

This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 4 March 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

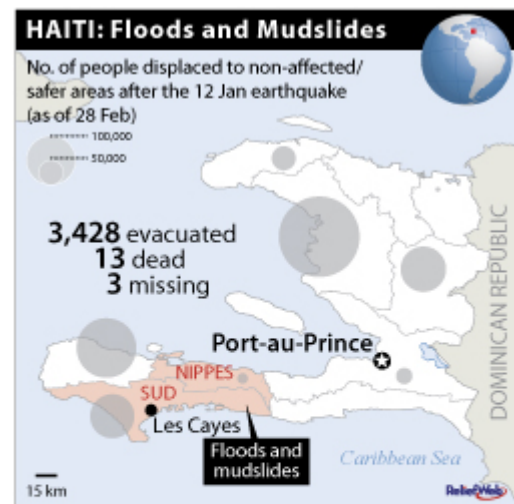
- Heavy rainfall in Nippes and Sud departments led to flooding on 27 February, killing at least 13 people and causing the temporary evacuation of 3,428 others.
- The road at Malpasse by Lake Azuei remains at risk of flooding once the rainy season begins, causing a threat to the main land corridor from Dominican Republic into Haiti.
- The registration process at Champ de Mars is complete; a total of 26,658 people (4,943 families) were registered between 24 and 26 February.
- The Prime Minister of Haiti has approved five plots of land to set up transitional settlements, as well as eight plots to collect and treat debris in the metropolitan area.
- WFP and partners have provided food assistance to more than 4.3 million people in Port-au-Prince and the rest of the country. General food distributions will gradually be replaced by food-for-work and cash-for-work programmes targeting an estimated 1.1 million people.
- There is an urgent need to allocate funds to the Agriculture sector in time to support the forthcoming planting season. This will not only provide food and income in the rural areas, but will also contribute to alleviate a deteriorating food security and nutritional situation in the country.
- Six child protection messages on prevention of violence, exploitation and abuse have been transmitted by SMS in Creole to over 1 million cell phone owners and will be disseminated further through national radio broadcast and printing on posters and leaflets.
- The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and Vice President of the European Commission, Ms. Catherine Ashton, and the EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, are visiting Haiti to meet Haitian Government authorities, evaluate the impact of European humanitarian aid on the ground and assess needs to be addressed in the future.

II. Situation Overview

Heavy rainfall caused by a cold front led to flooding in Nippes and Sud departments in the South of Haiti on 27 February.

The Government's Direction for Civil Protection (DPC) reported that an estimated 13 people were killed in Acquin (1), Cavaillon (4) Les Cayes (4), and Saint Louis du Sud (4). Three people were reported missing in Cavaillon (2) and Baradères (1). A total of 3,428 people were evacuated, with the majority coming from l'Azile, Anse à Veau and Baradères. Local Civil Protection Committees were mobilized to evaluate damages and needs of the affected populations.

Two surveillance flights over affected areas were carried out with the support of MINUSTAH on 28 February and 1 March respectively. Participants included representatives of DPC, OCHA, WFP, IFRC and WHO. It appeared that flood waters in Les Cayes had already subsided, roads and bridges were cleared and the situation had returned to normal. All evacuees had reportedly returned to their homes and evacuated patients to the hospital. While significant flooding was initially still observed in Baradères, evacuees there have also by now been able to return to their homes. However, water levels of Baradères river were still



1 Mar 2010 - Nippes and Sud department affected by floods and mudslides. Les Cayes is under a metre and a half of water caused by intense rain. The regions have been hosting displaced people from the quake zone.

Map Sources: UNCS, SPIGS, SNGRD.
Reference: IFRC, Torrential rain triggers deadly floods in Haiti's south west, 1 Mar 2010.
SNGRD, Bilan 44 inondations du 27 février 2010, 28 Feb 2010.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 1 Mar 2010 - www.reliefweb.int

high and some fields were inundated. More in depth requirements will be provided by the local governments in the coming days.

The figures provided by the DPC concerning the number of victims of the 12 January earthquake increased slightly since the last figures were published on 22 February. The number of estimated deaths has risen to 222,570 people, an increase of 53 people. The number of people living in spontaneous settlement sites is estimated at 1.3 million people, while 604,215 people have left Port-au-Prince for outlying departments. However, humanitarian organizations report that displaced people looking for an occupation may increasingly consider returning to Port-au-Prince, which underlines the need for cash-for-work programmes in areas outside of Port-au-Prince.

The registration process at Champ de Mars was completed in three days (24 to 26 February) and resulted in the registration of 4,943 families (26,658 individuals). This means that the average area per person in Champ de Mars is 5 square meters. While the SPHERE standard is 45 square meters per person, the Coordination Support Committee (CSC) Planning Group (formerly the Debris Management Planning Group - now expanded in scope) has agreed on standards of 15 square meter per person in the center of Port-au-Prince, 30 square meters in suburbs, and 45 square meters elsewhere as a transition measure until the end of June.

Registration data showed that 77 percent of the displaced are from the 6th Turgeau section, a hilly residential area in the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. Subsequently, 33 streets have been prioritized for rubble removal and street maps have been provided to the Coordination Support Committee (CSC) Planning Group. The Planning Group has identified three more sites for immediate registration: Pétionville Golf Club, Ancien Aéroport Militaire and St. Louis Gonzague. A simultaneous registration process at five large identified sites in Jacmel will be completed by the end of the week with the support of local authorities and local NGOs.

The Government has proposed a five-pronged approach for persons displaced from their homes: return to safe homes; return to safe plot and erection of transitional shelter; resettlement in proximity to destroyed houses; support to host families; and resettlement in new neighborhoods. The Prime Minister of Haiti has approved five plots of land (Sibert, Les Orangers, Site des Antilles, Corail Cesselesse and ISSA) to set up transitional settlements. The Prime Minister has also approved eight plots to collect and treat debris in the metropolitan area (Sources Puantes, Bon Repos, Hasco, Port, Martissant, Carrefour, Unibank and ED1). In addition, eight sites have been identified by the Government to become transitional settlements in Leogane. Negotiations between the Ministry of Environment and private land owners are ongoing. Kits for temporary shelters have started to arrive in Haiti with a total of 25,000 expected in country before the end of April.

Meanwhile, Shelter cluster partners continue to distribute as much plastic sheeting, tarpaulins and tents as possible before the upcoming rainy season. To date, more than 523,000 people, or 40 percent of those in need, have received emergency shelter materials; 160,211 tarpaulins and 24,500 tents have been distributed. An additional 232,000 tarpaulins and 22,000 tents are currently in the pipeline and will be distributed immediately upon arrival.

A monitoring exercise supported by UNICEF, Oxfam, DINEPA, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and USAID, is in progress with the objective of surveying about 300 temporary settlement sites across the country. By the end of February, 133 sites were assessed. Preliminary results suggest that 25 percent of the visited sites lack latrines. Up to 52 percent of the surveyed population practice open defecation near their camps and more than 70 percent use plastic bags for excreta disposal.

Cluster partners underline the importance of allocating funds in time to support the forthcoming planting season. This will not only provide food and income in the rural areas but will also contribute to alleviate a deteriorating food security and nutritional situation. Funds will be used to provide seeds, tools and small livestock to vulnerable farmers.

A challenge for the health sector in the coming weeks will be to move patients recovering from the effects of the earthquake from hospitals to external locations where they can continue to receive care. Meanwhile, national sentinel surveillance sites report a slight increase in the proportion of consultations related to suspected malaria. There are 52 national sentinel surveillance sites throughout the country, usually in large health centres or hospitals that see a large number of patients.

Following discussions with UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and partners will begin to operationalize a Movement for Education in Haiti designed to give all children access to learning. The movement will take a

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phased approach, with initial activities focused on allowing children to get into a rhythm of learning, psychosocial support and non formal activities, ongoing as of now, but accelerating before the end of March, and again in August and September in time for the new school year.

The transition from US Military assets to commercial handling for humanitarian cargo entering the port and airport is complete. The humanitarian cargo village at the airport is closed and all offloading is performed by privately contracted entities. Requests for berthing slots at the port are now managed by the APN (Autorite Portuaire Nationale). The US will continue support at the port in a coordination and management role for the coming month.

The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice President of the European Commission, Ms. Catherine Ashton, and the EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, are visiting Haiti to meet Haitian Government authorities at the highest level, evaluate the impact of European humanitarian aid on the ground, and assess needs to be addressed in the future. Commissioner Georgieva arrived in Haiti on 28 February and the High Representative will arrive on 2 March. The European Commission has allocated an additional envelope of EUR 90 million (US\$ 122,048,000) to support Haiti.

The security situation throughout the country remains stable.

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 has met with the director of customs to clarify certain issues on bringing goods into Haiti. It has been established that the Ministry of Planification, which generally handles registrations for organizations in the country, is not currently functioning. Organizations wishing to register in Haiti should go through the DPC for the time being. The Logistics cluster remains available to assist organizations with customs procedures.

Following some difficulties at the Jimani border as normal procedures for bringing in cargo from Santo Domingo were reinstated, the Logistics cluster will be deploying a staff member on the Haitian side of the border to assist with any difficulties organizations may face when bringing in humanitarian goods. A staff member has been in place on the Jimani side since the beginning of the operation to facilitate convoy movement from the Dominican Republic. Briefs on customs procedures for both Haiti and Dominican Republic are available on the Logistics cluster website at www.logcluster.org/hti10a.

More than 3,600 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 PAP has transported 1,168 metric tonnes (5,482 m³) of goods out of Port-au-Prince. A total of 926 metric tonnes has been transported by Handicap International/Atlas Logistique out of Jacmel, Petit Goave, Cap Haitien and Gonaives. More than 14,328m³ of NFI has been transported from the Dominican Republic into Haiti for 52 different organisations. A total of 53 US agencies and NGOs have used the interagency transport service to date.

A lack of capacity for bonded warehousing and holding areas at the airport may be a concern, as well as a possible shortage of handling equipment.

The majority of the assets currently available at the port have been provided by the US Military and are likely to be redeployed over the course of the month, substantially reducing the capacity to receive incoming sea cargo.

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 road at Malpasse by Lake Azuei remains at risk of flooding once the rainy season begins, causing a threat to the main land corridor from Dominican Republic into Haiti. The Logistics Cluster has requested US assistance with repair or drainage solutions to ensure that the route remains open.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

A total of 425 sites have been identified to date in the following areas: Bel Air, Bourdon, Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Delmas, Deprez, Kenscoff, L-asile, Leogane, Nazon, Petion-Ville, Port-au-Prince, Tabarre, Grand Goave, Gressier, Jacmel communes. The total population of these sites is 606,372 people (117,911 families). Out of 425 sites, 85 are located in Leogane (313,260 people/60,922 households); 10 in Gressier (65,242 people/12,482 families); and five in Jacmel (7,320 people/1,314 families). Assessments and identification of additional sites is ongoing.

A site assessment team has been deployed to Petit and Grand Goave regions to identify the number of displaced people and sites. The preparation of the relocation site in Santos 17 is almost complete. This would be the first relocation site to be used in Haiti.

The CCCM cluster is preparing a strategy to address the issue of the “pull effect” of international assistance on displaced populations in organized sites.

To date, over 80 people have received camp management training, including staff from Paroles et Actions, IOM, World Vision, IEDA Relief, the Salvation Army, Cesal, ARC, CRS, Intersos, Civil Defense, DPC, UNDP, PIH and Handicap International.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

Shelter cluster partners have distributed over 160,000 tarpaulins along with 24,500 family size tents. Over 58,000 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials. In addition, more key household NFIs have been distributed, including kitchen sets (22,300), hygiene kits (115,500), blankets (131,000) and mosquito nets (39,000). The rate of distributions has been steadily increasing.

Site identification for transitional shelter continues with assistance from the CSC Planning Group. As agencies continue to assess needs, over 100,000 transitional shelter have already been planned. The technical working group on transitional shelter has agreed on one transitional shelter design to be used for joint procurement, but it has been decided that a second, larger design will be needed as well. The joint procurement initiative remains on hold until a second design is confirmed by the working group. Several prototypes of T-Shelters have been erected and locations, including GPS coordinates, can be seen at www.shelterhaiti.org.

There are still significant gaps in the provision of shelter in Leogane, particularly in sub-sections 1, 2 and 3. The section communal in Gressier has also received very little support in terms of emergency shelter. A programme on shelter-related NFI distributions outside camps has started with the support of IOM. Local authorities in Leogane have requested to move 17,000 families from flood-risk areas to new camps. Sufficient land to accommodate 1,500 families has already been identified. Cluster members in Leogane agreed on a debris recycle and removal kit.

The majority of families in Jacmel have been covered by shelter assistance and cluster partners are now focusing their efforts on surrounding communes. In parallel, baseline data for the city of Jacmel will be reviewed as the Shelter cluster believes initial estimates might have been below actual needs.

A deadline for the closure of the largest camp in Jacmel (Pinchinait) has been set for the end of March. However, before relocation can take place, questions of space and land tenure still need to be resolved. A working group on transitional shelter has been set up to coordinate efforts and address any issue specific to the Jacmel area.

Food

WFP and its partners have provided food assistance to more than 4.3 million people in Port-au-Prince and other parts of the country. Following the three-week general distribution of rice carried out in February, WFP and partners are planning a more targeted food distribution starting in the second week of March. These distributions will benefit an estimated 1.9 million people with a full food basket including rice, beans, corn-soya blend, oil and salt.

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In addition to providing immediate humanitarian relief to those affected by the earthquake, WFP has started providing daily cooked meals for school aged children (5 to 16 years) in the greater Port-au-Prince area, aiming at reaching some 71,000 children in 148 schools initially. Meanwhile, school meal programmes have resumed in other parts of the country, including Gonaives and Cap-Haïtien.

WFP plans to replace general food distributions with the provision of income and conditional support under cash for work or food for work activities. Preliminary estimates indicate that 1.1 million people are in need of such activities. Projects will be linked to debris removal and clearing of canals in order to mitigate the risk of flooding during the rainy season. NGOs are currently assessing requirements for such programs, which will be scaled up once the general food distributions have ended in April.

Nutrition

A total of 23 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programmes are currently functioning throughout the country. Many of these offer baby friendly areas, as well as counseling and feeding corners for mothers and infants. To date, some 1,165 mother and infants have participated in baby friendly feeding tents within the camps in Port-au-Prince. Some 48 additional IYCF programmes are planned throughout the affected areas. Ready to Use Infant Formula was made available for the small number of at risk children who have lost their mothers. The distribution and use of the infant formula is closely monitored to protect breastfeeding practices.

A total of 88 community outpatient care centres and 19 mobile units have been opened or have re-opened throughout Haiti. In addition, 22 stabilization (inpatient) centers have been established to manage critical cases of severely malnourished children in outpatient and inpatient sites within and outside of Port-au-Prince, indicating a very low coverage into these programmes. Six targeted supplemental feeding programmes are reported as open by Nutrition cluster partners. WFP is in negotiations with seven other NGOs to begin targeted supplementary feeding in the coming weeks.

The Emergency food security assessment results were presented in the recent food security cluster meeting. Recent screenings indicate that General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) remain levels below emergency thresholds (6 percent and 1.3 percent respectively) and show a slightly worse situation in the camps of Port-au-Prince than in areas outside the capital.

Health

Health Cluster partners are working with the Ministry of Health and the National Crisis Commission on a strategy that will outline a basic package of services for the provision of primary health care. The strategy is still under discussion and is expected to include the following categories: maternal health, child health, immunization, surveillance, mental health, nutrition, gender-based violence, rehabilitation and health promotion. This last aspect is especially important, with emphasis being placed on using resources available in the community to better reach the public.

Based on lessons learned from previous earthquakes and an expressed need, eight X-ray machines and other radiology equipment have been received in Haiti and will be distributed to hospitals. The equipment was formally handed over to the Ministry of Health at a press conference at Friday, 26 February. This is a joint effort between the International Atomic Energy Agency and PAHO/WHO to re-establish and reinforce basic radiology services in public facilities or institutions closely working with the Ministry of Health.

WASH

On average, WASH cluster partners are reaching more than 341 destinations in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Petit Goave, Grand Goave and Jacmel with over 6,558 m³ of potable water on a daily basis. In the urban areas of Port-au-Prince, the cluster aims to reach a higher number of sites, albeit with a lower volume of water. In Port-au-Prince alone, approximately 4,383m³ are tinkered on a daily basis reaching 876,000 people with 5 liters of water per person. Non-potable water (for cooking, bathing and washing) is reaching 1.2 million people in Port-au-Prince with 10 liters per person on a daily basis. However, the water does not necessarily reach the priority population in settlement sites.

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.

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A small technical working group consisting of DINEPA, INGOs, UN agencies and a local NGO is looking into permitting a wider range of excreta disposal options at spontaneous settlement sites, including the integration of sludge management and disposal, as well as the possibility of setting up a waste collection hotline to ensure waste is collected regularly from the spontaneous sites.

As of 15 February, 88,500 hygiene kits have been distributed across the country, reaching 510,000 persons or 46 percent of the target population. WASH cluster partners are also involved in other hygiene and sanitation activities. These are related to disease prevention, including behavioral and social change communication through radio, erecting of hand-washing points and distribution of soap at latrine sites, as well as regular cleaning of current defecation zones. WASH cluster partners are reviewing payments and incentives for community volunteers involved in hygiene promotion, to ensure they are in line with the Government's established limits.

Protection

To date, 280 residential care centres for children have been rapidly assessed with a standardized tool. Key data, contact details and immediate needs have been recorded in an information management system to facilitate the coordination of support by the Government, NGOs and UN agencies. UNICEF has to date coordinated assistance for 168 centers.

Six core child protection messages have been developed for widespread dissemination to communities through national radio broadcast and printing on posters and leaflets. The messages have already been transmitted by SMS in Creole to over 1 million cell phone owners. The messages aim to raise awareness on prevention of violence, exploitation and abuse.

To date, over 250 separated children have been confirmed. A total of 15 children are currently benefitting from interim family care arrangements.

Education

Relevant Cluster leads supported the Ministry of Education in the further refinement of the Education Strategy and budget, which will be presented to the Cluster Coordination meeting in Port-au-Prince on 2 March. A sub-group within the Education cluster has developed minimum standards for learning spaces in order to seek assistance for their re-opening. These standards will complement the accreditation guidelines of the Ministry of Education and will allow for harmonization with other aspects of the humanitarian response in the short term.

To increase capacity of the Ministry of Education following the destruction of their offices, UNICEF has procured seven prefabricated offices (housing 10 persons each) as well as WASH facilities, which are scheduled to arrive in Port-au-Prince on 15 March.

UNICEF has procured 720,000 backpacks with essential school supplies and T shirts, as well as essential classroom supplies (such as blackboards) as a contribution towards the Education Movement for Haiti. The first batch (200,000) is expected before the end of March. A temporary school was opened in a spontaneous settlement (Carrefour Centre Sportif) and is offering education activities to more than 250 children.

UNICEF has distributed 150 school tents, 482 school-in-a-box kits and 762 recreation kits. A total of 1,331 ECD kits were distributed all over the country to date, covering Education, Nutrition and Child Protection needs. Additional identification of teachers and accelerated teacher training will accompany the distribution of these supplies. UNICEF continues to explore, together with the Ministry of Education and other partners, optimum strategies for reducing the direct and indirect costs of education.

Agriculture

Organizations participating in the agriculture cluster are expressing growing concerns for the limited funding pledged to the agricultural sector as the spring planting season, which provides 60 percent of the national food production, quickly approaches. To minimize funding shortfalls members of agriculture cluster continue to submit projects profiles to the Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Fund (ERRF).

To ensure maximum productivity gains and minimize threats to the local seed systems the seed working group, under the technical leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Natural Resources (MARDNR), has made available a list of certified and locally-adapted seed varieties. It is recommended that seed varieties brought into the country as part of the immediate relief efforts for the March

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spring season comply with the specifications provided in the list. The document is available at www.oneresponse.info/disasters/haiti (agriculture cluster).

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

The ETC cluster continues to work towards bringing all operations staff to common radio standard operating procedures (SOP). As part of the humanitarian community has been considering an expansion of humanitarian activities to Les Cayes, the ETC cluster conducted an assessment considering possible NGO and UN Agency locations as well as the services required. Equipment required to establish security telecommunications and basic data services as well as installation technicians are on stand-by for the deployment as soon as offices are identified, secured, and personnel moved there.

The ETC cluster installed a wireless access point connected to the ETC wireless network and established a wireless bridge into a 6Mbps terrestrial link to the Internet supplying access to all of UNFPA's pre-fabs. The solution met the Agency's immediate need for access to ATLAS. Working together with Security, the ETC will start providing practical training on proper radio procedure and discipline from 1 March with 2 x 30 minute sessions held throughout the week.

The mobility of the Sea Voyager, the vessel where over 100 humanitarian workers reside, has continued to provide challenges towards getting a higher speed Internet link there. Design work is still underway with a local Internet Service Provider to eliminate constraints.

IV. Coordination

The UN Civil-Military Coordination team continues to facilitate and monitor military planning staff involvement in the CSC Planning Group. Military planning techniques and skills have been instrumental in assisting the Government and the humanitarian community realize workable plans to address the most urgent complex inter-sectoral challenges. The team has completed a series of 14 humanitarian awareness briefings for all major MINUSTAH contingents. Planning continues to expand these sessions to include new units and individuals as they arrive, as well as UNPOL Formed Police Units (FPU's). A Civil-Military Coordination workshop is planned to be held in Santo Domingo from 16 to 18 March. The aim is to gather a mixed but balanced group of humanitarian, military and other actors involved with the Haiti emergency response to consider current UN principles and guidelines concerning relief operations following natural disasters, and to increase mutual awareness and understanding. (Further details are available from dolanr@un.org).

Humanitarian actors in Port-au-Prince and other affected regions are developing ways to support the Government's contingency planning ahead of the rainy season, with special focus on risks associated with the 12 January earthquake.

Plans are underway to establish a Protection cluster under the leadership of MINUSTAH Human Rights unit in Petit Goave and Grand Goave. WFP is currently reinforcing Food cluster coordination in the same areas.

Local authorities in Jacmel are now holding two press conferences per week (Monday and Thursday) in order to share developments in the humanitarian response with the population. OCHA will invite one humanitarian organization per press conference to speak about a specific topic together with the relevant authorities.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$ 1.4 billion is 48 percent funded at US\$682 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. Some 80% of the funds have been allocated to emergency projects.

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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VI. Contacts

1. OCHA Contacts

| Location | Role | Name | Contact Details |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| New York | Desk Officer | Heidi Kuttab | kuttab@un.org + 1 917 367 33 65 |
| New York | Spokesperson | Stephanie Bunker | bunker@un.org +1 917 367 5126 |
| Geneva | Spokesperson | Elisabeth Byrs | byrs@un.org +41 22 917 2653, mobile +41 79 473 4570 |
| Geneva | Humanitarian Affairs Officer | Yasmine Rockenfeller | rockenfeller@un.org + 41 22 917 1325 |
| Geneva | Donor Relations | Helena Fraser | +41 22 917 1690 mobile: +41 79 444 6025 |
| Geneva | In-kind Offers | Adriana Carvalho-Friedheim | carvalho-friedheim@un.org + 41 22 917 3514 |
| Geneva | Civil Military Coordination | Alan Butterfield | butterfielda@un.org +41-22-917-3184 |
| Haiti | OCHA Spokesperson | Kristen Knutson | knutson@un.org +1646 785 0415 |
| Haiti | Inter-Cluster Coordinator | Patrick Lavand-Homme | interclusterhaiti@gmail.com lavandhomme@un.org +509 3491 7274 |
| Haiti | Emergency Relief Response Fund | Caroline Peguet | peguet@un.org +509 34912261 |
| Haiti | JOTC | | minustahjoc@un.org +509 3702 6613 |
| Dominican Republic | OCHA | Ignacio Leon | leoni@un.org +1 829 643 0564 +509 37 63 22 98 |

2. Cluster Contacts in Haiti

| Cluster | Role | Name | Contact details |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Agriculture | Cluster Coordinator | Etienne Peterschmitt | Agriccluster.haiti@gmail.com +509 3763 22 98 |
| Camp Coordination and Camp Management | Cluster Coordinator | Giovanni Cassani | Cccmhaiti2010@gmail.com |
| Camp Coordination and Camp Management | Site Planning | Jean-Philippe Antolin | Shelterhaiti2010.site@gmail.com |
| Civil Military Coordination (Cross Cutting Issue) | Coordinator | Brian Isbell | uncmcoordhaiti@gmail.com +509 3491 7272 |
| Early Recovery | Cluster Coordinator | Robert Przedpelski | robert.przedpelski@undp.org + 509 3791 9481 |
| - Post Disaster Needs Assessment | Early Recovery Advisor | Jean-Baptiste Nkusi | jean-baptiste.nkusi@undp.org +509 3792 1236 |
| Education | Cluster Coordinator | Andrea Berther | aberther@unicef.org |
| Education | Cluster Coordinator | Warue Kariuki | waruekariuki@yahoo.co.uk +509 34 924 228 |
| Emergency Shelter | Cluster Coordinator | Gregg McDonald | shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com +509 3485 0312 |
| Emergency Telecommunications | ETC Coordinator | Dane Novarlic | dane.novarlic@wfp.org +971 50 507 1135 |
| Environment | Focal point | Antonio Perera | Antonio.perera@unep.org |

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | +509 349 032 50 |
| Food Aid | Cluster Coordinator | Judith Thimke | Foodcluster@yahoo.com Judith.thimke@wfp.org +509 37 01 23 77 |
| Gender (Cross Cutting Issue) | Advisor | Victoria Rames | rames@un.org |
| Health | Cluster Coordinator | Dr. Jorge Castilla Dana Vanapphen (from 24 February) | hai.clustersante@paho.org +509 6677 6401 |
| Logistics / UNHAS | Cluster Coordinator | Matthew Hollingworth | matthew.hollingworth@wfp.org haiti.logs@logcluster.org + 509 3778 1936 |
| Logistics | Logistics Officer | Irving Prado | Irving.prado@wfp.org +509 3791 7010 |
| Logistics | Cargo and Storage | | haiti.cargo@logcluster.org |
| Nutrition | Cluster Coordinator | Stefano Fedele | nutritionclusterhaiti@gmail.com +509 3491 2887 |
| Protection | Cluster Coordinator | Louis Gentile | protectionhaiti@gmail.com +509 3747 7448 |
| -Gender-based Violence | Coordinator of sub group | Victoria Rames | rames@un.org +509 3881 2381 |
| -Child Protection | Coordinator of sub group | Henrik Haggstrom | haiticpwg@gmail.com +509 3881 2381 |
| WASH | Cluster Coordinator | Souleymane Sow | ssow@unicef.org +509 34 91 6956 |
| WASH | Deputy Cluster Coordinator | Silvia Gaya | sgaya@unicef.org +88164138587 |

Websites and document links:

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

Haiti coordination website: <http://haiti.onerresponse.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://onerresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/>

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If you would like to be added or deleted from OCHA's global sitrep mailing list for all emergencies, please email ochareporting@un.org with sitrep in the subject line.