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**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Haiti – Hurricane

Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

November 7, 2010

Note: The last fact sheet was dated November 6, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- From November 5 through November 6, limited areas of northern Haiti received up to 12 inches of rain, with other areas of the country, including Port-au-Prince, receiving up to 7 inches. Meteorologists also predict up to 5 inches of additional rainfall in northern Haiti on November 7.
- Despite additional rains, humanitarian agencies have reported damages due to the storm were less severe than expected. Preliminary assessments identified localized flooding in many areas of the country, with the most significant flooding in Gonaïves, Artibonite Department, and Léogâne, West Department. However, reports on November 6 indicated that floodwaters throughout the country had subsided significantly overnight and many major roads that flooded on November 5 were passable on November 6.
- Field staff report the Government of Haiti (GoH) Department of Civil Protection (DPC) assisted 10,000 of the most vulnerable people countrywide to evacuate to official shelters prior to and during the passage of Hurricane Tomas. Thousands of others sought shelter with friends and family. The GoH and humanitarian agencies also evacuated hospitals in Les Cayes, South Department; Léogâne, West Department; and in the Delmas neighborhood of Port-au-Prince.
- On November 6, the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) authorized the release of pre-positioned stocks in Port-au-Prince, including 20,500 blankets, 11,100 hygiene kits, 19,000 10-liter water containers, 9,600 kitchen sets, and 4,800 plastic sheets to assist between 20,000 and 55,000 people. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will distribute the supplies as needed based on assessments of camp conditions.
- USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) implementing partners ACDI/VOCA, Catholic Relief Services, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and World Vision have distributed food to approximately 14,600 flood-affected individuals in the Artibonite, Grand Anse, Nippes, Southeast, and West departments.
- Initial U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) assessments suggest the storm affected the agriculture sector most severely and that winds and rains flooded fields, destroyed crops, and injured livestock. USAID/FFP partners are conducting assessments to determine immediate food assistance needs and longer-term food security needs resulting from damage to crops and agricultural land.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Planning Figure for Affected Population	500,000 individuals	OCHA
Houses Damaged or Destroyed	1,245	OCHA

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE FOR HURRICANE TOMAS

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Haiti for Hurricane Tomas	\$172,620
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Haiti for Hurricane Tomas.....	\$172,620¹

CONTEXT

- On October 26, USAID deployed an 11-member USAID/DART to respond to the cholera outbreak in Haiti. On November 2, the USAID/DART expanded in size and focus to coordinate preparation and response efforts for Hurricane Tomas. As of November 7, a 22-member USAID/DART was coordinating U.S. Government hurricane preparedness and response activities in Haiti. The USAID/DART activated 14 Haitian consultants nationwide to work closely with regional joint operations centers coordinated by OCHA and the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to monitor and report on the situation throughout the country.
- In FY 2010, USAID/OFDA provided \$1,147,815 to purchase and pre-position commodities in Haiti for the 2010 hurricane season. USAID/OFDA strategically pre-positioned commodities in four cities in Haiti based on

¹ This figure does not include \$1,147,815 in FY 2010 USAID/OFDA funding for the procurement and transport of pre-positioned commodities for Haiti.

infrastructure and warehouse capacity as well as data from previous storm seasons indicating locations of vulnerable populations, roads, and bridges.

- According to an interagency assessment team, measures instituted by the GoH and the international community after the 2008 storms and hurricanes in Gonaïves helped mitigate the effects of flooding from Tropical Storm Tomas.

Port-au-Prince Area

- On November 6, the USAID/DART conducted assessments in Port-au-Prince neighborhoods and five camps. USAID/DART staff observed only minor storm damage in two of three assessed camps where USAID/OFDA grantee GOAL provides shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance.
- On November 6, USAID/DART staff observed populations throughout Port-au-Prince cleaning and disinfecting latrines, clearing garbage, reinforcing transitional shelters, and digging channels to improve drainage in canals.
- At Armand Holly camp, floods and winds on the evening of November 4 destroyed several tents, but the USAID/OFDA-funded water bladder—which provides 1,150 families with clean water—sustained no damage. USAID/DART staff observed considerable road damage on the drive to the camp, although the road was not impassable.
- At the Cannot informal settlement—housing 600 households—USAID/OFDA staff observed flooding damage due to poor drainage inside residents' shelters. The USAID/DART noted evidence of several landslides in the area and conditions for potential additional landslides.
- USAID field staff reported WFP is prepared to deliver rations to any location in Port-au-Prince where emergency food needs arise over the coming days.

West Department

- USAID/OFDA grantee Save the Children/US (SC/US) reported additional rain in Léogâne during the night of November 5. Areas of the city remain flooded, although floodwaters have begun to recede.
- SC/US reported that MINUSTAH has transported 10,000 sandbags to Léogâne to fortify the Momance river bank. On November 6, SC/US and CARE deployed teams to the most affected areas of Léogâne and assessed approximately 20 sites, 17 of which needed food, safe drinking water, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits. The teams also reported sanitation concerns, as many latrines are overflowing.
- In response, SC/US provided 30,000 liters of water to camps. USAID/OFDA has provided support to SC/US for water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in Léogâne.
- The WFP has positioned more than 100 metric tons of emergency food assistance in Léogâne, Petit Goâve, and Grand Goâve—all areas significantly affected by both the earthquake and Hurricane Tomas.
- USAID field staff reported that on November 7, OCHA and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will begin registering affected individuals in West Department in order to quantify the affected population.

Artibonite Department

- Following reports of flooding north of Saint Marc, a USAID/DART civil-military coordinator participated in a U.S. Coast Guard damage assessment flight on November 6. The USAID/DART reported no immediate humanitarian needs in assessed areas.
- The USAID/DART civil-military coordinator observed 6 to 8 feet of water on the road to Grande Saline, rendering the town inaccessible by road. USAID/DART staff noted U.N. staff traveled as far as possible along the road to Grande Saline to distribute relief supplies.
- The USAID/DART reported that as of November 6, Highway 1 from Port-au-Prince to Gonaïves remains open, noting that the Quinte River near Gonaïves did not flood the highway. However, the road between Gonaïves and Ennery was inundated or destroyed in several places and was not passable.
- On November 6, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), USAID/OFDA grantee CHF International, OCHA, and the DPC assessed several communes in Gonaïves, primarily along the Quinte River. ACF plans to provide disinfectant and basic cholera kits to households affected by localized flooding, while reinforcing cholera prevention messaging.
- Artibonite Department has experienced the majority of cholera cases in the recent outbreak affecting Haiti.

Grand Anse and South Departments

- On November 6, a USAID/OFDA civil-military coordinator traveled from Les Cayes to Jérémie, confirming that the road is passable.
- On the afternoon of November 6, the U.N. Humanitarian Service transported USAID/OFDA commodities to Irois, Anse-Dhainault, and Cap Dame-Marie on the west coast of Grand Anse Department. Commodities included 100 plastic sheets, 100 blankets, and 500 water containers, enough for 100 to 250 households.

- On November 7, OCHA and DPC staff met to determine the timeframe to disband the regional joint operations cell in Les Cayes, indicating that the scope of the disaster may no longer require support from the multi-agency operations center to coordinate the response.

Southeast Department

- Reports issued on November 6 indicate the river in Jacmel did not overflow, and all roads in the area were passable.
- In Jacmel’s Pinchinat camp, where all 2,500 residents self-evacuated on November 6, rains and winds destroyed nearly all shelters, according to USAID/OFDA grantee Medair. However, other structural facilities and drains remain in good condition.
- Mayard camp, a site where Medair and IOM have been constructing transitional shelters since before the storm, is expected to accommodate a portion of the population of Pinchinat camp.

Northwest Department

- In Northwest Department, the storm affected road infrastructure, agriculture, and the shipping industry. A rapid needs assessment is still required to identify priority needs. In the department, NGO Caritas has pre-positioned hygiene kits and ACF plans to install a 20,000 liter water bladder to address storm-related needs and mitigate the potential spread of cholera.
- USAID field staff reported that a damage assessment flight over Port-de-Paix on the afternoon of November 6 identified a significant amount of debris, although the river was not overflowing and roads were passable.
- In preparation for additional forecasted rain, USAID/OFDA pre-positioned supplies, including hygiene kits and water containers, in Port-de-Paix, to respond to potential humanitarian needs.

U.S. Department of Defense Response

- On November 7, a U.S. Navy helicopter off the USS Iwo Jima transported a team to Gonaïves to conduct damage assessments, including assessments of the storm’s potential impact on the cholera outbreak in Artibonite Department. The team consisted of four USAID/DART staff—including public health advisors and WASH experts—as well as a U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention staff member.
- The USS Iwo Jima continues to support the humanitarian response by providing aerial overflight assessments of damaged areas. The USS Iwo Jima has 10 medium lift helicopters that can assist in the delivery of emergency response personnel and supplies if necessary.

Mitigating Hurricane Tomas’ Effect on Cholera

- On November 3, two days before Hurricane Tomas passed over Haiti, the Pan American Health Organization and U.N. World Health Organization dispatched emergency health kits to Les Cayes, South Department, and Cap Haïtien, North Department, each containing sufficient supplies to provide general medical treatment to 10,000 patients for three months.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR HURRICANE TOMAS

FY 2011			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Affected Areas	\$137,406
	Administrative Costs		\$35,214
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$172,620
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO HAITI FOR HURRICANES			\$172,620

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of November 7, 2010.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for hurricane response efforts in Haiti can be found at www.interaction.org. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Haiti may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int