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I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **The Government and humanitarian actors are coordinating to determine the scale of humanitarian needs in Nippes and Sud departments following floods on 27 February. President René Prével flew to the affected areas on 4 March in order to survey the damages.**
- **Priority needs following the earthquake of 12 January continue to be emergency shelter, site management, sanitation and food.**
- **WFP and its partners will start its surge operation of general food distributions on 5 March. The operation will target 1.9 million beneficiaries with a two week ration of rice and a one month ration of beans, corn-soy-blend, oil and salt.**
- **Protection monitoring teams are visiting an average of eight displacement sites per day;**
- **Around 300 experts from Haiti and abroad have been working in Port-au-Prince on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework (PDNA).**
- **The Clinton Foundation has donated, through the logistics cluster 40 International (Penske) trucks of 10-15 metric tons capacity for inter-agency use. Another 140 smaller 1.5 -2.5 metric tons vehicles were also donated and will be registered and insured by WFP for use by organizations with mid- to long-term projects in Haiti, as well as by government partners.**

II. Situation Overview

President René Prével flew to the Sud department on 4 March in order to survey the damage caused by the floods over the weekend. The Direction for Civil Protection (DPC) reports that the floods have affected a total of 4,417 families in Nippes. 26 people were reported wounded and one person is missing. The DPC also reported a total of 2,295 houses inundated and the loss of 7,099 cattle.

While the full scale of humanitarian needs is still emerging, preliminary findings by the DPC show the need for food, water and NFIs (kitchen utensils, hygiene kits, sleeping sets and clothing) for 4,417 families. WFP has conducted field visits and meetings with key stakeholders in the affected departments and will be able to commence distributions following a rapid assessment and information from the local authorities on affected population. Under the newly opened sub-office in Leogane, WFP undertook a rapid assessment in Nippes. WFP already distributed MREs to flood affected persons. In most areas the water has now receded and cleaning activities are ongoing.

The figures provided by the DPC concerning the number of victims of the 12 January earthquake remain unchanged since the last report. The number of people living in spontaneous settlement sites is estimated at over 1.3 million people, while 604,215 people are reported to have left Port-au-Prince for outlying departments. The majority of this group, totalling 162,509 people, are displaced in Artibonite department, north-west of Port-au-Prince.

Priority needs continue to be emergency shelter, site management, sanitation and food. An urgent need for funding remains for agricultural inputs before the beginning of the main planting season in March, which usually supplies 60 percent of national food production needs. Efforts must focus on emergency support that aims at increasing national food production, access to food, create employment and prevent further deterioration of food security.

The Coordination Support Committee (CSC) on 2 February tasked the Planning Task Force (previously known as the Debris Management Task Force) to address the situation of displaced communities living in

unsafe conditions. The concept involves gaining access to large tracts of land outside the Port-au-Prince city area for use as either debris management sites or settlement sites. The final costing has yet to be completed but the initial programme of activities is estimated at US\$ 50 million.

Agreements between the CCCM cluster, UNOPS and UN-HABITAT are being finalized to perform site planning activities at the five plots of land that the Prime Minister has recently made available to set up transitional settlements. Preparing these sites for voluntary relocation of the displaced will be a key priority in this phase of the response.

In order to manage the relocation process in line with international standards, MINUSTAH's Human Rights Section, through its leadership of the Protection Cluster, has already begun advising its partners on the Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons and other guidelines. The Protection cluster is generally advocating to increase focus on facilitating return of people to their original places of origin (where possible) or to stay with host families. Relocating families to new transitional shelters should be the last resort for people who have no other alternatives.

The CCCM cluster is coordinating with its partners in order to create an early warning system indicating flood and landslide related risks at existing sites. A quick risk analysis assessment, performed by IOM in the 21 congested priority sites, show that 3,000 of the people living in four camps located on the Valley de Bourdon (by the Bois de Chène river) are at high risk of flooding from heavy rain and the accumulation of rubble in river beds.

The Shelter cluster continues to implement its two-pronged strategy. The target for the cluster remains at delivering two tarpaulins per family by 1 May. This will be achieved through the continuing surge of activity by cluster agencies in terms of distribution of in-stock material. Additional tarpaulins and tents are expected to arrive in Haiti by the end of March. To date, emergency shelter material has reached nearly 525,000 people, or 41 percent of those in need. Altogether, 162,981 tarpaulins and 23,348 tents have been distributed. An additional 79,152 tarpaulins and 4,863 tents are currently in stock, with another 164,302 tarpaulins and 13,588 tents in the pipeline. Shelter cluster members will also assist in the planning and preparation of identified sites for transitional shelter.

Following completion of the registration process at Champ de Mars last week, registration at Petionville Golf Club has also been completed by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Registration is still ongoing at the Ancien Aeroport Militaire, but is expected to be concluded on 5 March. The registration of displaced persons has also started in Pinchinat and four other sites in Jacmel. All registration data will be processed and sent to the CSC Planning Group to prioritize rubble removal in places of origin of the displaced people.

UNITAR/UNOSAT, EC JRC and the World Bank produced a building damage assessment atlas series for Haiti, including 1,051 map-sheets. Places and areas for which building damage atlases are produced include: Delmas, Petionville, Petit Goave, Grande Goave, Tabarre, Gressier, Cite Soleil, Jacmel, Carrefour, Leogane and Port-au-Prince. All of the above maps and analyses, including a building damage intensity map for Delmas are available at www.unosat.org.

A change in customs procedures has been implemented on the Haitian side of the Jimani border crossing requiring all trucks to present a complete packing list (corresponding to the waybill and including the exact number, description and value of all items) signed and stamped by the organization moving the cargo.

The security situation throughout the country remains stable, although some isolated criminal incidents have been reported.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The 12 clusters¹ continue to hold regular meetings to coordinate their joint efforts.

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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Logistics

The Logistics Cluster has been assisting the Haitian Government with 15,000 metric tons of assistance received in the form of a bilateral donation from Mexico. The first 1,200 metric tons are arriving this week and another 10,000 are expected next month. A packing list of the goods will be provided and the different clusters approached to find NGO partners for distribution.

The Logistics cluster is establishing a third interagency storage area on two hectares of fenced land outside Port-au-Prince. This will also serve as a marshalling area for trucks from Santo Domingo to alleviate the congestion caused by large vehicles on the roads within the city. Cargo can be either stored or directly offloaded onto local trucks for onward distribution. The Logistics cluster will provide the land and security.

A total of 40 International (Penske) trucks of 10 – 15 metric tons capacity have arrived in Port-au-Prince for inter-agency use through the Logistics cluster and 20 Daimler Fuso Canter trucks of 7 metric tons capacity are in Santo Domingo destined for Haiti. All were received as part of a donation from the Clinton Foundation.

Another 140 smaller 1.5 - 2.5 metric tons vehicles donated through the same offer are also being brought in and will be registered and insured by WFP for use by organizations with mid- to long-term projects in Haiti, as well as by government partners. Of these, 30 GMC have already been received and 30 Nissan trucks are also expected. An additional 22 vehicles will be arriving on 5 March. A meeting is taking on Thursday, 4 March to establish the criteria for allocation of these vehicles to humanitarian partners.

The Logistics cluster has drawn up a brief detailing of the process for car registration and provided sample letters for organizations needing to register cars in-country.

More than 3,800 passengers from over 250 organizations, including UN agencies, NGOs, governments and media institutions have used the UNHAS passenger service between Santo Domingo and Port au Prince. To date the WFP-led Logistics Cluster in Port-au-Prince has transported 1,229 metric tons (5,692 m3) of goods out of Port-au-Prince; 926 metric tons have been transported by Handicap International/Atlas Logistique out of Jacmel, Petit Goave, Cap Haitien and Gonaives. 53 US agencies and NGOs have used the interagency transport service to date.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

As of 3 March, 434 sites (including spontaneous and transitional sites) are located at Bell Air, Bourdon, Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Demas, Depress, Ken scoff, L-aisle, Leogane, Anson, Eatonville, Port-au-Prince, Tabard, Grand Gave, Grassier and Jamal communes with a total population of 696,458 people. Information on the number of sites and displaced people in Petit and Grand Goave is still required

Complete results of the assessment conducted for the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) by CERES are to arrive this week. Information is being cross checked with partners. The figures reported on the number of sites and number of displaced are likely to increase. Accurate and interactive situation maps of all the sites will be produced based on the results of the DTM by next week. The cluster already has produced maps for the 21 priority sites and is currently working on flood maps based on micro-analysis for the most at risk camps. IOM will start displacement tracking monitoring in Leogane and Gressier on 5 March. Six technical assessments were also performed in Petit Goave (four sites) and Grand Goave (two sites) and findings will be made available soon.

The CCCM cluster continues to support capacity-building of partners and local authorities by holding regular CCCM briefings at the UN Logbase in Port-au-Prince as well as in other regions. A briefing took place in Leogane on 3 March, where local authorities and partners participated.

More camp management agencies and partners for registration of all displaced are yet to be identified. Candidates should contact the cluster to ensure that their registration system is in line with Government set standards and procedures. Further information is available at www.cccmhaiti.info.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

Immediate provision of emergency shelter continues to be of priority, including the distribution of appropriate fixings. The decongestion of overcrowded settlements appears closer with agreement from the Government on five sites available for emergency settlements to decompress sites in Port-au-Prince. The assessment of

land earmarked by the Government is now the priority with the CCCM and WASH clusters to initiate camp planning for the identified sites.

Some agencies have begun construction of T-shelter although there is lack of certainty regarding land tenure, potential length of stay and ultimate ownership. Currently over 100,000 transitional shelters have been planned, while agencies continue assessing needs. The cluster has agreed on two transitional shelter designs to be used for joint procurement.

The Shelter cluster reports that accurate data on the actual number of persons left homeless by the earthquake remain difficult to ascertain as settlements attract occupants from surrounding neighbourhoods. In addition, continuing movement of beneficiaries between spontaneous sites creates difficulties for agencies to plan for distribution.

Agencies in Leogane have developed a debris recycle and removal kit which, following a presentation to the Shelter cluster in Port-au-Prince, has been approved for use across Haiti. In previous discussions between IOM and Shelter cluster in Leogane, it was agreed that IOM would distribute these kits to NGOs to ensure wider outreach.

A regional taskforce to discuss transitional sites was established in Leogane; participants include Shelter and CCCM clusters, MINUSTAH, OCHA, the Canadian Forces, Sri Lankan Battalion, Korean Forces and local authorities.

The Canadian Red Cross has offered to distribute 3,000 temporary shelters in the wider Jacmel area.

Food

Following the Surge 1 operation, areas of responsibility for each partner have been modified and aligned with municipal boundaries. General food distributions (GFD) will take place from 5 to 31 March. The Surge 2 operation will target 1.9 million beneficiaries with a two week ration of rice and a month ration of beans, corn-soy-blend, oil and salt.

Food-for-work (FFW) and cash-for-work (CFW) will be scaled up in April once the GFD ends. These programs will provide affected populations with income and conditional support. Preliminary estimates of households that would need to be reached are 225,000 families (1,125,000 people). Of these, 150,000 families are estimated to be in Port-au-Prince and 75,000 in earthquake-affected rural areas.

Blanket General Food rations and Supplementary Rations are being distributed to orphanages targeting 20,000 orphans (85 percent of whom are in Port-au-Prince). Some 30 percent of the orphanages have education facilities and will be integrated into the school feeding programme over the next three months. Institutions with malnourished children will fall under nutrition interventions.

A programme providing meals to school-age children started last week. The programme will aim at reaching a total of 148 schools, reaching about 71,000 children in greater Port-au-Prince. WFP aims to scale this up to 800,000 children in the future. (The pre-earthquake target was 500,000 children country-wide). For the coming week, WFP plans to distribute meals for school aged children in 107 schools targeting some 62,000 children. WFP and partners are using the School Feeding Network already in place as an emergency safety-net for children affected by the earthquake.

Nutrition

Discussions are still ongoing with partners to increase the coverage of essential nutrition actions to affected populations. IMC, with the financial support of OFDA, will implement a minimum package of nutrition services in Gressier as well as Petit and Grand Goave. Mediciens du Monde (MDM) has also confirmed their interest and commitment to scale-up their package of nutrition services in Petit and Grand Goave, with potential support from UNICEF. MDM is following-up with IMC to avoid any duplication in Petit and Grand Goave. MDM has also confirmed their interest and commitment to scale-up their package of nutrition services in Petit and Grand Goave and will send a proposal to UNICEF which is highly supporting the scale-up of a comprehensive package of services. MDM is following-up with IMC to avoid any duplication in Petit and Grand Goave. IMC is also providing blanket supplementary food to all residential centers in Leogane.

Save the Children is currently looking at key messages for radio spots to mobilize and sensitize communities about availability of services and positive infant and young child feeding practices. Save the Children and

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ACDI-Voca have established a collaboration to address malnutrition in Cote de Fer and Belle Anse. ACDI-VOCA will take the lead on General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Save the Children the lead on Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

Despite ongoing efforts to address the nutritional needs of affected populations, there is a need to scale up the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Leogane as well as blanket supplementary feeding in Gressier, Petit and Grand Goave.

WASH

To date 26 organizations are involved directly in providing latrines, showers and hand washing facilities at spontaneous settlements. As of 17 February, more than 2,777 latrines have been completed by WASH cluster partners for a total of 138,850 people. This represents 13 percent coverage of the target population. The WASH cluster has developed an acceleration plan for latrine construction, including the construction of 12,950 latrines before the end of March and a total of 21,182 latrines before the end of June. The plan also includes the provision of hand-washing facilities.

The technical working group reviewing the cluster sanitation strategy, consisting of DINEPA, NGOs and UN agencies have made a request to the Joint Operating Task Centre (JOTC) to provide technical support to engineer deeper, more stable trenches that can be de-slugged and which will not flood in the rainy season. The aim of the working group is to identify a wider range of excreta disposal options, integrating sludge management and disposal.

WASH cluster partners continue to employ a gender-sensitive approach. Women are particularly exposed to the current lack of satisfactory sanitary condition, with numerous reports of urinary tract and vaginal infections.

The German Federal Agency for Technical Relief, in coordination with DINEPA and UNICEF, performed complete chemical analysis of over 40 water points in Gressier and Leogane. More than half of them were microbiologically contaminated. As several wells were not protected and water was fetched directly from those open wells, it was assumed that those wells were probably already contaminated before the earthquake. These wells will nevertheless have to be cleaned and clear instructions on well protection need to be given by DINEPA. Agencies based in Petit Goave and Grand Goave asked for the same type of analysis to be undertaken in their area.

The Canadian military in Jacmel has provided a water treatment plant with a capacity of 60,000 litres per day for the humanitarian response operation. However, no partner to take over the operation has been identified so far.

Protection

The Protection monitoring teams are covering up to eight sites a day now. A common protection checklist has been developed and distributed to partners. A database is being established to register findings from each visit for easier access of other clusters and partner organizations. A number of sites identified through the monitoring work have now begun to receive initial assistance although clusters are encouraged to reinforce their participation and follow-up in monitoring visits.

The main findings of the protection monitoring work in Port-au-Prince show that there are still numerous sites and spontaneous settlements that have not received any assistance since the earthquake. Main gaps identified relate to shelter, food, potable water, basic healthcare assistance, sanitation and often security. A lack of access to information on services available was also identified.

Protection concerns in the regions remain unchanged in terms of lack of adequate assistance to host communities. In Jacmel the situation of persons living with disabilities continues to be worrisome, the protection cluster is meeting with the main organizations to identify needs. The situation in the camp sites is also of concern, particularly with regards to safety of women. Strategies for relocation of female-led households to secured locations are being sought.

In Cap-Haitian, increasing numbers of Haitians forcibly returned from third countries continue to arrive. OHCHR and UNHCR have consistently appealed for countries to suspend all involuntary returns to Haiti due to the continuing humanitarian crisis. Until such time as people can return safely and in a sustained way, it is imperative that countries not return Haitians at this time and to continue granting interim protection measures

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on humanitarian grounds. A protection cluster coordination mechanism is being activated in Cap-Haitien in coordination with the ministry of social affairs.

Cluster partners have completed an assessment of orphanages in Gressier. None of them have received adequate assistance. The objective of this assessment is to assist the local authorities to establish an official list of orphanages in Gressier in order to be able to request assistance from aid organizations. Next week the same assessment will be carried out in Leogane.

The cluster remains concerned that vulnerable groups in sites as well as people living outside of sites have not received adequate assistance. The cluster is also concerned with the distribution mechanism of certain organizations. These organizations have committed to improving the way they distribute ration cards, including by carrying out community based assessments.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The referral group of the Sub-Cluster has produced a list of two NGOs and seven hospitals in Port-au-Prince that are of an acceptable standard and that are prepared to receive GBV cases. These are currently being printed on cards and will be distributed widely in camps and through the clusters

The Sub-Cluster is working with UNIFEM to find ways to strengthen their outreach to Civil Society Organizations (CSO). One such effort entails the creation of a new group within the Sub-Cluster on Training and Capacity Building. Training needs will be explored as well as avenues to ensure self-care for CSOs.

Adequate lighting in the camps is still a concern. In close coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy to Haiti, discussions are underway for the provision of additional flashlights for women. Adequate shelter and sanitation for women continues to be a concern. There is an additional concern for ensuring women's safety during food distribution. UNFPA will give 300 tents to the Ministry of Women's Affairs to set up in the camps to create safe spaces for women.

Discussions are underway for the creation of a community patrol. There is an existing brigade system that is being organized through camp committees. These groups will need training in order to increase protection of women and girls.

Education

According to the Ministry of Education, in Leogane, out of 104 early childhood development centers, 77 were destroyed and 25 were damaged; out of 181 primary schools, 40 were destroyed and 132 were damaged; and out of 132 secondary schools, 127 were destroyed or damaged. 1,970 students, 66 teachers, and 27 other education personnel lost their lives in the earthquake.

A number of education cluster member organizations are planning to establish temporary learning spaces and transitional school structures but are faced with space constraints due to heavy debris within school sites. In addition, NGO partners are working towards providing training on psychosocial support to teachers as well as training on disaster risk reduction and earthquake safety to teachers and communities. In the meantime, school directors and teachers from the non-public sector are looking to the MENFP and partners for guidance on what to do regarding reopening schools and restarting education activities.

Early Recovery

The Early Recovery (ER) Cluster is actively participating along with the DINEPA in the CSC Planning Group, ensuring close linkages with the work of ER partners in clearing and processing of debris as well as in preparation for the rainy and hurricane seasons.

Around 300 experts from Haiti and abroad have been working daily in the Hotel Karibe in Port-au-Prince on the Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework (PDNA). PDNA teams have been collecting information through analysis and review of primary and secondary data as well as through field visits

PDNA thematic groups are working with humanitarian clusters to ensure that their work informs the PDNA process. Presidential Commissions are also engaging with thematic groups to ensure that it is in line with the overall vision of the Government of Haiti.

The PDNA process is informing and feeding into a national strategic plan for the immediate (6 months), short term (18 months) as well as the medium and longer term (3 and 10 years respectively). It will serve as an overarching framework, guiding the actions of all actors involved in building a new Haiti.

The draft PDNA report will be presented at a technical meeting in Santo Domingo on 16-17 March, and the final version will be presented at the donors' conference scheduled for 31 March in New York.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

The challenge of malware and intrusions on humanitarian networks is already affecting internet access capacity and overwhelming the help desk with support requests. ETC has identified a solution and is working towards its implementation.

However ETC can only limit the impact of such undesired software and network activity at the network level i.e. at the wireless access level. Individual organizations using the ETC network will have to ensure that their laptops, wi-fi enabled cellular phones and other devices connected to the ETC networks are protected using suitable end-point protection software. Without a layered approach to network security eliminating the risk of intrusions which can result in information (personal, confidential etc) leaks will not be possible.

Secondly, the ETC network has no restrictions regarding the kind of material that traverses the network. This matter will be tabled at the ETC Working Group meeting next week for further deliberation. However the ETC will block access to sites known to host malware to minimize the possibility of "drive-by" infections.

IV. Coordination

The Education cluster in Leogane (covering both Leogane and Gressier) was launched this week, bringing together education stakeholders including the Ministry of Education, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and civil society representatives. Immediate priorities include: sharing findings from all school assessments conducted so far among technical partners and identifying gaps in coverage; b) conducting a mapping exercise on who is doing what where and when; c) developing common principles and strategies for establishment of temporary learning spaces, distribution of education supplies, and training of teachers. Coordination meetings for the following sectors continue to take place, now generally once a week: Food (WFP), Shelter/NFI (IFRC), WASH (DINEPA/UNICEF), Health (Save the Children), Early Recovery/CFW (UNDP), CCCM (IOM), Nutrition (UNICEF), Protection (MINUSTAH/OHCHR), Education (UNICEF) and cluster leads (OCHA).

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$ 1.4 billion is 49 percent funded at US\$ 700 million, with another US\$ 44 million in uncommitted pledges.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over US\$ 77 million in pledges, of which US\$ 64 million has been received.

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>

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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