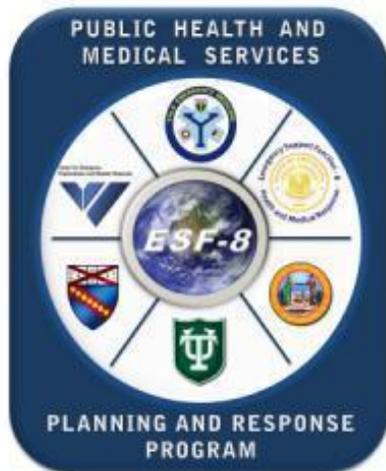


ESF-8 PLANNING AND RESPONSE PROGRAM UPDATE (HAITI EARTHQUAKE)



**AS OF: 1200 EST
24 JANUARY 2010**



- Background
- Current Situation
- Government of Haiti
- Cluster Titles
- Public Health
- Hospitals and Clinics
- Medical Logistics
- Logistics
- Transportation
- Water And Sanitation
- Shelters
- Food
- Security

KEY LINKS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- [Pan American Health Organization](#)
- [RELIEFWEB](#)
- [UNICEF](#)
- [World Food Programme](#)
- [Global Logistics Cluster](#)

US GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- [U.S. Agency for International Development](#)
- [The Department of State](#)
- [U.S Embassy in Haiti](#)
- [State Dept.'s DipNote on Twitter](#)
- [State Dept. Background Note](#)
- [USAID Country Profile](#)
- [CIA World Factbook](#)
- [The Department of Defense](#)
- [US SOUTHERN COMMAND](#)
- [U.S. Army](#)
- [U.S. Navy](#)
- [U.S. Air Force](#)
- [U.S. Marines](#)
- [U.S. Coast Guard](#)
- [The Department of Homeland Security](#)
- [The Department of Health and Human Services](#)
- [The Federal Communications Commission](#)
- [The Department of Interior](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
- [U.S. Office of Personnel Management](#)

RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

- [Save the Children](#)
- [American Red Cross](#)
- [MercyCorps](#)
- [Doctors Without Borders](#)
- [CARE](#)
- [Charity Navigator](#)
- [OXFAM](#)

BACKGROUND

- On 12 January 2010, at 16:53 local time (GMT 21:53hrs) an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale occurred in Haiti. The epicenter of the earthquake was 17 km from the capital Port-au-Prince (population approximately 2 million). Aftershocks measuring up to 6.0 on the Richter scale have been reported. Approximately 3.5 million people live in the earthquake-affected areas.
- On 20 January, at 06:03 local time, an aftershock measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale occurred 35 miles southwest of Port-au-Prince, with the epicenter located near Petit Goâve town, Ouest Department, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.
- As of 22 January, the Government has accounted for 111,481 confirmed deaths in four departments (SouthEast, West, Nippes and West)
- The Government of Haiti declared the search and rescue phase over at 1600 hrs local time on 22 January. At the peak of the response there were 67 USAR teams in Haiti consisting of 1,918 staff and 160 dogs. One hundred and thirty-two live rescues were recorded by these teams between 13 and 21 January.
- Significant damage, particularly to critical infrastructure including basic utilities (power, water, sanitation), transport, communication and health.
- Aid is getting through to more and more locations. Water is available at many water points throughout Port-au-Prince but quality remains an issue. Untreated injuries, infectious diseases and sanitary conditions remain a priority concern to prevent death.
- Roughly 20,000 U.S. troops will be supporting relief efforts in Haiti by Jan. 24, military officials said, adding to the 13,000-strong American force there as of Jan. 21.

SITUATION

- Aftershocks continue in Haiti, 11 days after the earthquake that left the country in ruins.
- Rescue workers pulled a 24-year-old man alive from the rubble of a Napoli Hotel in Haiti on Saturday, 11 days after an earthquake devastated much of the country.
- Despite harsh conditions in Haiti, currently there are no reported outbreaks of communicable diseases. In the short-term, the Early Warning System must be implemented in selected sites with rapid response capacity, including field laboratories. Subsequently, the restoration of surveillance is a priority area.
- Humanitarian relief efforts continue to scale up in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Leogane and other affected areas.
- The number of people leaving Port-au-Prince is increasing daily.
- FAO estimates that the number of people leaving cities for rural areas could reach one million, putting pressure on already vulnerable communities.
- There are enough fuel supplies in country for the next two-three weeks.
- Improved waste management (solid and health care) is taking place in hospitals, including the appropriate disposal of amputated body parts.
- The large number of people with disabilities as a result of the earthquake will require long-term specialized care.

CURRENT ASSESSMENT



Worked as well as or better than expected



Needs improvement



Generally Ineffective

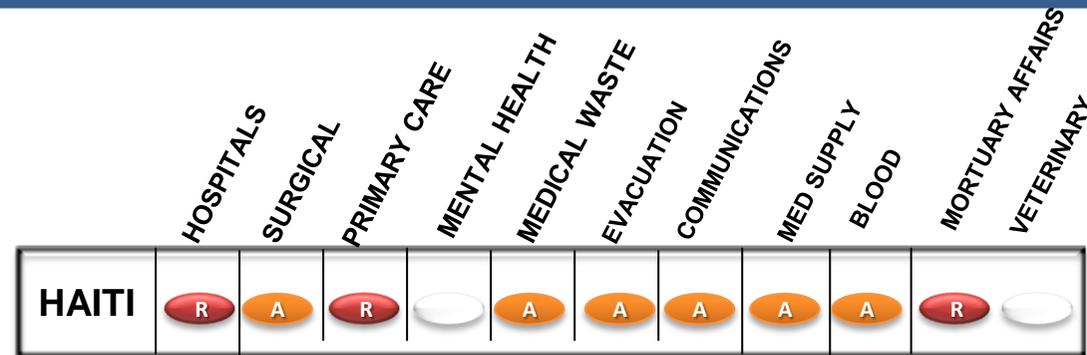


Non-Functional or Destroyed

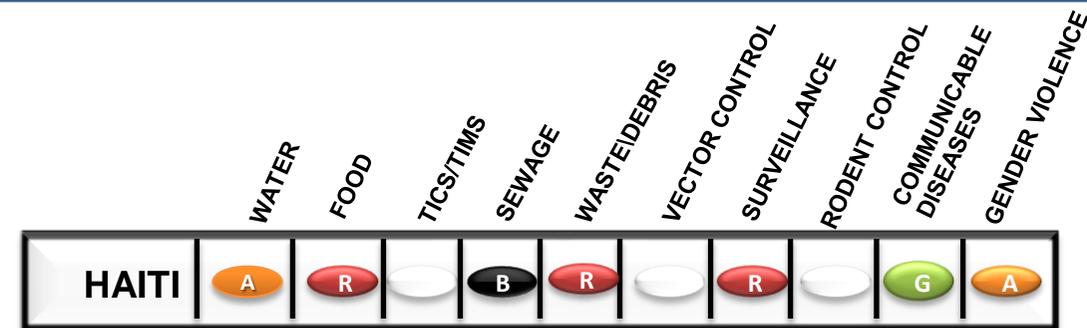


Unknown

MEDICAL OPERATIONS



PUBLIC HEALTH



OVERALL ASSESSMENT





THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI (MOH)

- According to the Ministry of Health, 150 health facilities are operational in Port au Prince, providing primary health care. Forty-six facilities have surgical capacity; eight of these are field hospitals. The complete list of field hospitals and fixed hospitals has been sent to all Health Cluster members.
- Haiti's Ministry of Health and the health cluster have defined a strategy to reestablish basic health care at the community level. Medical response is organized into three levels:
 - Level 1 = mobile clinics to be deployed in the 250 areas identified by the government where the displaced population has spontaneously gathered
 - Level 2 = permanent medical clinics in at least 15 locations identified by the government
 - Level 3 = hospitals and field hospitals.
- Haitian NGOs and international NGOs will partner to establish Level 2 clinics, organize the medical supplies to be provided by PROMESS and deploy mobile health teams.
- The Haitian Ministry of Health, in collaboration with la Direction d'Epidemiologie de Laboratoire et de Recherches/PAHO, has developed an epidemiological surveillance form and distributed it to Health Cluster partners. Completed forms will be collected daily from 31 sentinel sites, composed of departmental hospitals, university hospitals, field hospitals and spontaneous settlements and sent to the National Epidemiology Office based at the National Health Laboratory.

THE UNITED NATIONS CLUSTERS

- **The 12 Clusters that have been activate are:**
 - **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM)**
 - **Education (UNICEF); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IOM/IFRC)**
 - **Food (WFP)**
 - **Logistics (WFP)**
 - **Nutrition (UNICEF)**
 - **Protection (OHCHR with UNICEF for Child Protection and UNFPA for GBV; WASH (UNICEF)**
 - **Agriculture (FAO)**
 - **Early Recovery (UNDP)**
 - **Emergency Telecommunications (WFP)**
 - **Health (WHO/PAHO)**

PUBLIC HEALTH

- **HHS and CDC, along with WHO and Haitian Health Ministry, launched a pilot study assessing public health risks in over 30 sentinel sites around the capital city. The study will be expanded as rapid assessment surveys.**
- **PAHO/WHO reports there are currently no reported outbreaks of communicable diseases including cholera, measles and rubella. Polio has been eliminated in Haiti. In the short-term, the early warning system must be set up in selected sites and subsequently, the restoration of surveillance is a priority.**
- **Presently, Haiti's immunization program is not functioning and tetanus is the disease of most immediate concern. However, mass vaccination activities are not recommended at this time. They may be considered once vaccination becomes logistically feasible and the situation stabilizes.**
- **Approximately 130,000 people are living with HIV in Haiti. Of this number, about 50% are on antiretroviral treatment. There is concern that many HIV-infected patients have migrated to rural areas, thus possibly disrupting ongoing access to treatment. Additionally, the National HIV/AIDS hospital (Gheskio) is now focusing mainly on trauma care**

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

- **The earthquake damaged or destroyed at least eight hospitals and healthcare facilities in and around the capital, Port-au-Prince, and the remaining health facilities have been quickly overwhelmed by large numbers of survivors requiring a wide range of care, particularly for trauma injuries.**
- **Before the earthquake, there were 59 hospitals, 82 health centers, and 487 dispensaries nationwide in Haiti. In Port-au-Prince, there are 11 hospitals.**
- **The total extent of the damage to Haiti's health sector is still unknown. Many hospitals have sustained damage but are continuing to function, often with the help of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).**
- **About 40 health facilities, including eight field hospitals, are providing health care to survivors. Health services are also being provided at various health centers along Haiti's border with the Dominican Republic. Some injured are being evacuated to the Dominican capital, the United States (Miami), Martinique, Jamaica, and other countries.**
- **More than seven institutions in Port-au-Prince are providing obstetric services, include the University Hospital, Khanty Hospital, Hospital de la Paix, among others.**

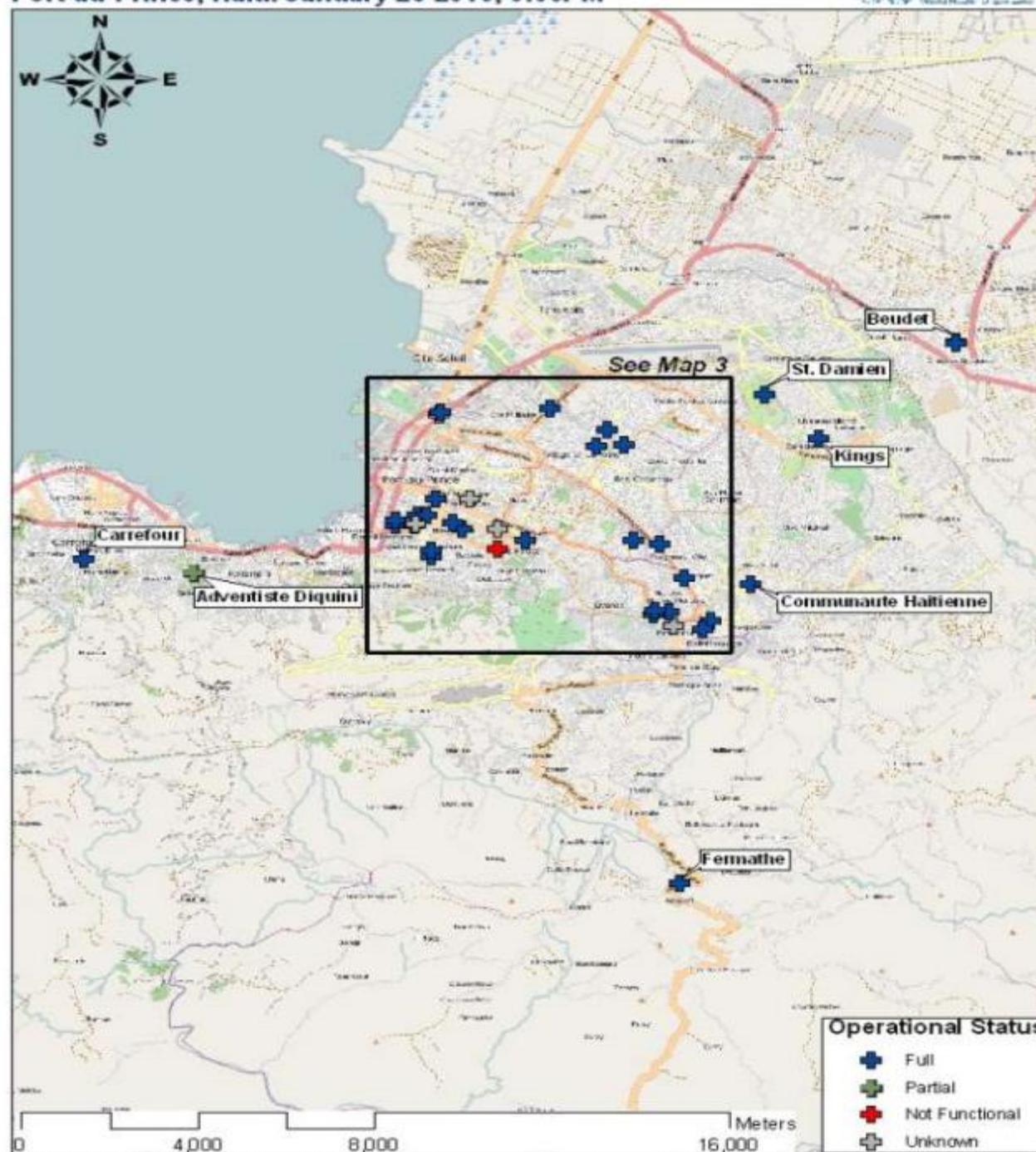
HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

- **There is a strong need for post-operative care. Three sites have been identified to provide this service but they still need to be set up.**
- **According to the Cuban Medical Brigades, departmental hospitals are facing numerous problems due to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Jeremy, Jacmel, Port de Paix and Fort Liberté.**
- **International Red Cross Committee has first aid facilities provided through the Haitian Red Cross in five spontaneous settlements in Port au Prince and Petit Goave**
- **The ICRC is also supporting fixed health posts (providing first aid care) in Cité Soleil and Martissant. Additionally, ICRC supports the prison administration, providing medical assistance, among other activities.**
- **Colombian medical and health staff is working in Hopital de la Paix on triage, biological and hospital waste management, follow up of post-operative patients; maternity care and potable water. Firefighters from Colombia are also helping with solid waste management at the Carrefour Hospital. The Colombian Red Cross announced the arrival of the Colombian hospital ARC Cartagena to Haiti bringing 8 doctors and nurses. The ship has two operations theaters and 450 tons of food, water and fuel.**
- **The Israeli field hospital has two operating theaters with anesthetics, orthopedics, general surgeons and nurses. In the last four days, they have conducted more than 60 operations.**
- **La Protection Civile Francaise and the SAMU (Service Aide Medicale d'Urgence) are still working in the following hospitals: Canapé Vert, CDTI, Hopital Francais, HCH, Diquini, Degand and the Lycee Francais field hospital).**

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

- **The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports that hospitals functioning in Port au Prince do not have the capacity to receive patients transferred from the ship UNSN Comfort following surgery. However, many agencies are willing to refer patients to the Comfort and this process is now underway.**
- **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services teams from around the U.S. are providing medical care at several locations in and around Port au Prince**
 - **A Disaster Medical Assistance Team and an HHS International Medical Surgical Response Team continue to provide patient care in a soccer field near a GHESKIO clinic in Port-au-Prince.**
 - **DMAT team continues to provide medical support to USNS Comfort by providing care to patients prior to transfer to the ship.**
 - **Additional teams are providing care in and around the U.S. embassy and at a Forward Operating Base established in Petionville.**

MAP 2. Operational Status of Medical Facilities Around Port-au-Prince, Haiti. January 23 2010, 6:00PM

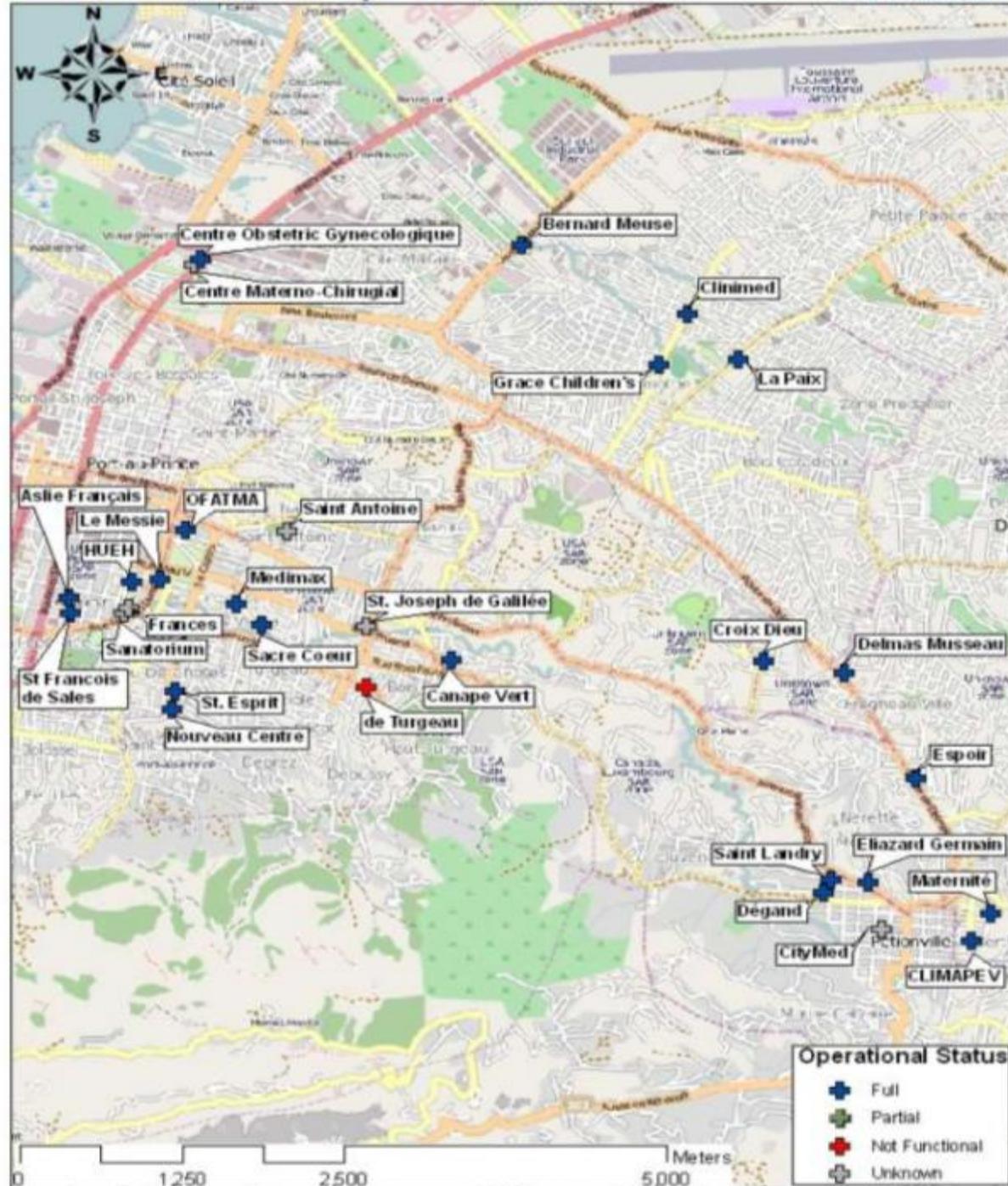


Generated by PAHO/WHO Emergency Operations Center
 Visit www.paho.org/disasters

Sources: Arc2Earth, Google Earth, OpenStreetMap, GeoEye, WHO/PAHO

Note: Locations may be approximate and are continuously being updated as new information becomes available.

MAP 3. Operational Status of Medical Facilities in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. January 23 2010, 6:00PM



Generated by PAHO/WHO Emergency Operations Center
 Visit www.paho.org/disasters

Sources: Arc2Earth, Google Earth, OpenStreetMap, GeoEye, WHO/PAHO

Note: Locations may be approximate and are continuously being updated as new information becomes available.

MEDICAL LOGISTICS

- **PROMESS has received 29 requests for medicines and medical supplies on Friday, January 22. The Health Cluster has created a new subgroup that will work on this issue. Cluster partners wanted to know how to order medicines and medical supplies from PROMESS and their availability.**
- **The Health Cluster has a new subgroup, Medicine and Medical Supplies, in addition to already existing subgroups on health facilities, mobile clinics/primary care and public health assessments.**
- **MINUSTAH is replenishing oxygen supplies.**
- **PROMESS has received 200 units of 0+ blood and 150 units of 0- blood; the United Nations Clinic, in Logbase has 350 blood units and the National Laboratory also has available blood units.**
- **Information and registrations available in the Humanitarian Supply Management System (LSS/SUMA) were sent to the Health Cluster members in order to match needs with supplies.**
- **PROMESS distributed medical supplies to approximately 50 institutions between the 20 and 21 of January. It also received “WHO Emergency Kit 10000” and “WHO Emergency Kit 1000”.**
- **Haitian NGOs and Public Health institutions must obtain a signature from the Coordinator for Emergency Committee, Dr. Claude Surena at SOGET before going to PROMESS.**

[SOURCE: PAHO HEALTH CLUSTER BULLETIN #4 - 23 JAN 10](#)

[SOURCE: HEALTH CLUSTER IN HAITI BULLETIN #3 - 22 JAN 10](#)

LOGISTICS

- According to the U.N. Logistics Cluster, sufficient fuel supplies are available in Haiti for the next 18 to 19 days and are anticipated to last until the Port-au-Prince port is rehabilitated to receive fuel shipments. In addition, the GoH reports that approximately 30 percent of gas stations were operational as of January 22.
- To relieve congestion at the Las Americas airport in Santo Domingo, the U.N. Logistics Cluster notes that the airport is increasing the number of available slots between 2200 and 0700 hours local time.
- The U.N. Logistics Cluster reported that as of January 22, the Port-au-Prince airport was receiving between 120 and 140 flights per day. The cluster anticipates that air traffic to Port-au-Prince will decrease in the coming days as relief agencies respond to the cluster's request to divert planes to Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, for overland transport of commodities to Haiti through the humanitarian corridor. Currently, relief commodity convoys run twice daily and no border delays have been reported.



TRANSPORTATION

Overall, there are about 70 U.S. military and U.S. Coast Guard helicopters and an assortment of about 50 fixed-winged aircraft supporting the immediate delivery of aid to earthquake victims in Haiti.

AIR OPERATIONS

- U.S. Air Force aircraft continue to fly numerous missions to support relief efforts. Air Mobility Command says more than 473 sorties in support of Haiti relief efforts, delivering nearly 2,250 tons of cargo and about 2,000 passengers to Haiti. U.S. Air Force aircraft and assets, including Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), are also providing aerial reconnaissance support to the operation.
- About 71 U.S. military helicopters and 50 fixed winged aircraft are supporting the mission, airlifting aid to distribution points and ferrying injured survivors to various medical treatment sites at sea and ashore.

AIRFIELD MANAGEMENT

- Air Force air operations specialists and FAA air traffic control experts are working closely with Haitian aviation officials and the government of Haiti to manage the Haiti Flight Operations Coordination Center, which oversees air operations into and out of the Port au Prince airport. This is a consultative process with the government of Haiti and the UN involving dozens of international assistance flights. The center is ensuring the safe sustainment of humanitarian air operations and maximum use of the airfield. The airfield is open for 24-hour operations and is taking in an average of 120-140 aircraft a day. ([see more on airport ops](#))
- Additionally, air traffic control capability was increased Jan. 22 with the arrival of a mobile FAA Air Control Tower.
- Military forces have opened a second airfield in Jacmel (about 30 miles southeast of Port au Prince). The airfield will receive C-130 deliveries that initially will support Canadian humanitarian assistance efforts centered in Jacmel. Also, the military is operating at airfields in two cities in the Dominican Republic (Barahona and San Isidro).



TRANSPORTATION

PORT OPS/REHABILITATION

- The port, which suffered extensive damage in the earthquake, is beginning to receive some ships and is about 30% operational (about 250 containers a day). The port at Jacmel, southwest of Port-au-Prince, is currently operational during daylight for certain vessels. Haitian officials are running the port and U.S. forces are assisting in port scheduling, vessel monitoring, loading operations and port security.
- The effort to assist port repair is underway. U.S. Army/Navy dive teams with underwater construction teams continue to assess port structural damage. The primary focus is to limit or prevent further damage to the pier before repairs of the quake damage and simultaneously support recovery supply offload. Officials expect to double port capacity in mid-February and estimate repairs to be completed in 6-8 weeks.
- USNS Grasp, a salvage ship, is in Haiti to conduct surveys and assessments necessary to repair the port. The USNS Henson, an oceanographic survey ship, is also scheduled to arrive soon to assist port repair operations. Two U.S. vessels capable of offloading cargo without a port are in Haiti to support. The Coast Guard Crimson Clover, a covered, roll-on/roll-off barge with two 46-foot extendable ramps and a top-loader for discharge operations and the USNS 1ST LT Jack Lummus, a container and roll-on/roll-off ship, are in Port Au Prince and have begun unloading operations.
- USS Cape May (T-AKR 5063), a heavy lift ship; USNS PFC Dewayne Williams (T-AK 3009), a container & roll-on/roll-off ship; and MV Huakai, a high speed ferry, are scheduled to arrive in the next few weeks to assist.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- On January 22, the U.N. WASH Cluster reported that 98 of the highest density settlement sites and hospital sites were receiving water deliveries, representing a beneficiary population of estimated 225,000 individuals. Deliveries provide approximately four liters of water per person per day. In addition, on January 22, the U.N. WASH Cluster reported that NGOs planned to provide water to 152,000 people.
- According to the U.N. WASH Cluster, consolidation and increased coordination of water trucking efforts continue to improve distribution efforts. On January 22, the U.N. WASH Cluster reported finalization of a two-week contract between the Coalition Nationale des Syndicats de Transporteurs Haïtiens (CNSTH) and the GoH National Direction for Potable Water and Sanitation (DINEPA) to provide fifty 3,000-gallon trucks to transport water from three pre-identified sites—Drouillard, Cazeau, and Tabarre—to several distribution sites in Bas Delmas, Haut Delmas, Plaine du Cul de Sac, and Carrefour at market price.
- On January 22, USAID/DART staff visited a spontaneous settlement at Place Boyer in Pétion-Ville accommodating an estimated 500 individuals. USAID/DART staff noted adequate water availability provided from a water bladder installed on site and filled twice daily. Despite collecting water for household use, most site residents reported purchasing sachet water for drinking. USAID/DART staff reported poor sanitation conditions at the site, noting that four portable toilets on site were inadequate and filled to capacity. According to the USAID/DART, addressing sanitation needs at spontaneous sites remains a significant challenge throughout affected areas.
- WHO/PAHO is helping to coordinate delivery of water to affected communities and health facilities and monitoring its quality. WHO is collaborating with the Direction Nationale pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement (DINEPA) on water quality. About 50 water tankers are providing water to health care settings and to the affected population. The water is collected from three major pumping stations. Even if the water is clean when pumped from 50m underground, its quality may be compromised during transport. WHO is training operators at the three water stations to treat water with chlorine. This will prevent potential contamination afterwards. These interventions are key in Haiti where poor environmental conditions could lead to outbreaks.

SHELTERS

- **USAID/OFDA partner IOM estimates that combined in-country tent stocks and expected tent arrivals in the coming days constitute a total of 40,000 tents, capable of accommodating 200,000 individuals. However, the supply is unlikely to adequately address the extensive shelter needs, according to the USAID/DART, and alternative shelter strategies are required, including support for host families and transitional shelter.**
- **In addition to the 609,000 displaced individuals reported by the GoH in Port-au-Prince alone, the GoH is also advocating for immediate tent distributions in Léogâne and Gressier towns. To date, USAID/OFDA has delivered 2,080 rolls of plastic sheeting to provide shelter for approximately 104,000 people.**
- **The Shelter Cluster reports that the identification of sites for long term shelter is ongoing. Camp planning is underway for eleven large sites (locations not known). The preparation of the site identified at Croix des Bouquets is ongoing.**
- **The Shelter Cluster has circulated a shelter strategy which focuses on three areas: support to host families who are accommodating friends and relatives (food, cash and in-kind material); cash-for-work programmes to help clear rubble and debris; camp planning and management for 11 large camps and support to smaller self settlement camps. The distribution of life-saving shelter, including plastic sheeting and tents, are immediate priorities.**
- **Based on initial consultations with partners, the cluster estimates that a minimum of 200,000 people are receiving non-food items each day in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Jacmel and other locations. A tracking matrix is currently under development. Items include hygiene kits, aquatabs, jerrycans, kitchen kits, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting and sleeping mats.**



[SOURCE: USAID FACT SHEET #11 – 23 JAN 2010](#)

[OCHA SITREP #11 - 22 JAN 2010](#)

EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

- **WFP has distributed nearly 1.2 million rations to earthquake-affected populations in Port-au-Prince; Léogâne, West Department; Jacmel and Bainet towns, Southeast Department; Jérémie, Grand Anse Department; and Artibonite Department, according to OCHA. WFP continues to work with eight international NGO partners to distribute food.**
- **Various NGOs have also commenced food distributions at multiple locations; however, numbers of beneficiaries reached are not yet available.**
- **According to WFP, food prices outside Port-au-Prince have doubled, reducing access to food. In addition, an unfavorable U.S. dollar exchange rate has resulted in a reduction of total remittance income in dollars.**



SAFETY AND SECURITY

- **United Nations and U.S. officials state that the security situation in Haiti remains relatively calm. Soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division continue to assist UN security forces who have the lead on the security mission in the country.**
- **On January 21, the Security Director from InterAction, a coalition of more than 180 U.S.-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs), arrived in Haiti with support from USAID/OFDA. The InterAction representative plans to conduct a general safety and security review to assess the need for and potential viability of a collaborative NGO safety and security coordination mechanism. On January 22, USAID/DART staff met with 23 NGOs to further discuss the plan.**