarian cargo to the most needy; this will be achieved through identification of gaps in the logistics response, and filling those gaps with provision of common logistics services and equipment.
- Adequate secure facilities and residential accommodation for UN agencies in Port-au-Prince.
- Smooth coordination of the logistics chain for a timely and efficient response of the humanitarian community to the current crisis.
- Surge capacity and emergency equipment immediately accessible.
- Life-saving equipment and personnel reaching isolated locations.
- Emergency and medical evacuations ensured as required

LOGISTICS			\$
WFP	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Logistics Augmentation and Coordination for Relief Operations in Response to the Earthquake in Haiti</b>	<b>21,457,301</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected population by augmenting the logistics capacity through the:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Logistics cluster coordination;</li> <li>○ Provision of common logistics services</li> <li>○ Provision of safe and secure office space and accommodation quarters;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency logistics response under the cluster approach.</li> <li>• Provision of safe and secure office and accommodation space for United Nations staff.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Humanitarian actors in country	
	<b>Partners</b>	Humanitarian community	
WFP	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in response to the Earthquake in Haiti</b>	<b>11,570,404</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide aircraft support to enable the humanitarian community to implement emergency relief activities into areas inaccessible by surface means;</li> <li>• Transport passengers and humanitarian relief cargo, such as medical supplies, shelter, high energy foods and ICT equipment;</li> <li>• Ensure an organized supply-chain is in place through the main airport and the staging areas;</li> <li>• Provide capacity for timely assessments and medical evacuations.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Services to the humanitarian actors in country	
	<b>Partners</b>	N/A	
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Support to organizations intervening in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince (storage, transport), in Haiti</b>	<b>500,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Transport and storage will be facilitated for all organizations (local and international) within the most affected region	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,000,000 people	
	<b>Partners</b>	At least 30 partners: Local NGOs, International NGOs, associations, and community-based organisations; local authorities, UN Organizations	

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### 3.11 NUTRITION

**LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF**

**Cluster partners: WFP**

#### **Sectoral Objectives**

- Ensure a rapid nutrition assessment ideally in tandem with other sectors/clusters of the immediate nutrition situation of the most affected areas to identify those whose nutrition security is threatened including rapid analysis of risks and disruption to infant and young child feeding, feeding of unaccompanied or orphaned children as well as reduced access to nutrition related services (CMAM, Vitamin A supplementation, nutrition counselling etc).
- If appropriate Vitamin A supplementation and other micronutrients if identified during the assessment period.
- Ensure a more comprehensive nutrition assessment of the population in all affected areas within 4 weeks of the initial assessment, repeated after 3-6 months
- Initiate local and national capacity gap analysis within nutrition sector within 4 weeks of the initial assessments.
- Support detection and treatment moderate and severe acute malnutrition in infants and children,
- To reduce the risk of acute malnutrition and micronutrients deficiencies among children under five and pregnant and lactating women.
- Protect, promote and support optimal infant and young child feeding, including support to breastfeeding counselling and support for encouraging breastfeeding as well as procurement and distribution of appropriate BMS as required for orphans, unaccompanied children, non-breastfed children etc

#### **Strategy and proposed activities**

- Staffing (9): Cluster Coordinator (2), assessment and monitoring (2), technical specialist in CMAM (1), nutrition specialists (3: infant feeding specialist, community/communication specialist, campaign manager); regional nutrition officer
- Include nutrition screening in the mobile clinics and health units.
- Ensure technical support for therapeutic interventions
- Ensure technical support and capacity building for infant feeding
- Provision of ready to use foods (e.g. high-protein biscuits) to fill gaps if required;
- Provision and distribution of appropriate breast milk substitutes as required
- Provision of Multiple micronutrient powders, multi micronutrient supplementation, iron folic acid supplementation, de-worming tablets, and Vitamin A capsules;
- Provision of ready-to-use therapeutic foods
- Establish and support therapeutic feeding centres
- Establish and support supplementary feeding program.
- Provide IEC/counselling to support IYCF especially breast feeding, complementary feeding and support to non-breast fed infants as well as to pregnant and lactating mothers as needed.
- Ensure community education activities are linked to micronutrients supplementation programme.
- Work closely with the food aid cluster to ensure a substantial food distribution programme and with the WASH and Health Cluster to address issues relating to infant feeding, supplementation and with the protection cluster where is working with unaccompanied infants and children requiring nutrition support.
- Strengthen local and national capacities in Nutrition in Emergency response and support mid and longer term recovery plans and strategies
- Ensure that monitoring, data collection and other information systems support broader national or regional systems to allow decision making for enhanced disaster risk reduction and prevention.

Particular activities proposed include:

- Provide therapeutic milks, RUTF, vitamin supplements
- Support nutrition screening at mobile clinics to identify malnourished infants and children.
- Support nutrition surveys.
- Provide fortified meals to vulnerable groups

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## Expected Outcomes

### Outputs

- Nutrition-related needs assessed in short and medium term
- Immediate and medium term nutrition needs of young children and women met
- Nutritional status of vulnerable population groups protected
- Survival of infants and young children protected
- Improved information and access by the at risk groups to nutrition related services.

### Impact

The nutritional status of vulnerable groups is protected in the areas affected by the earthquake

NUTRITION			\$
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Nutrition for Women and children</b>	48,000,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provide access to adequate feeding for pregnant and lactating women and young children, nutrition care and treatment and reducing the risk of malnutrition for children under-five and women. Support local and national capacities in Nutrition sector to provide coordination and monitoring of the response	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,400,000 women of child-bearing age, 240,000 pregnant women, 600,000 children under five	
	<b>Partners</b>	OCHA, World Vision, MSPP, UN agencies, MDM Canada, ID Concern, Mains Unies, TDH, AVSI, Caritas, Oxfam, SC, ACF, Red Cross, OFDA, USAID, MSF: the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement will coordinate with the cluster to ensure complementarity.	



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### 3.12 PROTECTION

**LEAD AGENCY: OHCHR (Sub-Sector co-leads: UNICEF, child protection, and UNFPA, GBV prevention and response)**

**Cluster partners:** UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, Save the Children, Plan International, HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL, UNAIDS, UNFPA, Terre des Hommes.

#### **Sectoral Objectives**

The overall objectives of this sector are to ensure the protection of the rights of women, men, boys and girls who were particularly affected by the earthquake through all stages of the relief and reconstruction effort. Special attention will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups such as disabled and elderly people, those exposed or at risk of sexual violence, and to helping rebuild national capacities to monitor, promote and protect the rights of the affected population. Bearing in mind the pre-existing human rights situation in Haiti, and the limited information available regarding the impact of the earthquake, the protection sector has prioritised the following objectives:

- Coordination and support to the Protection Cluster in Port-au-Prince Identification / evaluation of specific protection needs of the affected population by the hurricanes, including IDPs.
- Promotion, protection and fulfilment of the rights of the earthquake-affected population.
- Identify particularly vulnerable groups such as children, youth, elderly people, the disabled and those living with HIV/AIDS , and ensure their particular needs are incorporated in humanitarian response programmes
- Prevent and respond to separation of children from their families;
- Provide psycho-social care and support to affected populations and communities;
- Prevent, mitigate and respond to violence, abuse, and exploitation of children and women, in particular sexual violence and other forms of sexual and GBV
- Ensure that protection, rights and MHPSS considerations are integrated into the overall humanitarian response;
- Help rebuild the capacity of civil society organisations, especially those involved in the protection of human rights, to effectively fulfil their role.
- Support the rights of displaced people, including in relation to loss of documentation, access to basic services during displacement, and to lay the foundations for prospects for durable solutions.

#### **Strategy and proposed activities**

- Coordinate and carry out a needs assessment in order to identify protection needs and gaps.
- Monitor and report on the protection situation and advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Facilitate the exchange of information in the area of protection on the gaps, trends, and needs of the affected population in the earthquake-affected areas with a special focus on people with special needs , making sure that gaps are covered..
- Assist in mapping the protection activities and capacities of stakeholders.
- Mainstream human rights in Government and humanitarian operations.
- Identify strategies and follow up action as well as coordinate resources.
- Monitor and report on the protection situation
- Provide support and advocate for an effective access of the affected population to humanitarian aid and protection and their participation in the humanitarian response including women, young people and adolescents.
- Provide technical assistance to the authorities concerned with human rights to uphold their obligations;
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic human rights institutions and civil society organisations, and communities to monitor the rights of the affected population and particularly of vulnerable groups with a view of enhancing protection;
- Identification and appropriate care of orphans and separated children.
- Establishment of appropriate referral mechanisms for particularly vulnerable groups
- Prevention of sexual abuse and violence and monitoring of the situation.
- Ensuring a multi-sectoral services (safety, health, legal, psycho-social) for women and girls affected by gender-based violence, including sexual violence.
- Ensure coordinated inter-agency protection response, including to address child protection and gender based violence (GBV);
- Identification and family reinsertion of orphans and separated children.

- Identification of particularly vulnerable groups and establishment of a response mechanism, which ensures that individuals identified to be in need of protection or assistance are referred to the respective organisations.
- Prevention of sexual abuse and violence and monitoring of the situation.
- Ensure coordinated inter-agency protection response, including to address child protection and gender based violence (GBV);

### Expected Outcomes

- Availability of a comprehensive situation analysis on protection of affected populations to identify priority and emerging protection concerns and informed response;
- Improvement of the psycho-social wellbeing of affected populations, including children and caregivers; women and girls.
- Increased community awareness and capacity to prevent and respond to separation of children and risks of violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV, of children and women;
- Strengthening of the capacity of national human rights organisation;
- Separated and unaccompanied children are identified; family tracing systems are in place; and separated and unaccompanied children are reunited with their families or placed in non-institutional care arrangements;
- Increased awareness and strengthened capacity of communities to prevent, mitigate and respond to separation of families, and to sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, and other forms of GBV;
- Strengthened government and institutional mechanisms and capacity to monitor, prevent and respond to separation of families and violence, abuse, and exploitation, including GBV, of children and women;
- Strengthened and coordinated multi-sectoral response to GBV;
- Basic principles of protection and MHSP, and the rights of affected populations, respected in all sectors of humanitarian response.

PROTECTION			\$
OHCHR	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>OHCHR Earthquake Intervention Haiti</b>	300,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Deploy three Human Rights technical advisors and – according to needs – a coordinator of the protection cluster with appropriate support staff and equipment to ensure its effective operational capacity to identify and respond to protection concerns. Liaise with relevant humanitarian actors to mainstream protection in the overall humanitarian response.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Around 3 Mio. people affected by the earthquake.	
	<b>Partners</b>	The affected population, UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, UNFPA, UNDP, WFP, IOM, UNIFEM, Local Emergency Management Authorities LEMA), International organisations such as the ICRC, international humanitarian NGOs and national relief organizations, CBOs.	
OHCHR	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Support to national protection actors within the national civil society</b>	200,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Rebuild and strengthen the capacity of local protection actors to respond to the protection needs of the earthquake-affected population and other vulnerable groups.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Around 3 Mio. people affected by the earthquake.	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local NGOs, associations, and community-based organisations; local & national authorities	
OHCHR	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Community information centres</b>	30,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Affected populations particularly in low income areas and slums will have access to information on their rights, available assistance and recovery mechanisms such as relocation measures, through the establishment of information points.	

PROTECTION			\$
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Affected populations in specific areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local NGOs and communities, local authorities and line ministries	
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Child protection, GBV and MHPSS coordination</b>	750,000
	<b>Objective</b>	1) Coordination of emergency assessments, mapping of services, and response at all levels; 2) Identification of gaps and actions to ensure gaps filled; 3) Information management for response 4) Undertake monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children, and women, including violence, exploitation, abuse and GBV; 5) Advocacy to prevent family separation, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect and on MHSPP. 6) Mainstreaming of child and women protection, and MHPSS support concerns across humanitarian sectors and clusters.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Cp cluster members, children, women, humanitarian actors and stakeholders	
	<b>Partners</b>	CP, GBV actors including UNFPA and MHPSS cluster members	
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Prevention and response to family separation</b>	2,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	1) Prevention of family separations; 2) Identification and registration of separated and unaccompanied children; 3) Ensure appropriate, monitored interim care for separated children, including those already in institutionalized care arrangements; 4) Provide family tracing for separated and unaccompanied children; 5) Provide reintegration support for reunified children.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Separated and unaccompanied children, children in institutional care, and families missing children	
	<b>Partners</b>	CP cluster members	
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Community-based child protection</b>	4,500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	1) Strengthen and mobilise children's, adolescent's, and women's existing social support and protection networks; 2) community awareness raising to prevent and mitigate family separation, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, including GBV; 3) Establishment of community-based safe environments for children, including adolescents, and provide and strengthen the care and protection of children and women; 3) Ongoing assessment of changing pattern of child protection issues. 4) Prevention and response to involvement of children in armed violence	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children, women, community members, (such as elderly)	
	<b>Partners</b>	CP cluster members, GBV actors including UNFPA, community groups	
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Support to government structures and institutions responsible for key aspects of child protection (case-based responses, public information, care policy etc.)</b>	1,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	1) Immediately support and strengthen	

PROTECTION			\$
		<p>capacity of CP structures at National and sub national level to respond to the disaster;</p> <p>2) Work with government institutions to mitigate the risk of worsened existing child protection risks as a result of the disaster, including child labour, sexual exploitation, children in contact with the law, children affected by HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>3) Ensure appropriate attention to rebuilding / strengthening national child protection system in the immediate and medium-term.</p>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Government, government partners, families, children	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government, UNDP, Early Recovery	
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Psycho-social support</b>	1,500,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<p>Strengthen the ability of communities to provide psycho-social support to children and their caregivers including through:</p> <p>1) Mobilising community members such as youth and women to provide psycho-social support to children</p> <p>2) Provision of information to children and their caregivers on psycho-social support</p> <p>Provision of structured opportunities for children to build their coping skills and contribute to their community and the humanitarian response</p>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children, care givers, families	
	<b>Partners</b>	CP cluster members, GBV actors including UNFPA, education cluster	
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Protecting the Vulnerable People – Monitoring, Referral and Response to Key Protection Concerns</b>	350,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Improve protection and coping mechanisms for the most vulnerable populations affected 12 <sup>th</sup> January Earthquake in Haiti	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 21000 vulnerable individuals and families members including at least 14000 children and 3000 women	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local NGOs, associations, and community-based organisations; local & national authorities	
UNAIDS	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Protection of People Living with HIV</b>	100,000
	<b>Objective</b>	<p>Guarantee the safety and protection of People Living with HIV, through guaranteeing safe facilities and safe access to services for PLHIV within shelters, during distributions, etc., providing care and psycho-social support for PLHIV and victims exposed to HIV, and providing PEP (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis) Kits for people exposed to HIV</p>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	People Living with HIV affected by the disaster	
	<b>Partners</b>	Humanitarian agencies (UN, INGOs), Government / National authorities, CBOs, Networks of PLHIV	

PROTECTION			\$
UNFPA	Project Title	<b>Provision of psycho-social support to affected populations at community level, with a special focus on women, youth and the elderly</b>	500,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure access to psycho-social services to populations affected by the earthquake, including psycho-social counselling, group counselling, and psycho-social services for young people.</li> <li>To ensure women's participation in disaster response</li> </ul>	
	Beneficiaries	3 million affected population	
	Partners	OHCHR, UNICEF, IFRC, INGOs (IRC, IMC, national NGOs)	
UNFPA	Project Title	<b>Protection of the rights of affected people from marginalized and especially vulnerable groups, such as People living with HIV, people with disabilities, young people and elderly people</b>	400,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate access to basic services for people from marginalized and vulnerable groups to address their specific needs and vulnerabilities</li> <li>Establish emergency mechanisms to provide protection and prevent abuses</li> </ul>	
	Beneficiaries	300,000 people (10% of affected population)	
	Partners	OHCHR, UNICEF, INGOs, local NGOs (a network of local and international NGOs existed before the earthquake and hope to be reactivated)	
UNFPA	Project Title	<b>Prevention and response to GBV</b>	550,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure multi-sectoral services (safety, health, legal, psycho-social) are in place for women and girls affected by gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in the aftermath of the earthquake</li> <li>Carry out interventions to prevent gender-based violence</li> </ul>	
	Beneficiaries	250,000 women and girls	
	Partners	UNICEF, OHCHR, UNIFEM, MINUSTAH Gender, IFRC, IRC, Concertation nationale contre les violences faites aux femmes, NGOs	
UNFPA	Project Title	<b>Ensuring GBV coordination in the aftermath of the earthquake</b>	300,000
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure a multi-sectoral coordinated response to gender-based violence for improved prevention and response</li> <li>To ensure inter-agency forum for joint strategic planning, information-sharing and provision of technical support</li> </ul>	
	Beneficiaries	Earthquake-affected populations	
	Partners	UNICEF, OHCHR, UNIFEM, MINUSTAH Gender, Concertation nationale contre les violences faites aux femmes, NGOs	
UNFPA	Project Title	<b>Provision of hygiene supplies for earthquake-affected populations</b>	1,000,000
	Objective	To safeguard personal hygiene, sense of wellbeing and mobility of earthquake affected populations, especially women and girls, by providing hygiene kits and women and girls' sanitary supplies. This is key to ensure women's participation and safe access to disaster relief.	
	Beneficiaries	500,000 affected populations	
	Partners	OHCHR, UNICEF, INGOs, local women's organizations, and shelter cluster	

PROTECTION			\$
Terre des Hommes	Project Title	Protection and psycho-social support to vulnerable children and adolescents	800,000
	Objective	In order to provide immediate protection and psycho-social support to 2000 vulnerable children and their families, Tdh will set up Child-friendly spaces in which it will provide organized activities, psycho-social assistance, organize the distribution of non-food items and support existing reunification systems	
	Beneficiaries	Children, caregivers, parents and community members	
	Partners	CP Cluster members	
UNIFEM (protection cluster)	Project Title	Support to the Ministry of Women's Rights/Condition on the Implementation of Special Measures to Prevent Gender-Based Violence in the context of the disaster response	100,000.00
	Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In collaboration with the Ministry of women's Rights, , provide assistance to governmental institutions, international agencies and CBOs in implementing the Special Measures to Prevent Gender-based Violence</li> <li>Components:</li> <li>Rapid response in dissemination of the Special Measures</li> <li>Sensitisation for service providers, including shelters</li> </ul>	
	Beneficiaries	Vulnerable populations- women, girls	
	Partners	Ministry of Women's Condition, protection cluster, National Concertation to end Gender-Based Violence	
Plan International	Project Title	Emergency response in Child Protection in Jacmel following the January 2010 devastating earthquake	500,000
	Objective	Set-up Child-friendly Spaces (CFS) in the appropriate areas (safe, easily accessible, with a concentration of beneficiaries); Use the CFS as a platform to welcome the children who have been separated as well as the ones suffering from trauma; Use the CFS also in order to identify the children that require tracing and provision of medical care, psycho-social care, shelter, food and NFI; Provide appropriate coordination with the required organizations.	
	Beneficiaries	Children in the community if Jacmel which have been separated or are in need of psycho-social care.	
	Partners		



PROTECTION			\$
Save the Children	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Child protection, GBV and MHPSS coordination</b>	100,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	1) Coordination of emergency assessments, mapping of services, and response at all levels; 2) Identification of gaps and actions to ensure gaps filled; 3) Information management for response 4) Undertake monitoring and reporting on serious protection concerns for children, and women, including violence, exploitation, abuse and GBV; 5) Advocacy to prevent family separation, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect and on MHSP. 6) Mainstreaming of child and women protection, and MHPSS support concerns across humanitarian sectors and clusters.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Cp cluster members, children, women, humanitarian actors and stakeholders	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, CP, GBV and MHPSS cluster members	
Save the Children	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Prevention and response to family separation</b>	300,000
	<b>Objective</b>	1) Prevention of family separations; 2) Identification and registration of separated and unaccompanied children; 3) Ensure appropriate, monitored interim care for separated children, including those already in institutionalized care arrangements; 4) Provide family tracing for separated and unaccompanied children; 5) Provide reintegration support for reunified children.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Separated and unaccompanied children, children in institutional care, and families missing children	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, CP cluster members	
Save the Children	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Community-based child protection</b>	350,000
	<b>Objective</b>	1) Strengthen and mobilise children's, adolescent's, and women's existing social support and protection networks; 2) community awareness raising to prevent and mitigate family separation, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, including GBV; 3) Establishment of community-based safe environments for children, including adolescents, and provide and strengthen the care and protection of children and women; 3) Ongoing assessment of changing pattern of child protection issues. 4) Prevention and response to involvement of children in armed violence	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children, women, community members (such as elderly)	

PROTECTION			\$
Save the Children	Partners	UNICEF, CP cluster members, community groups	300,000
	Project Title	Support to government structures and institutions responsible for key aspects of child protection (case-based responses, public information, care policy etc.)	
	Objective	1) Immediately support and strengthen capacity of CP structures at National and sub national level to respond to the disaster; 2) Work with government institutions to mitigate the risk of worsened existing child protection risks as a result of the disaster, including child labour, sexual exploitation, children in contact with the law, children affected by HIV/AIDS; 3) Ensure appropriate attention to rebuilding / strengthening national child protection system in the immediate and medium-term.	
	Beneficiaries	Government, government partners, UNICEF, families, children	
	Partners	Government, UNDP, Early Recovery	
Save the Children	Project Title	Psycho-social support	300,000
	Objective	Strengthen the ability of communities to provide psycho-social support to children and their caregivers including through: 1) Mobilising community members such as youth and women to provide psycho-social support to children 2) Provision of information to children and their caregivers on psycho-social support 3) Provision of structured opportunities for children to build their coping skills and contribute to their community and the humanitarian response	
	Beneficiaries	Children, care givers, families	
	Partners	CP cluster members, education cluster	

### 3.13 WASH

#### LEAD AGENCY: UNICEF

**Cluster partners:** ACDI/VOCA, ACF, ACTED, CARE, CARITAS, CRS, Deep Springs International, DINEPA, ECHO, FAO, French Red Cross, Hope for Haiti, IOM, Mercy Corps, MSF, NCA, Oxfam, PAHO/WHO, PSI, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, *Solidarités*, Spanish Red Cross, UNDP, UNICEF, World Vision

#### Sectoral Objectives

To reduce health risks related to unsafe water, lack of sanitation and poor hygiene practices for affected populations particularly children and women.

#### Strategy and proposed activities

- In collaboration with PAHO/WHO, national authorities and other partners, needs assessment will continue while immediate identified water and sanitation needs will be addressed.
- Establish coordination and information management mechanisms with all stakeholders, including technical support to the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications (MTPTC), NGOs and local partners.
- The definition of monitoring indicators in coordination with community and institutional partners will be set up. Regular field visits will be organised by UNICEF, *Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications* (MTPTC) and partners.
- Provide or ensure safe quality water supply and sanitation and hand-washing facilities at schools and health posts.
- Establish, improve and expand safe water systems and sanitation facilities.
- Establish regular hygiene promotion activities and disseminate key hygiene messages on water- and excreta-related diseases.
- Providing safe water directly to the affected population will be the main strategy to address immediate needs..

Particular activities proposed include:

- Production and distribution of safe drinking water.
- Provision of safe drinking water, water containers and hygiene kits etc.
- Provision of water and sanitation materials.
- Rehabilitation of water systems; cleaning and chlorination of wells; vector control with technologies that mitigate future risk.
- Construction /rehabilitation of household latrines, with technologies that mitigate future risk..
- Emergency rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems will be undertaken in the areas where the most damage has occurred.

#### Expected Outcomes

- Safe access to access to safe drinking water and water and sanitation facilities.
- Population sensitised on good hygiene practice.
- Minimisation of excess mortality and morbidity
- Water and sanitation systems rehabilitated using risk mitigating technologies.
- Public sites cleaned-up and rendered accessible for provision of basic services.

WASH			\$
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Supply and emergency rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems</b>	46,200,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provide access to safe water and sanitation facilities to families affected by the storms	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,000,000 people	
	<b>Partners</b>	PAHO/WHO, CRS, ACF, Oxfam GB, ACTED, WV, CARE, ACDI/VOCA, CARITAS, MSF, Spanish Red Cross, French Red Cross, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	

WASH			\$
UNICEF	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>WASH Cluster Coordination Activities</b>	400,000
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provide coordination and information management services for the WASH sector, identifying gaps, strengthening the humanitarian response. Strengthen linkages among all concerned agencies.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,000,000 people	
	<b>Partners</b>	PAHO/WHO, CRS, ACF, Oxfam GB, ACTED, WV, CARE, ACDI/VOCA, CARITAS, MSF, Spanish Red Cross, French Red Cross, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	
IOM	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Public Hygiene Facilities</b>	440,000
	<b>Objective</b>	Through this project IOM will build 250 public hygiene facilities, consisting of 5 toilets, shower, laundry place and water storage. The project will serve a total of 25,000 beneficiaries since each facility can serve up to 100 people (20 people per toilet times 5 according to international standards). The project will particularly benefit woman and children. The immediate provision of adequate hygiene facilities will help to prevent the outbreak of water and sanitation related diseases.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	25,000 individuals	
IOM	<b>Partners</b>	Haiti Civil Protection, CARE, OXFAM, Ministry of Social	685,000
	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Support for Internally Displaced People through Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities</b>	
	<b>Objective</b>	To increase IDPs' access to toilets, drinking water, washing sites, and solid waste management. To improve knowledge of hygiene and maintenance practices	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Communities badly affected by the earthquake. 6,000 IDP families (24,000 individuals) - approximately 80% in displacement, 20% recent returnees)	
ACF	<b>Partners</b>	Haiti Civil Protection, CARE, OXFAM, Ministry of Social	700,000
	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Water Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	
	<b>Objective</b>	To Improve access to water, excreta disposal and hygiene	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Urban and Rural Population in and around Port-au-Prince	
Deep Springs International	<b>Partners</b>	ACF local partners and government	400,000
	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Household Water Treatment</b>	
	<b>Objective</b>	Safe water for drinking and cooking	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20,000 people	
UN-HABITAT	<b>Partners</b>	DSI local partners	2,000,000
	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Solid waste collection systems in affected urban areas</b>	
	<b>Objective</b>	To improve the health and environmental conditions of urban dwellers in Port-au-Prince through the establishment of emergency solid waste collection and disposal services, reviving economic activity through cash transfer programming, creating citizens awareness and willingness to contribute towards the sustainable provision of these services.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Urban Population in Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince (AMPAP)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Metropolitan Service for Solid Waste Collection (SMCRS), Metropolitan Agency of	

WASH			\$
		AMPAP, Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications (MTPTC)	
Oxfam	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Water Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	3,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To Improve access to water, excreta disposal and hygiene	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Urban and Rural Population in and around Port-au-Prince	
	<b>Partners</b>	Oxfam local partners and government	
Save the Children	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Ensuring Access to Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Earthquake Affected Children and Families in Haiti</b>	5,000,000
	<b>Objective</b>	To Improve access to water, excreta disposal and hygiene	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Port-au-Prince and environs, Jacmel (approx 250,000)	
	<b>Partners</b>	SC local partners and government	

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### **3.14 ENVIRONMENT (CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE)**

**LEAD AGENCY: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

#### **Sectoral Objectives:**

Environmental considerations are mainstreamed within the relief and early recovery response:

- To reduce the immediate life, health and safety risks associated with the main environmental and related human well-being impacts of the disaster;
- To manage in a safe, effective and environmentally-sound manner the damaged infrastructure
- To identify and remediate the medium-term exacerbated secondary disaster risks;
- To assess the longer-term environmental recovery needs (through the PDNA process);
- To avoid unintended negative environmental impacts of relief and recovery operations.

#### **Strategy and proposed activities**

UNEP proposes to mobilize environmental expertise in order to mainstream environmental considerations in the emergency and recovery activities undertaken within the WASH, Shelter and Early Recovery Clusters.

First, a rapid assessment of immediate needs in the waste management sector and the management of damaged infrastructure will be undertaken, with a particular focus on the quantity and character of rubble and possible environmental impacts as a result of damage to the port and main industrial facilities (human as well as equipment needs will be assessed). In addition, in the short-term, a rapid environmental review of proposed relief and recovery programmes will be conducted.

Second, UNEP will take part in the PDNA process that will be conducted with other UN partners, as well as the European Commission (EC) and the World Bank (WB). This assessment will identify the medium and long-term needs for an environmentally-sound post-disaster recovery, as well as forward-looking disaster risk reduction (DRR).

#### **Expected Outcomes**

- Preserve the life, health and safety of affected population
- Effective management of damaged infrastructure and last quantities of rubble generated
- Reduce risks of secondary disasters and avoid unintended negative impacts from aid activities
- Assess the needs of the affected population for a sustainable recovery
- Recovery programmes developed for environmental rehabilitation and disaster risk reduction (DRR)

(Projects related to environment are found in the Early Recovery section.)



## 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Cluster	Governmental Institutions	Cluster Lead Agency
Agriculture and Food Security	MARNDR	FAO
Camp Coordination Camp Management	Ministry of Social Affairs	IOM
Coordination	MPCE	OCHA
Early Recovery	MPCE	UNDP
Education	MEFP	UNICEF
Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items	<i>Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST)/DPC</i>	IOM
Emergency Telecommunications	-	WFP
Food Aid	<i>Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA)</i>	WFP
Health	MSPP	PAHO/WHO
Logistics	-	WFP
Nutrition	MSPP, CNSA	UNICEF
Protection	-	OHCHR Child Protection: sub-sector co-lead: UNICEF
Water and Sanitation	DPSPE/MSPP	UNICEF
Cross-cutting issues (Environment)	-	UNEP

NOTE: the cluster response plans and projects were done in large part at headquarters level, so as to allow rapid flash appeal development, based on cluster arrangements before the earthquake, and anticipating that needs would be identified in most sectors. On the ground, the Humanitarian Coordinator and agencies have officially activated five clusters to date: Logistics (lead: WFP), Shelter/non-food items (IOM), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNICEF, with UNDP support), Health (WHO) and Food (WFP).

## ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS (GROUPED BY CLUSTER)

**Table III: List of projects (grouped by cluster)**

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
HTI-10/A/31371/123	FAO	Building capacity for effective coordination and leadership of agriculture and food security and Food Security Cluster responses and ensuring evidence-based community level needs assessments	500,000
HTI-10/A/31372/123	FAO	Rapid restoration of food production capacity of the worst-affected households	10,000,000
HTI-10/A/31375/123	FAO	Emergency assistance to restore food production and ensure dietary diversification for urban and rural families through backyard gardens	4,500,000
HTI-10/A/31376/123	FAO	Emergency assistance for the immediate restoration of critical production infrastructure	8,000,000
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>23,000,000</b>
<b>CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT(CCCM)</b>			
HTI-10/CSS/31454/298	IOM	Emergency camp coordination for all camps / communal settlements hosting IDPs.	250,000
HTI-10/CSS/31455/298	IOM	Camp management in temporary settlements and self settled camps	600,000
HTI-10/CSS/31458/298	IOM	Registration Process	200,000
HTI-10/CSS/31459/298	IOM	Displacement Tracking and Mapping	250,000
<b>Subtotal for CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT(CCCM)</b>			<b>1,300,000</b>
<b>CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED</b>			
HTI-10/SNYS/31381/8487	ERF (OCHA)	Emergency Relief Response Fund (ERRF) Haiti	-
<b>Subtotal for CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
HTI-10/CSS/31378/119	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Haiti	6,677,579
HTI-10/CSS/31464/5139	UNDSS	Reinforcement of MINUSTAH/DSS security structure to support EQ and recovery operations	1,920,000
HTI-10/CSS/31465/5139	UNDSS	Provide psycho-social support, stress counselling	1,120,000
HTI-10/CSS/31466/5139	UNDSS	Staff training	500,000
HTI-10/CSS/31467/5139	UNDSS	Reinforce the DO in the safe haven DR	270,000
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>10,487,579</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>			
HTI-10/ER/31382/776	UNDP	Support to early recovery strategic planning and coordination	1,000,000
HTI-10/ER/31384/7475	UNOSAT	Geospatial information support for early recovery	58,850
HTI-10/ER/31387/776	UNDP	Rubble removal for streets, houses and public utilities through cash for work in Port-au-Prince affected communities	34,600,000
HTI-10/ER/31389/5104	ILO	Organization of labour-intensive emergency public works in support to humanitarian operations	2,380,000
HTI-10/ER/31391/7039	UN-HABITAT	Emergency solid waste collection systems in affected urban areas	2,000,000
HTI-10/ER/31393/7039	UN-HABITAT	Shelter technical support to Government and Municipal Recovery Coordinators	180,000
HTI-10/ER/31460/5126	UNEP	Disaster Waste Management	400,000
HTI-10/ER/31461/5126	UNEP	Disaster Risk Reduction	300,000
HTI-10/ER/31462/5126	UNEP	PDNA (Environment sector)	200,000
HTI-10/ER/31463/5126	UNEP	Sustainability of Recovery Programmes	100,000
<b>Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY</b>			<b>41,218,850</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
HTI-10/E/31399/124	UNICEF	Education Sector Coordination and needs assessment	125,000
HTI-10/E/31399/6079	SC	Education Sector Coordination and needs assessment	125,000
HTI-10/E/31400/5103	UNESCO	Reactivation of emergency schooling	1,300,000
HTI-10/E/31401/5103	UNESCO	Emergency Support to National Education Authorities	800,000
HTI-10/E/31402/5103	UNESCO	Psycho-social Support to Secondary and Higher Education through Teacher Training	800,000
HTI-10/E/31403/6079	SC	Psycho-social Support to Primary School Children through Teacher Training with Primary School Teachers	1,000,000
HTI-10/E/31404/6079	SC	Temporary schooling in safe, protective environment, for 40,000 earthquake affected children	700,000
HTI-10/E/31405/6079	SC	Child-Friendly Spaces for Young Children	1,200,000
HTI-10/E/31406/124	UNICEF	Back-to-School project for earthquake affected children and youth	15,000,000
HTI-10/E/31407/5524	Plan	Emergency Education support to Pre-school and Primary School Children	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>23,050,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			
HTI-10/S-NF/31408/298	IOM	Needs Assessment	150,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31409/298	IOM	Distribution of NFIs and Tents	12,000,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31410/298	IOM	Provision of Self-Help Repairs and Protection Support	2,000,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31411/298	IOM	Immediate Improvement to temporary shelter conditions	900,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31412/298	IOM	Procurement	750,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31413/298	IOM	Alternative shelter support for the displaced	1,000,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31414/298	IOM	Settlement Support	500,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31415/298	IOM	Cash for Work: Facilitating Return and Restoring Livelihoods through Rubble Removal	8,000,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31416/7039	UN-HABITAT	Emergency Shelter Provision Through Reoccupation of Safe Buildings	1,500,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31417/7039	UN-HABITAT	Emergency Community and Shelter Resource Centres	2,800,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31418/7039	UN-HABITAT	Support for Emergency Shelter from Salvaged Building Materials	4,800,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31419/7039	UN-HABITAT	Technical assistance and monitoring support to the Emergency Shelter response	150,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31420/5349	HI	Emergency shelter, basic needs and food distribution assistance through camp management or direct distribution	3,000,000
HTI-10/S-NF/31468/5105	UNIFEM	Strengthening the response capacity of shelters providing services to victims of gender-based violence and their families	700,000
<b>Subtotal for EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>38,250,000</b>
<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>			
HTI-10/CSS/31421/561	WFP	Common Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure and support and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster support to the humanitarian community's response to the Haiti earthquakes.	782,460
<b>Subtotal for EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>			<b>782,460</b>
<b>FOOD AID</b>			
HTI-10/F/31422/561	WFP	Food Assistance to Earthquake Affected Populations in Haiti	246,039,060
<b>Subtotal for FOOD AID</b>			<b>246,039,060</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>HEALTH</b>			
HTI-10/H/31365/122	WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	-
HTI-10/H/31423/122	WHO	Availability of adequate drugs and medical supplies	3,200,000
HTI-10/H/31424/122	WHO	Outbreak control and environmental health	1,300,000
HTI-10/H/31425/122	WHO	Reactivation of basic health care services	3,500,000
HTI-10/H/31426/122	WHO	Coordination, assessment and monitoring & evaluation	1,000,000
HTI-10/H/31428/124	UNICEF	Essential health services for women and children	8,500,000
HTI-10/H/31435/6079	SC	Emergency health care to communities affected by earthquake	1,000,000
HTI-10/H/31436/6079	SC	Reproductive Health Services to communities affected by earthquake	500,000
HTI-10/H/31437/6079	SC	Emergency nutrition surveillance and therapeutic care to children under 5yr of age	400,000
HTI-10/H/31438/298	IOM	Emergency psychosocial assistance	950,000
HTI-10/H/31439/298	IOM	Medical care, referral and evacuation	1,500,000
HTI-10/H/31440/536	WV	Primary Health Care	2,000,000
HTI-10/H/31441/536	WV	Outbreak prevention	800,000
HTI-10/H/31442/536	WV	Minimum Initial Service Package	1,000,000
HTI-10/H/31443/5160	IMC	Health response to earthquake affected people	2,200,000
HTI-10/H/31444/5179	IRC	Provision of emergency supplies	250,000
HTI-10/H/31445/5109	UNAIDS	HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support	500,000
HTI-10/H/31469/122	WHO	Safe water in health facilities	1,000,000
HTI-10/H/31470/5195	MERLIN	Support to public health and health care services	500,000
HTI-10/H/31471/5076	MDM	Medical support to victims in Cité Soleil	400,000
HTI-10/H/31472/1171	UNFPA	Ensuring Essential Reproductive Health Services to Earthquake Affected Populations	500,000
HTI-10/H/31473/1171	UNFPA	Providing Emergency Reproductive Health Kits to Earthquake Affected Populations	1,000,000
HTI-10/H/31474/1171	UNFPA	Contribute to joint needs assessment of needs of vulnerable persons/groups	300,000
HTI-10/H/31484/5349	HI	Emergency intervention for life saving health support to injured people in Haiti affected by the earthquake	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>34,300,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>LOGISTICS</b>			
HTI-10/CSS/31447/561	WFP	Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination for Relief Operations in Response to the Earthquake in Haiti	21,457,301
HTI-10/CSS/31448/561	WFP	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in response to the Earthquake in Haiti	11,570,404
HTI-10/CSS/31449/5349	HI	Support to organizations intervening in the vicinity of Port Au Prince (storage, transport), in Haiti	500,000
<b>Subtotal for LOGISTICS</b>			<b>33,527,705</b>
<b>NUTRITION</b>			
HTI-10/H/31450/124	UNICEF	Nutrition for Women and children	48,000,000
<b>Subtotal for NUTRITION</b>			<b>48,000,000</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>PROTECTION</b>			
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31377/5025	OHCHR	OHCHR Earthquake Intervention Haiti	300,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31379/5025	OHCHR	Support to national protection actors	200,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31380/124	UNICEF	Child protection, GBV and MHPS coordination	750,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31383/124	UNICEF	Prevention and response to family separation	2,000,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31385/124	UNICEF	Community based child protection	4,500,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31386/124	UNICEF	Support to government structures and institutions responsible for key aspects of child protection (case-based responses, public information, care policy etc.)	1,000,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31388/124	UNICEF	Psychosocial support and GBV	1,500,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31390/5349	HI	Protecting the Vulnerable Persons – Monitoring, Referral and Response to Key Protection Concerns	350,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31392/1171	UNFPA	Provision of psycho-social support to affected populations at community level, with a special focus on women, youth and the elderly	500,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31394/1171	UNFPA	Protection of the rights of affected people from marginalized and especially vulnerable groups, such as People living with HIV, people with disabilities, young people and elderly people	400,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31395/1171	UNFPA	Prevention and response to GBV	550,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31396/1171	UNFPA	Provision of hygiene supplies for earthquake affected populations	1,000,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31451/5762	Terre Des Hommes	Protection and Psychosocial Support to Vulnerable Children and Adolescents	800,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31452/1171	UNFPA	Ensuring GBV coordination in the aftermath of the earthquake	300,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31477/5025	OHCHR	Community Information Centres	30,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31485/5109	UNAIDS	Protection of People Living with HIV	100,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31486/5105	UNIFEM	Support to the Ministry of Women's Rights/Condition on the Implementation of Special Measures to Prevent Gender-Based Violence in the context of the disaster response	100,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31487/5524	Plan	Emergency response in Child Protection in Jacmel	500,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31488/6079	SC	Child protection, GBV and MHPSS coordination	100,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31489/6079	SC	Prevention and response to family separation	300,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31490/6079	SC	Community-based child protection	350,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31491/6079	SC	Support to government structures and institutions responsible for key aspects of child protection (case-based responses, public information, care policy etc.)	300,000
HTI-10/P-HR-RL/31492/6079	SC	Psychosocial support	300,000
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION</b>			<b>16,230,000</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 January 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: List of projects (grouped by cluster)**

Haiti Flash Appeal 2010  
as of 16 January 2010  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			
HTI-10/WS/31373/124	UNICEF	Supply and emergency rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems	46,200,000
HTI-10/WS/31374/124	UNICEF	WASH Cluster Coordination Activities	400,000
HTI-10/WS/31475/298	IOM	Public Hygiene Facilities	440,000
HTI-10/WS/31476/298	IOM	Emergency Support for Internally Displaced People through Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities	685,000
HTI-10/WS/31478/5186	ACF	Emergency Water Sanitation and Hygiene	700,000
HTI-10/WS/31479/7039	UN-HABITAT	Emergency Solid waste collection systems in affected urban areas	2,000,000
HTI-10/WS/31480/5277	OXFAM	Emergency Water Sanitation and Hygiene	3,000,000
HTI-10/WS/31481/6079	SC	Ensuring Access to Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Earthquake Affected Children and Families in Haiti	5,000,000
HTI-10/WS/31483/13282	Deep Springs International	Household Water Treatment	400,000
<b>Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>58,825,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>575,010,654</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 January 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX II. LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, PLEDGES, AND IN-KIND DONATIONS TO DATE

**Table IV: List of all commitments/contributions and pledges**

As of 15 January 2010

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Abbott Laboratories	Bilateral (to affected government)	In-kind: Donations of medicines and nutritional products	1,000,000	-
ADRA-Haiti	ADRA-Haiti	Emergency assistance	809,281	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNICEF	UNICEF	in kind - 2,500 kitchen kits and 5,000 1 litre bags of water; supplies to assist 10,000 people, including oral rehydration salts to combat deadly diarrhea episodes, water purifications tablets, tarpaulins and tents to provide temporary housing; blankets, emergency health kits, jerry cans and some other supplies	3,400,000	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP	WFP	in kind - seven logistics staff and three telecommunications staff to help support relief efforts through the activation of the Logistics and Telecommunications Clusters; Two Staff counsellors	-	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP	WFP	Emergency Operation in support of relief efforts	500,000	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WHO	WHO	in kind - 100,000 water purification tablets	-	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WHO	WHO	Emergency assistance( funds from WHO Rapid Response Account)	75,000	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by WHO	WHO	Emergency assistance to affected population	200,000	-
America Continental 2000	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - 5 pallets of medical supplies	-	-
American Red Cross	American RC	Assist communities impacted by today's earthquake in Haiti	200,000	-
Americares	Americares	To be allocated to specific projects	-	5,000,000
Argentina	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - a planeload of medical equipment and relief supplies to Haiti	-	-
Australia	IFRC	Humanitarian relief and reconstruction support to Haiti	899,281	-
Australia	CDERA	For immediate life-saving support to those most affected by the earthquake	899,281	-
Australia	WFP	WFP for special operations supporting logistics and communications	1,348,921	-
Australia	NGOs	Humanitarian relief and reconstruction support to Haiti (Australian NGOs)	1,348,921	-
Australia	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Emergency humanitarian relief and reconstruction assistance for those affected by the earthquake in Haiti	4,496,403	-
Bangladesh	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - a medical team to Haiti to help its earthquake-stricken people	-	-

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Bank of America Corporation	Haiti Relief and Development Fund	Assistance for relief efforts	500,000	-
Bank of America Corporation	American RC	Earthquake relief	500,000	-
Belgium	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - Une soixantaine de personnes équipée B-Fast pour porter secours aux victimes du violent tremblement de terre une équipe d'intervention (médicale avec un hôpital de campagne (20 personnes); une équipe USAR (Urban Search and Rescue Team) de 33 personnes, avec quatre chiens pisteurs; une installation de purification de l'eau potable, avec deux accompagnateurs	651,876	-
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	CRS	Aviating allocation to specific projects	-	1,000,000
BMO Financial Group	Red Cross	Assistance to Red Cross effort	250,000	-
Bolivia	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - blood and food to the victims of the earthquake.	-	-
Brazil	Bilateral (to affected government)	Six flights of the Brazilian Air Force sent to Haiti, carrying personnel, food items, medications and an emergency portable hospital; Rescue team sent to Haiti, composed by fifty specialists in disaster relief, besides tools and rescue dogs	-	-
Brazil	Bilateral (to affected government)	Aid funds for Haiti earthquake response	-	10,000,000
Brazil	Bilateral (to affected government)	Local purchase of food, by the Brazilian Embassy in Port-au-Prince, for school feeding rehabilitation programmes in Haiti	50,000	-
Brazil	UNFPA	Humanitarian assistance	100,000	-
Brazil	WFP	School feeding rehabilitation in Haiti	130,000	-
Brazil	FAO	Humanitarian assistance	250,000	-
Brazil	OCHA	To contribute to the efforts underway to bring relief and emergency assistance to the Haitian population	5,000,000	-
Campbell Soup CO	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific projects	200,000	-
Canada	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind: A Disaster Emergency Response Team deployed to Haiti; C-17 aircraft full of medical aid and a pair of search and rescue helicopters	-	-
Canada	MCIC	emergency response efforts in Haiti	-	96,339
Canada	Bilateral (to affected government)	Immediate aid including emergency shelter, medical services, food, relief items, water and sanitation services and protection	-	4,816,956
Canada	RC/Canada	Relief effort in Haiti	96,339	-
Canada	RC/Canada	Immediate medical and emergency support	481,696	-
Caribbean Development Bank	Bilateral (to affected government)	Immediate relief to Haiti following the widespread devastation caused by the powerful earthquake (potable water, food, medicines and temporary shelter, restoration of critical facilities and services)	-	1,000,000
CARITAS	CARITAS	in kind - group of 7 experts	-	-
CARITAS	CARITAS	Emergency assistance to affected population	252,525	-

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	To be allocated to specific projects	-	5,000,000
Central Emergency Response Fund	IOM	CERF rapid response grant to IOM: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector - Haiti Earthquake Response 2010	1,000,000	-
Central Emergency Response Fund	UNICEF	CERF rapid response grant to UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector - Haiti Earthquake Response 2010	2,000,000	-
Central Emergency Response Fund	WHO	CERF rapid response grant to WHO: Awaiting allocation to specific project - Haiti Earthquake Response 2010	2,000,000	-
Central Emergency Response Fund	WFP	CERF rapid response grant to WFP: Awaiting allocation to specific projects - Haiti January 2010 Earthquake Response	5,000,000	-
Central Emergency Response Fund	UN Agencies	CERF rapid response grant to UN agencies: Awaiting allocation to specific agencies/sectors/projects	15,000,000	-
Chile	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - a 767 jet and a Hercules C-130 plane with medical assistance.	-	-
China	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - A 50-member rescue team; three sniffer dogs	-	-
China	RCSC	Emergency aid to affected population	-	1,000,000
Coca-Cola Company	American RC	Aviating allocation to specific projects	-	1,000,000
Colombia	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - flight with 600 kg of drugs, gloves, surgical masks, a military hospital with 7 military doctors able to perform complex surgeries and trauma management, 20 SAR experts (pairs man-dog), 3 satellite phones donated by the National Police, and 2000 kg of provisions for Colombian police men present in the area.	-	-
Colombia	WFP	Food aid	50,000	-
ConAgra Foods	Red Cross	To be allocated to specific projects	-	100,000
Cuba	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind: 30 doctors to add to its medical staff already in Haiti.	-	-
Czech Republic	UNICEF	Reconstruction of Water Infrastructure (91386/2010-ORS)	288,600	-
Danchurchaid	Danchurchaid	Relief work	194,175	-
Denmark	SC - Denmark	Urgent relief (46.h.5.drk.)	96,957	-
Denmark	Danchurchaid	Urgent relief (46.h.5.drk.)	145,434	-
Denmark	Danish RC	Urgent relief (46.h.5.drk.)	145,434	-
Denmark	OCHA	OCHA country office in Haiti (46.haiti.5.b.)	291,262	-
Denmark	DEMA	UN Base Camp Module (46.H.5.BRS.)	1,163,476	-
Denmark	ERF (OCHA)	OCHA ERRF for Haiti (46.haiti.5.b.)	1,650,485	-
Development and Peace	CARITAS	First aid supplies, food, shelter and other basic necessities	50,000	-
Diageo	Various	45,000 pounds of food and emergency supplies	-	-
Digicel Group	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific projects	-	5,000,000
Direct Relief International	DRI	in kind - 40-foot and 20-foot containers, containing essential medicines, supplies, and nutritionals	420,000	-

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Dominican Republic	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - food, medicine medical aid, and rescue crews to Haiti; 20 technicians to help re-establish telecommunications, 12 disaster management specialists, 8 mobile clinics, 6 ambulances, a medical team water supplies and drugs.	-	-
El Salvador	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind: a SAR team of 12 members	-	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Commission Decision on the financing of primary emergency humanitarian Actions in Haiti from the general budget of the European Union (ECHO/HTI/BUD/2010/01000)	4,329,000	-
FedEx	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	-	2,000,000
Finland	OCHA	in kind - Two IT experts and IT module through UNOCHA/ UNDAC	-	-
Finland	Finnchurchaid	Life saving activities/water + food	721,501	-
Finland	Finland RC	Mobile clinic and personnel	1,082,251	-
France	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - Martinique : Un détachement sauvetage déblaiement(65 pompiers, 5 SAMU); accompagnés dun détachement de protection et d'assistance (36 gendarmes) ont décollé de Martinique à bord de 3 CASA et d'un A310 avec plusieurs dizaines de tonnes de matériel; Métropole : Un deuxième détachement sauvetage déblaiement (67 pompiers) accompagnés d'une équipe du centre de crise (7) et d'une ONG (ACF, 6 personnes). L'installation d'un hôpital de campagne est prévue à Port au Prince. Ces appareils doivent également évacuer des blessés vers la Martinique.	-	-
General Motors	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific projects	-	100,000
General Motors	Various	Relief assistance	100,000	-
Germany	Bilateral (to affected government)	Assessment team deployed by the German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW) as well as an expert team with equipment for the supply of drinking water.	-	-
Germany	Bilateral (to affected government)	In-kind - Provision of drugs, medical supplies and non-food items in a Portuguese C-130 airplane to transport urgent humanitarian relief items (IS 97/Dasc/CGII/2010)	577,201	-
Germany	GTZ	Emergency Aid with food after the earthquake / new budget beside the project for the reconstruction and compansation of sensitivity, which started in December 2009 and continues until April 2012 (BMZ-No.: 2009.1989.4)	721,501	-
Germany	ICRC	To establish a center for basic health care in Port-au-Prince for a period of 3 months	900,000	-
Germany	NGOs	Health, water and sanitation, non-food items and food aid.	1,264,502	-
Go Daddy	Various	Aid to quake victims	500,000	-
GOAL	GOAL	in kind - a team to assess the seriousness of the situation and to mobilise a response.	-	-
GOAL	GOAL	GOAL has allocated Euro 250,000 from its emergency fund as an immediate response	360,750	-

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Google	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific projects	-	1,000,000
Greece	WFP	Humanitarian assistance and emergency relief	290,000	-
Guyana	Bilateral (to affected government)	Emergency assistance	1,000,000	-
Handicap International	HI	To be allocated to specific projects	217,657	-
Hanesbrands	CARE International	To be allocated to specific projects	-	25,000
Home Depot	American RC	Relief efforts	100,000	-
Iceland	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - Icelandic International Search and Rescue Team (ICE-SAR) [35 search and rescue specialists, fully equipped and self sufficient for up to seven days in the field, with 10 metric tons of their own tools and equipment, three tons of water, tents, advanced communication equipment and have their own water purifying capability.]	-	-
IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund	IFRC	Emergency assistance to affected population	491,265	-
India	Bilateral (to affected government)	for immediate emergency relief in quake-devastated Haiti	-	1,000,000
Indonesia	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - contingent of humanitarian workers to Haiti to help the people affected by the 7.0-magnitude earthquake	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	Bilateral (to affected government)	Immediate emergency aid to help Haiti deal with the devastating earthquake (to provide food, potable water, medicines and temporary shelter to victims of natural disasters)	200,000	-
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	RC/Haiti	in kind - 7 Emergency Response Units deployed: 1 Logistics, 1 Rapid Deployment Hospital, 1 IT/Telecom, 2 Relief/Shelter, and 2 Basic Health Care from American RC, Spanish RC, Benelux RC, Norwegian RC, Canadian RC, Swiss RC, French RC, German RC, Finnish RC); 2 Mobile Wat/San Modules deployed (from Spanish RC and French RC); 3,000 family kits already prepositioned in country	-	-
International Monetary Fund	Bilateral (to affected government)	Emergency assistance to Haiti; to assist it in dealing with the aftermath of the massive and devastating earthquake that has hit the country	-	100,000,000
Ireland Red Cross	Ireland RC	aid to Haiti from its Emergency Relief Fund to deal with the devastating earthquake which struck the country	36,075	-
Ireland Red Cross	Ireland RC	Emergency aid to Haiti	144,300	-
Israel	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - a delegation which includes rescue forces, 40 doctors, 24 nurses and representatives of the IDF Medical Corps to set up a hospital capable of treating 500 patients	-	-
Italy	WHO	in kind - 5 Trauma kits A and B	105,000	-
Italy	IFRC	Emergency healthcare programme (MDRHT008)	721,501	-
Italy	WFP	To meet the emergency food needs of the populations affected	738,644	-
Japan	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - emergency medical team	-	-



Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Japan	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - emergency relief goods; emergency medical team	327,154	-
Japan	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	Emergency grant aid	5,000,000	-
Jolie-Pitt Foundation	MSF	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	-	1,000,000
Kellogg Corporation	American RC	Relief efforts	250,000	-
Korea, Republic of	Bilateral (to affected government)	In-Kind: Relief goods worth \$1 million. The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) sent five relief workers to Haiti.	-	1,000,000
Kraft Foods Foundation	American RC	To be allocated to specific projects	-	25,000
Lance Armstrong	NGOs	Aviating allocation to specific projects	-	250,000
Lowe's Cos Inc	American RC	To be allocated to specific projects	-	1,000,000
Luxembourg	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - search and rescue team (7 dogs + 11 canine search experts) plus 6 civil protection technical staff with localization material to Haiti	72,150	-
Luxembourg	OTM	Emergency relief	72,150	-
Luxembourg	CARITAS	Emergency relief	72,150	-
Luxembourg	Red Cross	Emergency relief	72,150	-
Luxembourg	CARE International	Emergency relief	144,300	-
Luxembourg	WFP	Emergency relief	290,000	-
Major League Baseball	UNICEF	Aviating allocation to specific projects	-	1,000,000
Mennonite Central Committee	MCC	Immediate needs	100,000	-
Mercy Corps	Mercy Corps	in kind - team to assess what the most pressing needs are in the earthquake-affected areas	-	-
Mexico	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - 45,000 tons of aid to help earthquake-hit Haiti	-	-
Microsoft	Various	In cash and in kind contributions aviating allocation to specific projects	-	1,250,000
Monaco	IFRC	Humanitarian assistance (No22.14-201003903)	72,150	-
Muslim Aid	Muslim Aid	To provide much needed clean water, emergency shelters, medicines and food aid to the earthquake victims	120,000	-
National Bank of Canada	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific projects	-	242,520
NEM Insurance Company	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	-	1,000,000
Netherlands	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - 60-member team with trained sniffer dogs	-	-
Netherlands	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Emergency aid	2,886,003	-
New Zealand	UN Agencies and Red Cross	International relief efforts following the devastating earthquake in Haiti	-	719,942

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Nicaragua	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - special brigade to repair electric power lines that have been damaged by the earthquake; 31 military doctors of the Humanitarian Rescue Unit (URH) and humanitarian aid for the victims	-	-
Norway	NRC	in kind - secondments to the UN	866,551	-
Norway	Direktoratet for samfunnssikkerhet og beredskap	in kind - staff support to the UN	1,126,516	-
Norway	Norway RC	Field hospital	1,213,172	-
Norway	NCA	in kind - tents and water equipments	1,733,102	-
Pan American Development Foundation	PADF	in kind - additional experts to assist in the relief efforts; Shelter kits with tents, tarps, water purification tablets; Emergency relief supplies; Food; Medical supplies; Family tool kits, including shovels; Telecommunications equipment	-	-
Panama	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - all the infrastructure required for the logistical coordination of cooperation that should be sent to Haiti; cargo plane carrying 22 rescue workers and four sniffer dogs, as well as 15 tons of food and medical supplies.	-	-
Peru	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - 54 tons of food and medicine to Haiti following Tuesday's major earthquake in the island state	-	-
Philippines	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - send medical teams in the quake-shattered Haiti.	-	-
Plan International	Plan	To be allocated to specific projects	100,000	-
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	To be allocated to specific projects	-	100,000
Private (individuals & organisations)	WFP	Food aid	114,025	-
Procter & Gamble Inc.	Various	Two million packets of PUR water purifier to be distributed through its Children's Safe Drinking Water partners	-	-
Rogers Communications	Various	Support to Partners in Health and other relief organizations	250,000	-
Russian Federation	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - Deploy Global Radius technology in the affected region (one cargo aircraft with BO-194 or BK-117 helicopters onboard) to support deployment of field mission of UNDAC and to assess the consequences of the disaster and conduct search, rescue and evacuation operations	700,000	-
Save the Children	SC	To be allocated to specific projects	139,300	-
Scotiabank	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific projects	-	242,520
Singapore	OCHA	In support of the international community's humanitarian relief efforts for earthquake-hit Haiti.	-	50,000
Slovenia	IFRC	Emergency relief after earthquake	72,150	-
South Africa	Bilateral (to affected government)	Relief effort in Haiti	-	133,333

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
Spain	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - A team of 40 experts in rescue operations and dogs; A plane with a team of doctors and health specialists, and another plane with medical equipment are departing from Madrid on Jan 14. 50T of humanitarian aid (tents, blankets, medical kits, water and sanitation material, etc.)	-	-
Spain	Bilateral (to affected government)	Emergency aid Humanitarian assistance to the victims of the earthquake through rescue and health personal and provision and distribution of shelters, hygiene kits, water and complementary supplies, sanitary modules, medicines and medical supplies	4,329,004	-
Spanish Red Cross	Spanish RC	in kind - relief materials kitchen kits, jerry cans, vehicles to facilitate access	-	-
Sweden	MSB	IT experts to assist the UNDAC	61,848	-
Sweden	RC/Sweden	Urgent Relief	687,202	-
Sweden	ERF (OCHA)	EERF for Haiti	836,820	-
Sweden	MSB	Urgent Relief	2,370,049	-
Switzerland	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - dispatched an inter-disciplinary expert team (7 persons) to carry out a needs-assessment and a second team with 10 experts in the fields of water and sanitation, health and shelter. A freight plane with 40 t in-kind urgent humanitarian assistance (shelter material, medicine and medical material, emergency kits) is planned to leave on 15-01-2010.	-	-
Switzerland	Bilateral (to affected government)	Emergency aid	1,941,748	-
Taiwan (Province of China)	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - rescue team	-	-
Thailand	Bilateral (to affected government)	Humanitarian fund for Haiti in the wake of the powerful quake	-	20,000
Turkey	Turkey RC	in kind - dispatched a team to Haiti, comprising an emergency management expert and a psychologist; various humanitarian assistance goods on the ground and distribute them to the people in need.	-	-
United Arab Emirates	Bilateral (to affected government)	Provision of sheltering materials to the people who lost their homes	-	-
United Kingdom	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - 64-strong UK search and rescue team with heavy lifting equipment	-	-
United Kingdom	UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	Humanitarian relief work in Haiti	-	14,479,365
United Kingdom	CHASE OT	Humanitarian Assessment (201483-102)	96,476	-
United Kingdom	IFRC	Immediate Humanitarian Relief (201483-107)	1,607,937	-
United Nations Foundation	Various	To address urgent humanitarian and reconstruction needs	1,000,000	-
United States of America	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - teams including up to 72 people, six search and rescue dogs and up to 48 tons of rescue equipment; USAID disaster experts who will help assess the situation in Haiti.	-	-
United States of America	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Earthquake relief efforts in Haiti (unallocated balance from orig pledge of US\$100 mn.)	-	45,400,428
United States of America	USAID	Initial assistance for the implementation of an emergency response program	50,000	-

Donor	Channel	Description	Funding USD	Uncommitted Pledges USD
United States of America	USDHHS	Health (USAID/OFDA)	13,000,000	-
United States of America	WFP	Food aid	18,000,000	-
United States of America	USFEMA	Search and rescue (USAID/OFDA)	23,500,000	-
UPS Foundation	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	In-kind services for shipment of needed supplies	500,000	-
UPS Foundation	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Relief supplies	500,000	-
Venezuela	Bilateral (to affected government)	in kind - C-130 plane with 49 people on board and 14 tons of tools, medicine, potable water, and non-perishable food items; a team of doctors, rescue workers, military and firemen to help with the search and rescue efforts	-	-
Vodafone Foundation	BRCS	Support immediate needs, including clean water, sanitation, healthcare and shelter	40,000	-
Walmart Foundation	IFRC	in kind - pre-packaged food kits	100,000	-
Walmart Foundation	IFRC	Emergency relief efforts in Haiti	500,000	-
Walt Disney Corporation	Various	Humanitarian aid	100,000	-
Wells Fargo & CO	American RC	To be allocated to specific projects	-	100,000
Western Union Foundation	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	To be allocated to specific projects	-	250,000
World Bank	Bilateral (to affected government)	Emergency aid	-	100,000,000
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>152,800,174</b>	<b>308,901,403</b>

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Haiti: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT008

GLIDE [EQ-2010-000009-HTI](#)

13 January 2010

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 10,199,465 (USD 10m or EUR 6.8m) in cash, kind, or services to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) to assist 20,000 families (some 100,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.

CHF 500,000 (USD 491,265 or EUR 338,880) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to jump start response activities and mobilization of Federation personnel. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

**Summary:** An earthquake of a magnitude of 7 (Mw) (reference: United States Geological Survey), struck the Haitian coast on 12 January at 17:00 hours rocking the capital and generating a tsunami alert in Haiti and neighbouring countries. The epicentre was located 22 kilometres from the capital, Port-au-Prince and 15 kilometres from the closest towns. A series of aftershocks have been felt, the strongest measuring 5.9 and 5.5 respectively.

Based on the situation and information available at this time, the International Federation launched this Emergency Appeal on a very preliminary basis, responding to a request from the Haitian National Red Cross Society for immediate support to deliver lifesaving assistance in the following sectors: non-food relief items, shelter, emergency health and water and sanitation. Limited damage, needs and loss assessment data is currently available although the catastrophic impact of the disaster is evident and the response operation is expected to quickly increase in volume and intensity on the basis of further assessments over the coming days. A revised Emergency Appeal reflecting the massive scale of this disaster and the corresponding needs is in process, and will be launched shortly.

## Coordination and partnerships

The Federation team in Haiti has been in constant contact with the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) in Panama and the Regional Representation for the Latin Caribbean in the Dominican Republic, providing initial information on the situation and coordinating the emergency response. The International Federation's Regional Representation for the French and Spanish speaking Caribbean has been monitoring the situation from the Dominican Republic and has alerted all Partner National Societies (PNS) in the area of the current situation and the tsunami alert.

The Federation mobilized the following resources to support the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement coordination and to support the HNRCS with rapid assessment activities:

- A regional team comprising a reporting delegate, logistician and health in emergencies coordinator deployed on 13 January to Haiti through the Dominican Republic.
- A Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) with staff specialized in shelter, relief, health, logistics and reporting deployed on 13 January to Haiti

Given the nature of the situation in Haiti, the Federation and ICRC are collaborating closely on a 'Movement' approach, including collaboration, facilitation, and support for the entry and movement of the FACT and ERU assets. ICRC is also deploying a rapid response unit that will work closely with Federation personnel. The ICRC response unit will assess needs in support of their ongoing programme and expertise in restoring family links (RFL), work in prisons, and the management of dead bodies.

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PADRU has participated in coordination meetings with UN OCHA in Panama to share preliminary information on needs and response, including the mobilization of assessment teams. A United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination Team (UNDAC) is being mobilized and OCHA has indicated that a UN Flash Appeal will be launched shortly.

The Federation Zone Office in Panama is coordinating planning with operational partners to ensure the timely delivery of assistance and to contribute to the humanitarian coordination effort. The first regular telephone conference to brief National Societies on the developing situation was conducted on 13 January.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

The Federation representation in country is liaising with all Movement Partners to coordinate and mobilize the response efforts. There has been very limited direct communication with the HNRCS leadership due to damage to the National Society headquarters building, the communications network, and difficulty in moving about within Port-au-Prince.

All HNRCS volunteers are currently assisting the affected people along with PNSs, the Federation office and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Haiti. The Emergency Operations Centre of the Dominican Red Cross is active and coordinating first assessments from the border area. A first triage of wounded persons is being carried out by the HNRCS in Port au Prince. The National Society's VHF system is functioning and providing constant monitoring and information sharing between all Movement partners in country. The Dominican Red Cross, the International Federation Regional Representative in Santo Domingo and the Spanish Red Cross carried out an assessment by air on 13 January.

The following Emergency Response Units (ERUs) have been deployed: Logistics (Swiss Red Cross), Rapid Deployment Hospital (Norwegian/Canadian Red Cross), IT&Telecom (Spanish Red Cross), two Relief/shelter units (American and a joint Benelux/French Red Cross), two mobile Basic Health Care units (German and a joint Finnish/French Red Cross) as well as two Water/Sanitation Modules for 15,000 people each (Spanish and French Red Cross). Other National Societies such as the Austrian, British, Danish, Italian, Japanese, New Zealand and Swedish Red Cross are on stand-by in case more ERUs are needed. Various partner National Societies are mobilizing additional support for operational teams, and the International Federation in Port-au-Prince is starting to secure possible areas for office and accommodations for incoming teams.

## **The needs**

Immediate needs: Based on the information available at the moment the immediate needs are focused on vulnerable groups and initially include: search and rescue activities, relief distributions, emergency health, water and sanitation, emergency shelter, logistics and telecommunications. A gender focus forms one of the main criteria for the selection of beneficiaries. Once initial assessments are carried out, further needs will be identified. Given the nature of the disaster, restoring family links (RFL) is a vital part of the operation for the initial response stage.

## **The proposed operation**

The operation is designed to provide immediate support to the Haitian National Red Cross Society in the delivery of lifesaving assistance and relief in the sectors mentioned above for 20,000 families (some 100,000 people). The operation is very fluid and evolving quickly, and it is anticipated that the beneficiary numbers will increase. The initial allocation from DREF funds allows the National Society to initiate damage and need assessments and to jump-start relief activities and the mobilization of personnel. Assessments are just beginning, and more detailed information will become available shortly. Based on this, objectives may be added or expanded on, as relevant to the operation.

The security situation in Haiti is a source of concern, and the Federation is taking concrete steps to reinforce its security capacity with technical staffing and updated protocols and procedures.

**Relief distributions (basic non-food items)**

<b>Objective: Up to 20,000 families (100,000 people) affected by the earthquake will have benefited from the distribution of non-food items.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Up to 100,000 people affected by the earthquake see their basic needs met by receiving essential non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deployment of two Relief/shelter ERUs:</li><li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li><li>• Develop a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li><li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li><li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li><li>• Develop an exit strategy.</li></ul>

**Emergency shelter**

<b>Objective: Ensure that up to 5,000 affected families have healthy and safe emergency shelter to help preserve their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of their humanitarian situation.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Up to 20,000 families have adequate shelter which assists them in returning to their daily lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li><li>• Develop community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities.</li><li>• Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions.</li><li>• Distribute shelter supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li><li>• Develop a transition strategy to meet early recovery shelter needs.</li><li>• Develop a shelter strategy and plan of action to deliver on both emergency shelter solution and shelter recovery options.</li><li>• Distribute appropriate shelter relief items to assist the population and allow them to play an active role in the reconstruction process</li><li>• Monitor and evaluate the shelter activities and report on distributions.</li></ul>

**Emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion**

<b>Objective 1: The affected communities will benefit from basic medical care provided by the HNRCS. Objective 2: The affected communities will benefit from psychosocial support (PSP) to assist in recovery from the effects of the earthquake. Objective 3: The affected communities and people in shelters will be sensitized on key health messages through a health awareness campaign related to vector control and water borne diseases.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Up to 20,000 families have received adequate emergency health care.	<p><b>For objective 1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li><li>• Develop community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities.</li><li>• Assess the extent of the WASH needs and preferred solutions.</li></ul> <p><b>For objective 2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordination of activities with the health authorities.</li><li>• Identification where medical assistance is most needed.</li><li>• Prioritization and identification of beneficiaries (children, women, elderly).</li><li>• Organization and support of volunteers.</li><li>• Further assessments need to be completed by the HNRCS and other external actors in order to describe a health objective.</li></ul> <p><b>For objective 3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Need and damage assessments including basic sanitation activities.</li><li>• Mobilization of volunteer water and sanitation teams.</li><li>• Identification of communities most affected and shelters available.</li><li>• Identification of beneficiaries.</li><li>• Agreements with local authorities for water supply.</li><li>• Water and sanitation activities.</li><li>• Training workshops in water sanitation for all volunteers.</li><li>• Storing and distribution of drinking water to shelters and affected communities.</li><li>• Health awareness campaigns.</li><li>• Further assessments will be completed by the HNRCS supported by other actors to address the need for a water and sanitation campaign.</li></ul>



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## Early Recovery

Early recovery is a priority focus of the Federation, and while it might be premature to assess and specify the detailed needs of the affected population and the activities to be implemented, the assessments currently underway will identify opportunities for early recovery interventions targeting the restoration of livelihoods, transitional and permanent shelter and psycho-social support. Small unconditional cash grants and cash-for-work are some of the potential activities and approaches that will be considered.

## How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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## ANNEX IV. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Against Hunger ( <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> )
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AFP	armed forces and peacekeepers
AMPAP	Metropolitan Area of Port-au-Prince
AMURT	Ananda Marge Universal Relief Team
ART	antiretroviral treatment
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (International)
CBOs	community-based organisations
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	CHF International (NGO)
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CNES	<i>Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales</i>
CNSA	<i>Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire</i>
COMCEN	communication center
CP	Child Protection
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DPC	Civil Protection Directorate
DPSPE	<i>Direction de Promotion de la Santé et de Protection de l'Environnement</i>
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative
EC	European Commission
ECD	early childhood development
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office
ERRF	Emergency Relief Response Fund
EWARN	Early Warning Alert and Response Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	gender-based violence
GDACS	Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System
GHESKIO	Haitian Group for the Study of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections
GNA	Global Needs Analysis
GNI	gross national income
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HDR	Human Development Report
HF	high frequency
HIV/AIDS	human immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	information and communication technologies
ID	Initiative Development
IDP	internally displaced person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies
INGOs	international non-governmental organisations
InterAction	The American Council for Voluntary International Action
IRC	International rescue Committee (NGO)
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IT	information technology
km	kilometre

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LEMA	Local Emergency Management Authorities
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MARNDR	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural</i>
MAST	<i>Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail</i>
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i>
MEFP	Ministry of Education and Professional Development
MHPSS	mental health and psycho-social support
MICT	<i>Ministère de l'intérieure et des collectivités territoriales</i>
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MISP	minimal initial service package
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MPCE	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
MREs	meals ready to eat
MSF	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i>
MSPP	Ministry of Health
MTs	metric tons
MTPTC	<i>Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications</i> (Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communications)
NCDs	non-communicable diseases
NFIs	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PEP	post-exposure prophylaxis
PEPFAR	US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHC	primary health care
PHPIEGO	Johns Hopkins Program in Education for Gynecology and Obstetrics
PLWHA	people living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PROMESS	<i>Programme de Médicaments Essentiels</i> (Essential Medicine Programme)
RC	Resident Coordinator
ROLAC	(OCHA) Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
RUTF	ready-to-use therapeutic food
SAR	search and rescue
SC	Save the Children
SD	standard deviation
SMCRS	Metropolitan Service for Solid Waste Collection
TB	tuberculosis
Tdh	<i>Terre des Hommes</i>
UN	United Nations
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlement
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOSAT	United National Satellite
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAR	urban search and rescue
VHF	very high frequency

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VOSCOCC	Virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV(I)	World Vision (International)

## Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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