

This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 15 March 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **Two months into the humanitarian response, more than 4.3 million people have received food assistance, 1.2 million people are receiving daily water distributions, and more than 300,000 children and adults have been vaccinated.**
- **Shelter cluster members have reached over 56 percent of 1.3 million people in need (over 650,000 people) with emergency shelter materials.**
- **Preparation work is starting on two sites, Villages Des Oranges and Tabarre 2 ISSA, identified by the Government for the relocation of displaced persons from other high-risk settlement sites.**
- **The first site for relocation of the largest settlements prioritized for decongestion, Santo 17, will have its official inauguration on 13 March, providing transitional settlement for 1,400 displaced people. A recent Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) has shown that over 50 percent of the population in earthquake-affected areas require food assistance; this figure stands at 70 percent for people living in settlements.**
- **Consultations on the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is ongoing in various locations targeting civil society representatives.**

II. Situation Overview

The humanitarian community, in support of the Government of Haiti, is moving ahead with preparing two sites on public land already identified for the relocation of displaced persons who are the most at risk. Of the five plots of land that were identified by the Government for relocation, two have been secured and surveyed. The Coordination Support Committee (CSC) Task Force will work on site preparation at Villages Des Oranges, while MINUSTAH will work on site preparation at Tabarre 2 ISSA. Work will start this weekend. Agencies have been selected for camp management, shelter and WASH provision for the two sites. The remaining three sites are still subject to land negotiations with the property owners.

The Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) contingency planning mission, consisting of UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, DPKO and IFRC, has visited Cap Haitien, Gonaives, Leogane, Jacmel and Les Cayes in order to identify preparedness and response capacity gaps in those areas likely to be hit worse by rain and storms. Meetings were held with the Directorate for Civil Protection (DPC), senior local government officials, MINUSTAH, UN agencies and NGOs. The team will conduct a workshop for the Humanitarian Country Team and clusters on 12 March to present their findings. The aim of the mission was to develop an operational plan that builds on the existing National Contingency Plan, taking into account hazards that have emerged following the 12 January earthquake.

Two months into the humanitarian response, the Government of Haiti and humanitarian organizations have made significant progress, particularly in the areas of food, water and health. Emergency shelter and sanitation remain the main priorities ahead of the rainy season. Support to the agricultural sector, food-for-work and cash-for-work activities as well as education will be essential to support affected populations in the coming months.

WFP's food surge operation in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake assisted nearly 3 million people to meet urgent needs and help stabilize conditions in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel and Leogane. WFP and major NGO partners, in cooperation with the Government and local mayors, commenced the second phase of a general food distribution in the greater metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince over the past weekend. The distribution will target approximately 1.9 million vulnerable persons with a full food basket of commodities, including oil, salt, rice, beans, and corn-soya blend (CSB). A total of 40,403 families (242,418 people) have been reached to date. WFP is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture on the design and

implementation of its distribution programmes in order to avoid off-setting local production and to ensure that the needs of those most affected by the earthquake are met.

The national vaccination programme supported by WHO, UNICEF and other partners will be rolled out in Jacmel this week. Overall, more than 300,000 children and adults have been vaccinated to date under the programme. Adults have received vaccines for tetanus and diphtheria, while children under eight years received vaccinations against tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), rubella and measles, and a dose of Vitamin A.

Shelter cluster members have reached over 56 percent of the known caseload of 1.3 million people (over 650,000 people) with emergency shelter materials. The cluster aims to deliver two tarpaulins per family by 1 May, with the arrival of pipeline supplies set for the end of March.

Sanitation partners are accelerating their activities under a two-pronged strategy that aims to set up 12,950 latrines in the short-term (before the end of March) and an additional 21,000 latrines in the mid-term (before the end of June). Of the 12,950 latrines, 3,673 have been installed to date, which represents 33 percent of the target to be reached before the end of March. This is a seven percent increase towards the target since last week. Some 88,500 hygiene kits have been distributed across the country, reaching 510,000 persons (46 percent of the target). However, a recent WASH cluster survey found that 70 percent of interviewed people were in need of soap, highlighting the need for additional distributions.

The main planting season begins in March and supplies 60 percent of national food production needs. The Agriculture cluster estimates that 2,800 metric tonnes of seeds, root crop cutting, tools and other inputs, as well as 17,000 metric tonnes of NPK fertilizer and 6,000 metric tonnes of urea fertilizers are required to support the planting season in March. Despite this, funding to the Agriculture Cluster remains low.

The Education cluster carried out a rapid needs assessment and found that 87 percent of schools in Port-au-Prince were damaged or destroyed; 96 percent of schools in Leogane were damaged or destroyed; and 88 percent of schools in Jacmel were damaged or destroyed. Priorities for intervention identified by children, communities and education personnel were the establishment of temporary learning spaces; replacement of educational materials; and provision of psychosocial support. The Ministry of Education is working on the reopening of schools across the country for the first week of April through the establishment of temporary structures while school reconstruction continues. To date, 23 tent-based temporary learning spaces are operational in settlement sites. UNICEF is providing 150 school tents, 6,000 school-in-a-box kits, 2,835 school-in-a-carton kits and 866 recreation kits, as well as 1,400 early childhood development (ECD) kits throughout the country.

The child protection response in Haiti needs to scale up rapidly in order to meet the existing demands for child protection services. The Child Protection sub-cluster has started to receive an increased number of reports on individual cases of gender-based violence. It is essential to increase overall capacity to address these reported violations.

Following an increase in security concerns regarding the protection situation of displaced populations, a joint civil-military assessment of the current security situation will be undertaken in order to determine ways to provide security that are acceptable to the concerned populations.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Logistics

More than 17,336m³ of relief commodities and support equipment has been transported from Santo Domingo to various destinations in Haiti for 64 different organisations. In addition, more than 1,540mt/6,653m³ has been dispatched by land or air from Port-au-Prince. Since the beginning of the operation, UNHAS has transported some 4,200 passengers between Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince.

¹ The 12 clusters are: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM); Education (UNICEF); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IFRC); Food (WFP); Logistics (WFP); Nutrition (UNICEF); Protection (OHCHR with UNICEF for Child Protection and UNFPA for GBV); WASH (UNICEF); Agriculture (FAO); Early Recovery (UNDP); Emergency Telecommunications (WFP); Health (WHO/PAHO).

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The implementation of new customs procedures at the border is causing a bottleneck in operations. Logistics cluster personnel have been deployed to the border to assist with facilitation. Logistics Cluster representatives are seeking additional information from the customs authorities in Port-au-Prince. As and when procedures are clarified, updates will be circulated to members and posted on the website: www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a.

The Logistics cluster has added two additional logistics officers at the Jimani border to reinforce the other two logistics officers. The Logistics cluster officers are not responsible for customs clearance for organizations; rather each consignee is responsible for the clearance. The officers are points of contact for information on the process. The Logistics cluster recommends that all consignees appoint a customs broker and ensure that multiple copies of all documentation are available in addition to all original waybills, packing lists, etc.

WFP is encouraging all humanitarian responders to ensure that pipeline data is shared, to allow the cluster to make plans for known logistics requirements and plan for potential infrastructure breaches during the rainy season and subsequent breaks in the supply of relief items.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

The Government has identified 270 hectares of land for relocation. CCCM cluster partners estimate that in order to relocate all 200,000 persons currently living in high-risk settlements, a total of 600 hectares of land will be needed. The first site for relocation of the largest settlements prioritized for decongestion, Santo 17, will have its official inauguration on 13 March, providing transitional settlement for 1,400 displaced people.

The registration of populations living in settlement sites prioritized for relocation continues. Registration of the sites located in Croix Bourdon Valley started on 9 March, although there have been some difficulties in dividing up the settlements in the Valley due to their lack of cohesion and sporadic placement. Two smaller sites have been registered; Clercine 8 and Bo Marche. Clercine 8 was also the first successful community-run registration, following training by an established registration team. There is a lack of staff for site planning, not only site planners but also staff to assist them. Land tenure remains problematic and is hampering the relocation planning.

Contingency planning efforts require enhanced flood risk analysis mapping, particularly for sites identified by the Government for relocation. With the capacity of the CCCM mapping unit being stretched, a team is required to perform this critical task.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

The Shelter cluster is targeting a total of 1,301,491 people (or 260,298 households) for assistance, with the immediate provision of emergency shelter materials remaining the priority. The distribution of appropriate fixings and toolkits also remains vital.

To date, over 228,109 tarpaulins have been distributed along with over 31,000 family size tents. Over 64,000 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials. Distributed household non-food items (NFIs) include kitchen sets (32,000), hygiene kits (160,000), blankets (189,000) and mosquito nets (67,000).

The planned decongestion of dense settlements within Port-au-Prince is continuing. As small parcels of land are being made available by the Government, the Shelter cluster is preparing agencies to provide ongoing emergency and transitional shelter in these areas. The Shelter cluster has undertaken numerous site visits to assess the suitability of sites identified by the Government. Further site identification for transitional shelters continues with assistance from the CSC Planning Group.

An NFI group has been established to better identify agencies capable of distributing available NFIs and prioritizing these distributions. In addition, a public outreach group was established to create educational and key messages on safe construction techniques.

According to the Shelter cluster, agreement on sufficient land for shelter and the length of tenure for affected populations remain key issues to be clarified. Obtaining accurate data on the actual number of affected people remains a challenge, as settlements attract occupants from surrounding neighborhoods.

Food

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted by the Coordination Nationale pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA) in partnership with Action Contre la Faim, FEWS-net, Oxfam, FAO and WFP in 118 areas, villages and camps in the earthquake-affected areas to map out the needs of the population. Results show that over 50 percent of the population in earthquake-affected areas requires food assistance. This number stands at 70 percent for people living in settlements. EFSA results also show that approximately six percent of children between six and 59 months suffer from moderate or severe acute malnutrition. Data suggests this figure is higher in settlement sites and amongst displaced populations in general.

A tracking and mapping system for member activities has been presented to the Food cluster and is now available online. The system will permit Food cluster members to access a comprehensive map of activities (complete with details) throughout Haiti and plan interventions accordingly.

WFP school-feeding activities have been elaborated and will seek to target over 230 schools in the Port-au-Prince area. Food cluster members have been encouraged to contact WFP in order to link up with existing NGO partners and increase their capacity. The long-term goal of the school-feeding programme is to exceed the 500,000-pupil target, which existed prior to the January 12 earthquake.

Nutrition

An estimated 494,600 children under five and 197,840 pregnant and lactating women have been affected by this disaster . All are considered at risk of malnutrition and need to be targeted in blanket supplementary feeding. Applying the recent WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) results (approximately six percent General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and 1.3 percent Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)), nationally the number of severely malnourished children under five is estimated to be 6,400 and moderately malnourished children under five is estimated to be 19,800. The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) reached over 70,000 children between six and 59 months and pregnant and lactating women in the first round by ACF, Concern, Fondefh, Pesadev, and UN agencies.

There are presently 112 infant and young child feeding programmes functioning throughout the country, comprised of various services ranging from relactation support, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, mother support groups, and provision of ready-to-use infant formula (RUIF) under strict adherence to international protocols. A total of 3,186 mothers and infants benefited from infant and young child feeding services in the past week.

The 27 Stabilization Centers admitted 79 severely malnourished children with medical complications. The 134 Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes admitted 725 severely malnourished children without medical complications. Five Supplementary Feeding Programs (SFPs) reported an admission of 1,238 moderately malnourished children. .

UNICEF has worked with the Ministry of Health and Population (MSPP) and engineers to finalize the planning for the set-up of temporary offices and vehicles for the re-establishment of a functioning MSPP office on its former site.

Referral mechanisms between residential care centers and RUIF suppliers (with counselling for temporary caretakers) for children under one year of age remain poor. Children outside the normal target of under five may also be at risk of becoming moderately or severely malnourished and there are no global protocols for treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition for this age group. A surveillance system needs to be established quickly to ensure nutritional and mortality trend monitoring and analysis.

WASH

The WASH cluster's emergency needs planning figure is targeting some 1.1 million people hosted in about 630 spontaneous settlements in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Gressier, Leogane, Grand Goave and Petit Goave.

While progress has been made over the past three weeks in the area of sanitation, the cluster priorities continue to be as follows: delivery of latrines, bathing facilities, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion and community mobilization, including the provision of tools for cleaning facilities and collecting solid waste, drainage and solid waste management.

The cluster's strategy aims to cover the entire affected population with basic standards (about 1/4 to 1/2 of SPHERE standards) within the next two months, with the goal of reaching the SPHERE standards by the end of the year.

The main challenge in the WASH cluster remains to fill existing gaps in the areas of water, excreta disposal, bathing facilities, cleaning and maintenance of sanitation facilities and distribution of hygiene kits. As information management systems are strengthened, the WASH cluster will be able to report on progress against all above indicators.

Health

The ongoing WASH cluster survey includes two questions related to health. The first question focuses on access to primary health care (PHC) sites that are less than a 30-minute walk away from identified settlements. The second question is related to payment for medical care. Preliminary results reveal that 34 sites (12 percent) are located 30 minutes walking distance or more to health facilities, thus making access difficult or nonexistent. Payment for health services was required more often when individuals sought care outside settlement sites. Disposal of medical waste such as needles and syringes from hospitals and PHC facilities continues to be a challenge.

A referral system is being established through an agreement between the Ministry of Health, PAHO/WHO, IOM and other partners. A referral hotline will be in place in the coming weeks. PAHO/WHO and the German Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW) conducted water sampling and analysis on water truck filling stations for the fourth time. In addition, DINEPA (Direction National de L'eau Potable et Assainissement) continues to chlorinate water delivered by their contracted trucks with assistance from PAHO/WHO MEDIVAC system is working on the inclusion of international NGO staff in case of emergency. A referral list where abused women and children can be directed has been prepared and shared with the agencies. The list will be posted on the Health cluster One Response website:

<http://onerresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/Health/Pages/default.aspx>.

Assessment results show that many trucks delivering water are not chlorinated. Reports from primary health providers show insufficient quantities of water for hygiene purposes. Many smaller settlements are underserved by humanitarian assistance.

PAHO/WHO has established a permanent presence: leogane.clustersante@gmail.com.

Education

The Education cluster has completed a rapid joint needs assessment, with data collectors from the Ministry of Education and local NGOs interviewing more than 2500 stakeholders, which will serve as the basis for the emergency education response strategy.

The rapid joint needs assessment indicates that parents want to send children to school and children would like to be back to school, but lack confidence in the structural integrity of pre-existing school buildings. Activities include working in consultation with local authorities, camp committees and education authorities to provide temporary school places, mobilizing school directors and teachers.

The identification and clearance of sites in time for the reopening of schools in the affected areas by the beginning of April remains a challenge. The opening of schools also involves distribution of tents, teaching and learning materials, identification of additional teaching personnel, accelerated teacher training and psychosocial support.

Protection

The Protection cluster has been advocating for the application and respect of international standards for assistance to displaced populations. A reference paper for key actors is being developed which will address in particular the standards applicable and the main protection concerns that need to be taken into account once relocations begin of persons currently residing in at-risk areas.

The MINUSTAH Human Rights Section is coordinating with relevant actors within the Mission and national counterparts to begin a joint security assessment of key sites next week. The results of this assessment are meant to assist and provide guidance on how, within its mandate, MINUSTAH security forces can best be deployed to improve security in sites.

A database has been finalized to compile and analyse data from monitoring activities in those sites identified as not having received assistance to date. Data input is ongoing and results are to be shared in the coming week.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Referral cards are to be printed for wide distribution listing 7 hospitals and 2 NGOs in Port-au-Prince for women survivors of violence to access services. Similar information is being compiled and is to be distributed in Jacmel. This process will need to be done for other locations as well.

There is increasing work and attention being paid to key emerging issues, including transactional sex, trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). A first meeting was held to look at the issue of possible involvement of humanitarian actors in SEA. A hotline is available for persons wishing to report any violence or abuse by MINUSTAH personnel. Each case will be investigated by MINUSTAH.

Efforts are underway to streamline the process by which cluster partners receive and record reports of GBV. There are also efforts to look at the creation of a database to track cases and guide a coordinated response. The strategy of the GBV sub-cluster is being developed and is to tie into the national GBV plan to ensure close coordination with Government authorities.

Child Protection

The Child Protection sub-cluster has established some 80 functioning Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), which are currently benefitting around 40,000 children. Each CFS caters for around 500 children per day through several shifts. Key child protection messages in Creole have reached over 3 million people through radio broadcasts on 36 national stations across the country. Child protection messages raising awareness on violence, exploitation and abuse have also been sent to over 1 million mobile phone users through SMS. The sub-cluster has assessed the quality of 341 orphanages hosting 21,949 children across Haiti as part of an ongoing monitoring system.

Some 70 local social workers have been trained in case management/registration and family tracing. Almost 500 separated children have now been registered.

With an increasing focus on trafficking, the Child Protection sub-cluster is developing a plan to address legal reform, capacity building and programme response in the area of child protection. This will include research and data collection in close collaboration with the national Institut du Bien Etre Social et de Recherches (IBERS).

A Child Protection needs assessment is underway and is expected to be completed by mid-March.

There is an agreement to also focus on capacity building of relevant personnel working in Child Friendly Spaces, with separated children, and on GBV.

Early Recovery

Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

A consultation process is ongoing in various locations targeting different civil society representatives. On 9 March, the Ministry of Women, the Office of the UN Special Envoy, and the NGO Coordination Office supported by ICVA/Interaction are organizing a consultation with 50 women's organizations in Port-au-Prince. On 23 March, a consultation will take place with European-based NGOs and Haitian NGOs who are part of the European-Haitian group in Brussels, and on 24 March Interaction will organize a similar exercise in Washington with Interaction members. On 25 March, the Office of the UN Special Envoy, the European Commission and Interaction will hold consultations with representatives from the meetings in Port-au-Prince, Brussels and Washington as well as other NGO representatives who are working in Haiti.

The consultation with NGOs, the private sector and civil society will continue after the technical meeting in Santo Domingo and a consultation will be organized on 19 March in Port-au-Prince to ensure feedback from civil society on the National Strategic Plan presented by the Government. In addition to the Santo Domingo and the New York Conferences in March, three additional conferences may take place in March: a first conference organized by the Organization of American States (OAS) with the Haitian Diaspora in Washington, DC; a second conference organized by the Inter-American Development bank (IADB) with Haitian and international private sector in Haiti on 15 March. Finally, a third conference will be organized by the French Government in Guadeloupe on 23 March to examine country-to-country sub-national partnerships.

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On 4 March, 21 mayors from the country were invited by the PDNA to participate in a meeting at the Hotel Karibe in Port-au-Prince. Each sector of the PDNA presented the damage and losses related to the earthquake and the main areas for the recovery and reconstruction. The mayors were given the opportunity to comment and provide recommendations relating to short, medium and long-term perspectives.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

The ETC cluster continues to address the expanding need for a country-wide VHF security communications network for the humanitarian community in Haiti. Both UN Agencies and NGOs have expressed this need. VHF repeater is required to cover the Jimani border area in the Dominican Republic. The ETC Internet access point in Leogane needs to be secured from unauthorized access.

The ETC cluster provides Internet access to over 500 humanitarian workers representing 48 Agencies and NGOs in 8 locations across Haiti. The ETC cluster in Haiti is fielding a mission to Jimani on 12 March to install a repeater, which will provide VHF coverage around the operational areas in Jimani and link with Santo Domingo.

The ETC cluster is fielding another mission to Leogane to assess the electrical capacity at the WFP office where at least three other Agencies are co-located. This mission will also ensure that the wireless network is adequately secured from unauthorized access.

IV. Coordination

A special inter-cluster meeting was held today in Port-au-Prince, including the UN agencies, NGO partners and military forces that are involved in the preparatory site planning work for the two relocation sites. The participants agreed on a lay-out for the first planned camp at Tabarre.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$1.4 billion is 49 percent funded at \$703 million, with another \$36 million in uncommitted pledges.

Projects in the amount of US\$ 10.5 million covering CCCM, emergency shelter and health activities have been finalized and presented under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response window on 11 March 2010. .

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$77 million in pledges, of which about \$70 million has been programmed across clusters.

All companies that wish to make cash and in kind donations are urged to use the new UN/Business Partnership Gateway, at <http://business.un.org>. This function matches offers of support with UN needs.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in kind contributions by sending an email to: fts@reliefweb.int

VI. Contacts

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Websites and document links:

Government of Haiti website: <http://haitiseisme2010.gouv.ht/>

Haiti coordination website: <http://haiti.oneresponse.info>

For more information on Haiti and other crises, visit: www.reliefweb.int

For information on OCHA: <http://ochaonline.un.org/haiti>

Guide to humanitarian giving for the Haiti Earthquake: <http://ochaonline.un.org/donatetohaiti>

For information on ICRC's family tracing service, go to: <http://www.familylinks.icrc.org/familylinks>.

For the logistics cluster: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a>

For the emergency telecommunications cluster: www.wfp.org/ict-emergency

For the shelter cluster: <http://groups.google.com/group/shelterhaiti2010>

UNHAS flights from SD to PAP: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a/flash-news-17-january-2010-unhas>

Gender ABCs for Haiti: <http://oneresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/>

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