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I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon accompanied by a high level delegation including Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, John Holmes, visited Haiti on 14 March to notably assess first hand the progress made in the humanitarian relief efforts.**
- **An IASC contingency planning workshop was organised in Port-au-Prince to discuss scenarios, planning figures, a suitable response plan and recommendations.**
- **The relocation of 200,000 persons currently displaced in high risk settlements requires a minimum of 600 ha of land. So far 220 ha have been identified by the Government.**
- **Shelter cluster members have provided emergency shelter materials to over 63% of the targeted 1.3 million people in need.**
- **FAO completed its distribution of 28 tons of bean seeds in the mountainous areas of Leogane and Petit Goave. FAO plans to distribute 49 tons of maize this week in earthquake affected areas. During his four-day visit to Haiti, the FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf supported the government in launching the critical spring planting season.**
- **The second round of food surge distributions started on 6 March and seeks to target over 2 million beneficiaries by the end of March. From 6 to 12 March, approximately 672,804 beneficiaries have been reached.**
- **The Child Protection and Gender Based Violence sub-clusters, together with MINUSTAH, UNPOL and the Haitian National Police, have joined forces to patrol, monitor and evaluate security issues related to child protection and gender based violence in six IDP camps.**

II. Situation Overview

Two months after Haiti was hit by the devastating 12 January earthquake, official figures from the Government's Directorate of Civil Protection states that an estimated 222,517 people died and another 310,928 were injured.

On 14 March, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, accompanied by a high level delegation including e Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, John Holmes, visited Haiti to notably assess first hand the progress made in the humanitarian relief efforts since his last visit in January. The Secretary-General highlighted the progress made in supplying emergency food and water to affected populations. The Secretary-General re-affirmed UN commitment in supporting the Haitian Government through the transition from emergency to early recovery and reconstruction. Following his visit to a camp for displaced people in Petionville, he mentioned that the most urgent challenge was shelter. Discussions held with President Préval also focused on their plans for the international donors' conference to be held at the United Nations headquarters on 31 March. Haiti needs funds for schools, infrastructure, roads and power. For the foreseeable future, the Government of Haiti will need international assistance to cover its payroll for teachers, police, doctors, nurses, civil servants and basic services. The Secretary-General acknowledged the generous support received from the international community and pledges his commitment to continue resource mobilisation efforts for under-funded programs including early recovery and agriculture.

An IASC Contingency Planning workshop was organised in Port au Prince on 12 March. Thirty participants attended from the Government's Directorate of Civil Protection, national, international, MINUSTAH, non-governmental organisations and United Nations Agencies. The main objective of the workshop was to discuss scenarios and planning figures of populations at risk and identify areas and gaps where preparedness is needed in anticipation of the rainy/hurricane seasons.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Logistics

The Logistics cluster is working with the Government and the Joint Operations and Tasking Centre (JOTC) to reinvigorate a Geographic Information Service (GIS) based road status monitoring system for roads prone to flooding or landslides. Monitoring of the road status is vital to maintain the humanitarian supply chain in the coming rainy and hurricane seasons.

Revised customs procedures for cargo coming into Haiti have been published on the website www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a.

Since the beginning of the operation, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) air cargo has assisted humanitarian partners in transporting 57 MT from Port-au-Prince to inaccessible areas. In the past few days, there has been a surge in cargo lifted by helicopters as the WFP second food distribution ramps up and partners are servicing more remote areas. About 240 MT of food has been airlifted out of Port-au-Prince and Jacmel.

UNHAS has also transported some 4,200 passengers between Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince from more than 250 organisations.

Gaps & Constraints: The reinvigoration of the Road Status Monitoring (RSM) project will require additional physical and human resources. The logistics cluster is seeking some additional donor support for the RSM project.

Warehouse utilisation is at approximately 75% of the capacity being used by partners for temporary storage for a maximum of seven days. A warehouse is being established 20km outside of Port-au-Prince in the Jimani border towards the Dominican Republic. This new facility will allow for quick and easy access to trucks and, if necessary, reloading onto smaller trucks.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

As of 15 March, 433 sites (including spontaneous and transitional) with a total population of 682,693 individuals or 132,383 families have been identified in the Port-au-Prince area and some communes in Jacmel.

The relocation of 200,000 persons currently displaced in high risk settlements requires a minimum of 600 ha. So far 220 ha have been identified by the Government. Of the five sites that were identified by the Government for relocation, two have been secured and surveyed. MINUSTAH will soon start works in *Tabarre Issa*. The other three sites are still under negotiation.

The first site for relocation, *Santo 17*, inaugurated on 13 March, is providing a transitional solution for 1,400 displaced people. So far, some 200 families have moved into the site.

The registration of sites prioritized for decongestion continues, and has so far been completed in Champs de Mars, Golf Course Delmas 48, Ancient Aeroport, Route fort Mercredi, Bo Marche, Sanatorium Saint Antoine, Jacmel Penchinata, Leogane, PaP Clercine 8, Tabarre Issa and Valley de Bourdon.

The CCCM Cluster has received funds to assist Camp Management agencies. A Strategic Advisory Group will meet on 16 March, to decide criteria for determining allocation of this financial support.

In Petit Goave, IOM will be conducting Camp Management trainings on 22 and 23 March. Two new sites have been identified by IOM site planners and local authorities in Grand Goave and Petit Goave. Assessments will be carried out to identify the number of people that have to be moved and their needs.

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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Camp Management training continues in Leogane with the training of staff from the Cellule d'Urgence, Save the Children, Care, Hands on Disaster and IOM.

Registration has begun in Jacmel, with the first camp, *Pinchina*, being registered two days after staff training. No sites have yet been identified for relocation in Jacmel.

Gaps & Constraints: There are still insufficient human resources for site planning and development as well as of Social Engineering staff to facilitate the movement of the population to the new sites. The lack of new land allocation is of concern in respect imminent raining season.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

The Shelter cluster is targeting a total of 1, 3 people, or 260,298 households, with immediate provision shelter material. The distribution of appropriate fixings and toolkits also remains vital.

The planned decompression of dense settlements within Port-au-Prince is continuing. Small parcels of land are being made available by the Government. The Shelter cluster is preparing agencies to provide emergency and transitional shelter in these areas. The Shelter cluster has participated in 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.

The needs of people living with host families, including the latter, are being assessed.

Cluster members have provided emergency shelter materials to over 63% of the targeted 1.3 million people.

To date, over 259,266 tarpaulins have been distributed together with over 35,000 family-size tents. Approximately, 66,000 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials while 10,208 tool kits have been distributed. The following key household NFIs have also been distributed: Kitchen Sets (35,600 distributed), Hygiene Kits (165,742 distributed), Blankets (195,230 distributed) and Mosquito Nets (68,660 distributed).

In the South East department, at least 14,000 families have now received emergency shelter and household NFIs estimated to cover over 80% of the needs.

Several transitional shelter designs have been posted on the Shelter Cluster web page; www.shelterhaiti.org

Gap & Constraints: According to the Shelter cluster, an 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.

Although all earthquake-affected communes in Jacmel now have agencies working for emergency shelter/NFI distribution, there are some *sections communales* where gaps remain. In addition, four communes which were not directly affected by the earthquake and therefore had no shelter agency present, are now reporting the presence of up to 25,000 people displaced from Port-au-Prince and Leogane. The focus of the next shelter cluster hub meeting will be to discuss how these gaps can be covered.

In Leogane, the cluster is working on reaching an agreed methodology for debris removal projects. Deliberations are focused on either using volunteers or cash-for-work programs.

Agriculture

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) completed a seed assessment entitled "A Rapid Seed Assessment in the Southern Department of Haiti". The assessment collected information on seed supply and demand for five most common food security crops – bean, maize, sorghum, pigeon pea, and peanut. In addition, information was collected on the impact of displaced people on host communities and households. Approximately 78% of respondents reported hosting an average of 5.6 displaced persons. This has put an enormous strain on household coping strategies with the vast majority of households eating less, selling belongings (including possessions, livestock, grain reserves) changing their diet, and using trees to make charcoal.

The assessment reveals that the pressure on host families has compelled farmers to make changes in their normal agricultural practices. Farmers are now reducing some inputs such as fertilizer and tillage. They are also shifting to short season crops and prefer lower cost seeds (such as maize) while avoiding high cost seeds (such as bean). Overall, although land cropped remains the same, the land being cropped per household member has dropped dramatically. According to analysis made by CRS, these new trends could result in a dramatic drop in household income and increase food security.

FAO completed its distribution of 28 tons of bean seeds in the mountainous areas of Leogane and Petit Goave. FAO plans to distribute 49 tons of maize this week in earthquake affected areas. See annexed maps on the FAO's detailed distribution plan as well as the identified locations for current and planned distributions for the Agriculture cluster.

During his four-day visit to Haiti, the FAO Director-General, Jacques Diouf, supported the government in launching the critical spring planting season. Mr. Diouf and the Minister of Agriculture distributed seeds, fertilizer and farm tools to farmers at a ceremony in the village of Palmisse a Ven in Leogane. Finally, Mr. Diouf pledged FAO's support to the Government's campaign to plant 10 million trees, starting with fast-growing fruit trees that provide a quicker return on investment, and to include, at a later stage, other tree species.

Education

Since the Haitian Government announced an official reopening of schools scheduled for 1 April, UNICEF has already distributed 600 72 sqm tents. In Jacmel, where many pupils have already returned to school, UNICEF and its partners have distributed 25 tents, 100 Early Childhood Development kits and 100 school-in-a-box kits to school principals in support of the Ministry of Education.

Food

The second round of surge distributions started on 6 March seeking to target over two million beneficiaries by the end of March. From 6 to 12 March, approximately 672,804 beneficiaries have been reached.

The first round of Blanket Supplementary Feeding activities was completed on 6 March. This single project reached 31,797 beneficiaries.

Food for Work/Cash for Work (FFW/CFW) will be scaled up in April once the general food distribution has ended to provide affected populations with income and conditional support. Preliminary estimates show that 1,125,000 people need to be reached. Assessments are currently underway to determine more specifically the location of target populations and the types of FFW/CFW activities to be undertaken. In urban areas such as Port-au-Prince, activities will predominantly consist of rubble-clearing in public spaces. In rural areas, activities will be oriented towards risk mitigation and agricultural support.

WFP in Gonaives has begun establishing partnerships for food-for-work activities planned to commence next month. WFP in Jacmel continues to provide hot meals to over 30,000 people every day using community kitchens. Targeted food distributions are also underway in surrounding areas, notably in Thiotte, Grand Gosier, and Anse à Pitre, where 150 metric tons have been distributed this past week. Additionally, implementing partners have been contacted to start food-for-work projects.

Nutrition

An estimated 494,600 children under five and 197,840 pregnant and lactating women have been affected by the earthquake. All are considered at risk of malnutrition and are being targeted by blanket supplementary feeding.

About \$55,156 worth of nutrition supplies were released to NGOs by UNICEF, including: baby-infant measuring systems (57), zinc tabs (197), Vitamin A (24), ORS (5), weighing trousseaux (5), infant scales (21), ReSoMal (1), ID bracelets (2 packs), Plumpynut (1650 cartons) to AVSI and Relief International, folic acid tablets (20), iron-folic acid tablets (100), Multiple micronutrient tabs (500) and Tents (2).

With regards to the prevention of malnutrition, *Save the Children* started blanket supplementary feeding in Port-au-Prince with a supplementary ration of oil and sugar together with measles vaccination, vitamin A, and de-worming. Three distributions will be done over three months during which active case finding and referral of children with acute malnutrition will be ensured.

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The vaccination campaign which included Vitamin A and De-worming reached respectively 283,500 children between 9 months and 7 years and 124,500 children between 12 months and 7 years.

Gaps & Constraints: The verification process of numbers of infants and young children in residential care centres, and establishing the referral mechanism between these centres and appropriate infant and young child feeding counselling, remains slow and challenging. This is due to the large numbers of centres and the evolving environment.

Various NGOs have planned to scale-up nutrition activities in most parts of the Gressier – Petit Goave corridor where the implementation of services has been slow. Key reasons include lack of resources and delays in getting the required expertise. UNICEF, Save the Children and other partners involved in the provision of Ready-to-use Infant Formula have not finalized an exit plan for the procurement and enrolment of children receiving RUIF.

On 12 March, UNICEF assessed the nutritional status of children less than 5 years of age in two communities of the border area of Thomasseau (Haiti) in collaboration with World Vision. The results will be released in the next few days and will be used for the preparation of a humanitarian response if necessary. Another nutritional evaluation will be carried out with UNICEF and WFP in the localities of Belladere and Lascaobas on 16 and 17 February. UNICEF is working with the Dominican Minister of Health and Social Assistance on the development of a protocol for the treatment of severe malnutrition cases in the Dominican Republic.

WASH

The WASH Cluster emergency needs planning figure is for approximately 1,1 million people hosted in about 651 spontaneous settlements in Port au Prince, Jacmel, Gressier, Leogane, Grand Goave and Petit Goave.

While progress has been made over the past four weeks in the area of sanitation, the cluster is concerned about the delays in the clearance of the main drainage channels in Port-au-Prince due to the lack of heavy equipment. WASH agencies, especially those working in Cite Soleil and other low lying areas, are concerned about possible flooding when the rainy season starts.

In Port au Prince, safe water is being delivered to an estimated 876,000 people on daily basis (total affected population in Port au Prince is estimated at 900,000 people at the maximum).

The number of latrines installed has increased by 538 from 3,673 last week to 4,209. Approximately 3,900 latrine slabs, 176 chemical and 43 portable toilets have been delivered by UNICEF to implementing partners this week.

Progress continues to be made on sanitation with efforts deployed for solid waste collection across the city by WASH Cluster partners and the Cash for Work activities. Meanwhile, a Hygiene Promotion Strategy is being developed for hygiene improvement amongst affected populations.

A total of 24 hospitals at the border with the Dominican Republic are being assessed by members of the Health cluster in terms of access to potable water and sanitation facilities. Distributions of disinfection material took place in various hospitals at the border, including on the Dominican side in Barahona. Water purifying tablets were distributed in Fond Verrettes and Plaine Thomas while ten latrines were installed last week and 20 more will be installed this week in the Jimani Melenciano hospital in the Dominican Republic.

Gaps & Constraints: The WASH cluster partners do not have the capacity to be deployed in all of the camps. The flow of reliable and timely information continues to be a significant challenge.

Health

Since January, PAHO/WHO has actively supported the Haitian Government through the provision of technical assistance in priority areas. Thus far, PAHO/WHO has deployed 126 experts to Haiti and the Dominican Republic to assist in areas related to crisis management, communication, epidemiology, radiology, gender-based violence, mental health, health systems services, essential medicines, field logistics, immunization, water & sanitation and hospital engineering and maintenance.

As the UN Health cluster lead agency, PAHO/WHO has facilitated coordination of 314 health partners to aid government efforts, resulting in targeted post-disaster health system support. Eight cluster subgroups have been established to manage the following areas: health care and mobile clinics, hospital and trauma care,

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health information management, reproductive health, mental health and psychological support, disabilities, medical supplies, early warning of communicable diseases and reproductive health.

The Health Cluster will organize a training workshop on the use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits, distributed by UNFPA, for staff currently working in the camps for displaced persons managed by the American Refugees Committee (ARC), the recuperation centre of Love a Child in Fond Parisien and the Christ Pour Tous, in Ganthier. Approximately 10,000 dignity kits were purchased locally and they will be shortly distributed in Jimani (Dominican Republic).

Protection

In response to an increase in reports of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases, the Child Protection (CP) and GBV sub-clusters, together with MINUSTAH, UNPOL and the Haitian National Police, have joined forces to patrol, monitor and evaluate security issues related to CP and GBV in six IDP camps. Of these camps, five are in Port-au-Prince and one is in Leogane.

The Child protection sub-cluster is planning and designing new child protection programs for five new sites which will host over 200,000 people, including approximately 90,000 children. The sub-cluster has now assessed the quality of 488 orphanages hosting 30,052 children. Last week, 341 orphanages hosting 21,949 children were assessed.

The cluster has registered almost 509 separated children, compared to 500 last week.

Ongoing activities of the cluster include: reaching out to over 40,000 children through child friendly spaces; reaching over 3 million people with key protection message broadcasts through the national radio and over one million people through SMS.

Early Recovery

On March 15-17, a Technical Preparatory Conference for Haiti is being hosted by the Government of the Dominican Republic in Santo Domingo. The Technical Conference will provide an opportunity for the Government of Haiti, the Government of the Dominican Republic, bilateral and multilateral partners to take stock of the preparation of Haiti's Strategic National Development Plan and of the outcomes of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment carried out following the earthquake. The Technical Conference will also help prepare the March 31 Donor Conference on Haiti to be held in New York. The Government of the Dominican Republic and the Government of Haiti co-chair the meetings which have been organized with the support of the World Bank and of the Canadian International Development Agency.

More information can be found at <http://www.haitisantodomingo2010.org/hsd2010>.

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 highlighted this need.

The ETC cluster has completed the installation of the Jimani repeater and tested its reach to Port-au-Prince. This repeater will provide much needed security telecoms as well as operational communications capability to the Jimani area. A new ETC COMCEN has also been installed in Jimani. Radio operators have been recruited and are now undergoing intensive training on UN radio procedures.

Additional access points have been installed in Jacmel in order to provide Internet access to more humanitarian workers.

IV. Coordination

The drawdown of international forces continues. The Canadian Joint Task Force (JTF) ceased humanitarian operations on 15 March, and the US JTF has reduced to 7,012 military (of which 4,639 ashore), from a maximum of over 22,000. Activities being pursued include major works in the South pier harbour, preparation of new settlements and debris clearing in Port-au-Prince. The current CARICOM (Caribbean Community) contingent primarily manned by Jamaica, withdraws on 17 March. It is due to be replaced by a smaller contingent from other Caribbean nations.

The Civil-Military-Coordination (CMCOORD) team continues with its programme of humanitarian awareness briefings for MINUSTAH units, having completed 19 to date.

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Two satellite health clusters have also been established in the cities of Jacmel and Leogane.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$ 1.4 billion is 49 percent funded at US\$ 703 million, with another US\$ 36 million in uncommitted pledges. Urgent funding is requested for agriculture and early recovery that remain under-funded.

To date the ERRF has received USD 76 million and the entire amount is under consideration for projects across the clusters. Of this amount, \$51 million has been approved by the Humanitarian Coordinator.

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

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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>

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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://onerresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/>

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