

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



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



- Background
- Current Situation
- Government of Haiti
- 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](#)
- [One Response](#)
- [Sheller 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 Fact Book](#)
- [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](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

### RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

- [AmeriCares](#)
- [American Red Cross](#)
- [CARE](#)
- [Charity Navigator](#)
- [Doctors Without Borders](#)
- [Mercy Corps](#)
- [OXFAM](#)
- [Partners in Health](#)
- [Save the Children](#)

# 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 24 January, the Government estimates the death toll from the 12 January earthquake at 112,250 deaths and 194,000 injured.
- 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 has occurred, 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.

# SITUATION

- The number of people in need of shelter ranges from 800,000 to one million. Delmas in Port-au-Prince has the highest number of displaced people, according to the Shelter Cluster. Tents and shelter material are urgently required and there is a need to start camp construction and management for displaced families.
- More than 235,000 people have left Port-au-Prince using the free transportation provided by the Government. The largest influx, some 62,000 people, is in Artibonite department.
- Water continues to be distributed daily at 115 sites in Port-au-Prince reaching an estimated 235,000 people.
- Traffic congestion is major issue in Port-au-Prince, especially in the area of the airport. This is having an impact on the distribution of supplies.
- The number of injured people that need surgical interventions is diminishing, according to WHO/PAHO.
- Current health priorities include post-operative care, specifically for patients with amputations, and mental health services.
- The UN Health Cluster in Haiti reports there are 43 hospitals known to be functioning in the Port-au-Prince area as well as 12 field hospitals.

# CURRENT ASSESSMENT



Not A Major Concern Currently



Working But Inadequate



Generally Ineffective

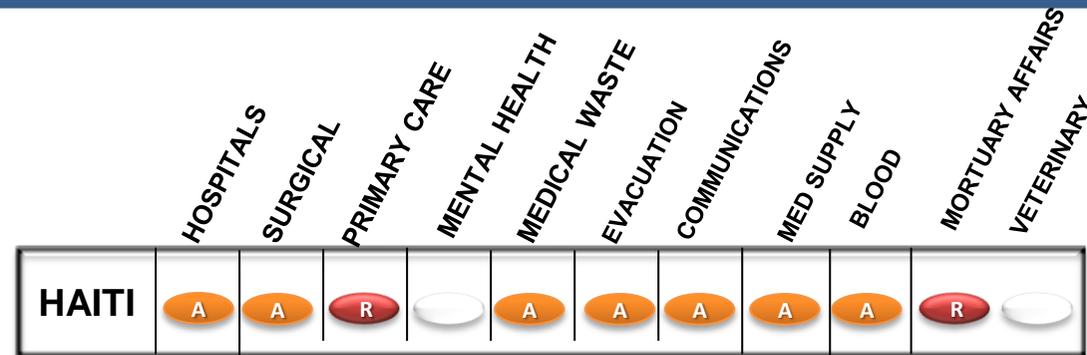


Non-Functional or Destroyed

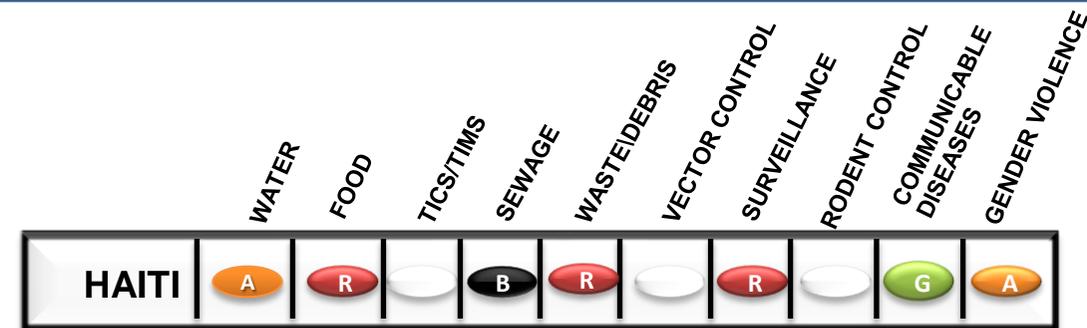


Unknown

## MEDICAL OPERATIONS



## PUBLIC HEALTH

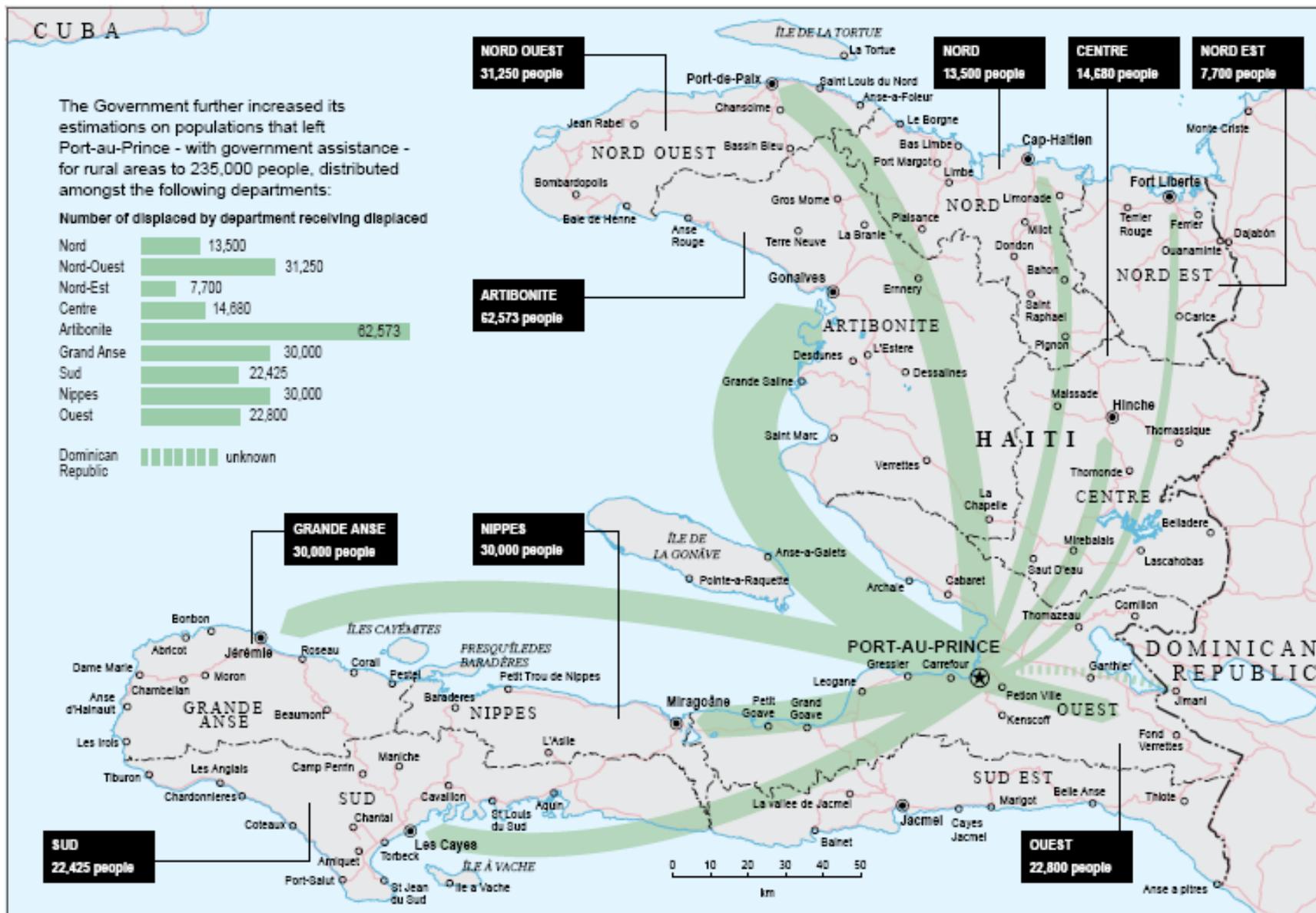


## OVERALL ASSESSMENT



# POPULATION MOVEMENT

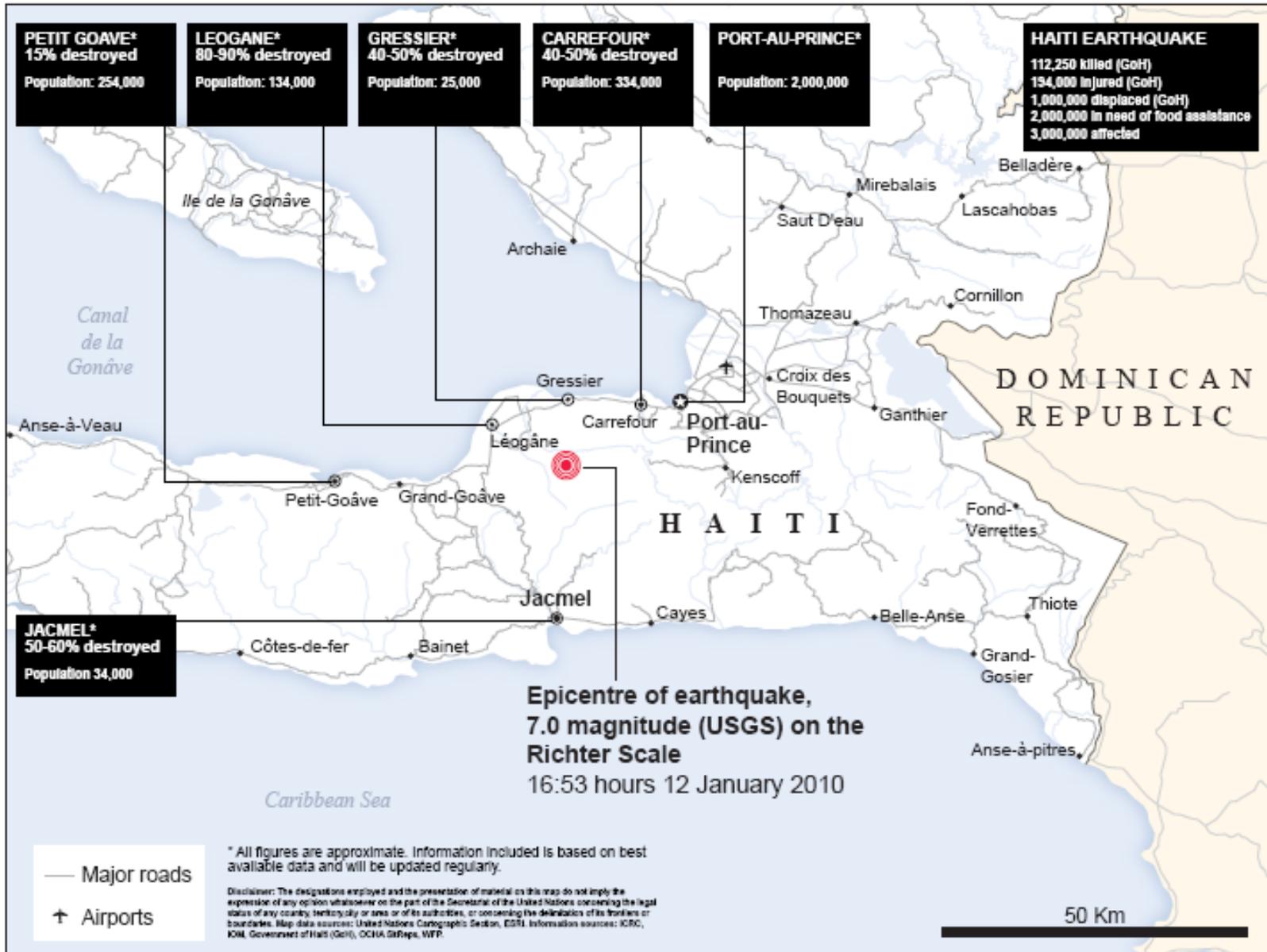
Haiti - Population Movements out of Port-au-Prince as of 24 January 2010



# AFFECTED AREAS

## Haiti - Earthquake-Affected Areas

24 January 2010





## 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.

# PUBLIC HEALTH

- **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.**

# HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

- There are 43 hospitals known to be functioning in Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas, 15 of which are level one. There are 12 field hospitals, half of which are military. Mobile clinics are covering areas in Route des Freres, Petionville, Carrefour, Cité Soleil, Delmas 75, Delmas 33, Belair, Croix-des-Bouquets, Canape Vert and Fond Tamara.
- There are two hospital ships. The USNS Comfort has 1000 beds and the Mexican vessel has 25 beds. Both of them have surgical capacity. There is another Mexican hospital ship on the way to Haiti.
- The USNS Comfort hospital ship is now in full operation and has treated more than 250 patients and has performed more than a 100 surgeries. Additionally, doctors aboard USS Bataan and USS Carl Vinson are receiving and treating dozens of injured survivors.
- MSF has treated 5420 people and has performed 937 surgical operations. In Delmas 33, they are opening a field hospital with two operating theatres and 100 beds. They have 100 people for post-operative care. In Martissant, MSF is providing first aid and triage at an emergency center before transferring them. They have treated 1600 people. The Choscal Hospital and Cite Soleil have 2 operation theaters. They are doing trauma surgery and obstetrics. Isaie Jeanty Hospital is providing obstetric emergency care. In Carrefour, they are attending to an average 400 people a day (obstetrics and amputations). In Leogane, they are identifying places for post-operative care.
- A China International Search and Rescue Team with 40 members and will arrive in Haiti in two days to provide primary health care and general surgery. They are coordinating their actions with the Health Cluster.
- Progress is being made on establishing facilities for post-operative care: the US government is planning to acquire a 250 bed federal medical station, the Canadian military mission has a 150 bed camp in Jacmel, a group of Haitian physicians from Noah Association is working in a hospital in Tabarre and the Eliazard Germain Hospital is beginning follow-up care for disabled people.

# HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

- **Reports issued by the Ministry of Health of the Dominican Republic regarding the General Melenciano and Buen Samaritano Hospitals show that from 21 to 23 January, there was a decrease in emergency patients from 110 to 79. The number of hospitalizations fell from 59 to 42 since 20 January. However, there has been an increase in outpatient services.**
- **The Director of PAHO/WHO met with the Minister of Health of the Dominican Republic on 23 January to define mid- and long-term health priorities. Today, 24 January, she is meeting with the Minister of Health in Haiti.**
- **The Ministries of Health of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, in collaboration with PAHO/WHO, is setting up a recovery care unit in Fond Parisien, Haiti at the location of the non-profit organization, Love A Child. It has the capacity to house up to 1,000 persons and will be a place to provide intermediate post-surgical care, wound care (particularly to amputees) and general primary care services to the people congregated near the border.**

# HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

**HHS medical teams have seen more than 9,500 patients since they began providing patient care in Haiti.**

**As of 12 a.m., Jan. 24, HHS teams had performed 36 surgeries.**

**HHS 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.**
- Additional teams continue to provide care in and around the U.S. embassy and at a Forward Operating Base established in Petionville.**
- The first HHS medical teams deployed in response to the earthquake in Haiti are returning to Georgia, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Florida. Replacement teams are coming from Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Missouri, Ohio and other areas of Florida.**

**HHS is sending a team of medical professionals through the National Disaster Medical System to Homestead Air Reserve Base in Florida to assist with the medical needs of U.S. citizens as they return from Haiti.**

# MEDICAL LOGISTICS

- PAHO/WHO has received blood from the Dominican Republic (97 units), Bolivia (200 units) and the American Red Cross (249 units) to distribute in Haiti. Between 200 and 250 more units blood are expected from the American Red Cross next week.
- Three sites have been defined to provide blood: **PROMESS, the National Laboratory and the University Hospital**. The National Program of Blood Safety is encouraging blood donations to cover needs.
- PAHO/WHO is implementing a system to distribute fuel to the hospitals. In a first phase, 30 hospitals will receive fuel in Port-au-Prince and in a second phase, fuel will be distributed in other departments.

# LOGISTICS

- **There are 130-150 flights per day entering Port-au-Prince. The flow of aircraft is not expected to slow in the near future. Flights should be diverted to Santo Domingo if the cargo is not carrying life-saving items required within two or three days. Las Americas airport in Santo Domingo is also starting to experience congestion problems. Additional airports are being configured in the Dominican Republic, in Santo Domingo and close to the Haitian border.**
- **Many of the ships arriving at the Port-au-Prince port are too large for current capacity. A barge system will have to be put in place. The port infrastructure is still weak. Coordination meetings with the US military take place twice a day to coordinate port repairs and arrivals of vessels. Both tanker terminals can receive cargo.**
- **Helicopter deliveries to specific locations in Haiti can be accommodated by the Logistics Cluster. Jacmel is one of the most convenient locations for the US heavy-lift helicopters to fly. Cargo is delivered to a MINUSTAH landing zone. Airlift to this location can be arranged on a same-day basis directly from the airport. However a point of contact is required to receive the cargo on the ground or the delivery will not take place.**
- **The Logistics Cluster has a Civil/Military Officer in Miami liaising with US Southern Command. The Chief Air Transport Officer of UNHAS is currently in Miami to work on the prioritization of flights and the existing slot mechanism. Organizations not wishing to use military assets can inform the Logistics Cluster and only interagency assets will be tasked.**

# TRANSPORTATION

Overall, there are about **71 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 (*as of Jan. 22*). U.S. Air Force aircraft and assets, including Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), are also providing aerial reconnaissance support to the operation.

## 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](#))
- 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)

- **Water continues to be distributed daily at 115 sites in Port-au-Prince reaching an estimated 235,000 people, according to the WASH cluster. An assessment of 15 makeshift sites found that 14 sites had water and only one did not. The cluster plans to increase water distribution to reach 500,000 people daily with water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services.**
- **The first WASH cluster coordination meeting took place in Leogane on 24 January with 18 cluster partners in attendance. Agreement was reached that IFRC (through the Austrian Red Cross) will use its sanitation module to begin constructing latrines for 20,000 people located in six sites in Leogane. The latrines will be managed by individual organizations involved in the various sites. Some 16 organizations are working in or planning a response in Gressier, Petit Goave and Grand Goave.**
- **The cluster requires more bladders in order to increase and accelerate the distribution of water. New water points will be determined based on recommendations by NGOs and municipalities. DINEPA & partners are setting up a mechanism to involve community-based organizations in the distribution of water, including servicing the improvised settlement sites.**

# SHELTERS

- IOM and cluster partners have located 591 improvised settlements with approximately 692,000 displaced people in the Port-au-Prince region. So far, 345 settlements have been assessed. Cluster partners cautioned that the population of these settlements could be higher since the assessments are carried out during the day and many people in need of shelter only gather at these sites at night. As a result, the actual number of populations living in transitional sites could be as high as 800,000 people.
- 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. The supply is unlikely to address the extensive shelter needs. Alternative shelter strategies are required, including support for host families and transitional shelter.
- An UNDAC and IOM assessment of shelter needs found that the majority of displacement is in central and southern Port-au-Prince, with the highest percentage (26 percent) in Delmas. The following areas should be prioritized for the distribution of shelter material and non-food items: Delmas, Port-au-Prince Ville, Pétion-Ville, Martissant, Carrefour, Carrefour-Feuilles and Nazon. Priority items for distribution include tents and shelter kits, tarpaulins, jerrycans, blankets, plastic sheets, hygiene kits and kitchen kits. A list has been provided to the Logistics Cluster to help prioritize incoming cargo
- IOM reports that 112,497 people received non-food items on 24 January. The main items being distributed included hygiene kits, jerrycan, blankets, sheets, tarpaulins and water purification tablets. Areas of distribution included: Carrefour, Delmas, Jacmel, Juvenat, Petion Ville, Gressier, Bel Air, Solino and Turgeau..

# EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

- The food cluster has reached over 500,000 people. The Government, WFP and other partners such as ADRA, ACTED, GOAL and MDM are involved in food distribution. As of 23 January, WFP has distributed 2.1 million rations to 321,313 people. Some 207,392 people were in the Port-au-Prince area and an additional 113,313 people were in other affected areas. WFP has also reached 900 people in the departments that are now hosting displaced people. The government of Haiti is distributing food kits (staples, cooking gear) to 100,000-150,000 people a day. CRS has provided food assistance to 65,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Gros Morne, Petion Ville, Delmas Croix de Bouquets, and Thomazeau.
- The main constraints in the Food Cluster are the number of people in need of assistance ([estimates of up to 2 million people](#)) and the consequent volume of food aid arriving in country. The fact that the airport is congested, the port is not fully operational and that there is an increasing amount of traffic in town is slowing down operations. In addition, all partners involved in food distribution have to use military escorts and security at the distribution sites.

# NUTRITION

- **Based on an overall affected population of approximately 3 million people and in view of the situation prior to the earthquake, the Nutrition Cluster estimates that approximately 300,000 children under 2 are in need of support for infant and child feeding. Some 4,800 children between 6-59 months need treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). An estimated 9,600 children between 6-59 months need treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and approximately 480,000 children under-five need treatment for the prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Some 240,000 pregnant and lactating women will require nutritional support.**
- **UNDAC is conducting a rapid general assessment of the affected population in Port-au-Prince and other affected towns from 23-25 January. The Nutrition Cluster will begin analysis of their findings in order to plan future interventions.**
- **UNICEF distributed vitamin A, zinc, oral rehydration salts and plumpynut to 1,000 severely malnourished children in Jacmel on 23 January.**
- **UNICEF will coordinate the supply of infant formula including an assessment of the availability of powdered infant formula and ready-to-use formula. UNICEF and WHO are jointly developing guidance for HIV and infant feeding nutrition interventions.**

# SAFETY AND SECURITY

- **United Nations and U.S. officials state that the security situation in Haiti remains relatively calm. Soldiers from the 82<sup>nd</sup> 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.**