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I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **The provision of shelter remains an urgent need for the hundreds of thousands of displaced people in Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel. Plastic sheeting is now being prioritized over tents.**
- **WFP and partners reached 100,000 people on 31 January with a two-week ration of rice. This is part of a surge operation to reach 2 million people in 2 weeks.**
- **Targeted vaccination programmes will begin on 2 February for populations in temporary settlements. The need persists for the establishment of post-operative care and mobile facilities and mobile clinics.**
- **The WASH cluster's main priority is to increase sanitation support; some 7,000 latrines are needed. Sanitation will remain an important public health issue in the coming weeks in order to avoid the spread of disease.**
- **The number of people leaving Port-au-Prince for outlying departments has increased to 482,349; some 90 percent of the new arrivals are staying with host families who are in need of assistance.**
- **Schools in unaffected areas of Haiti reopened on 1 February. Between 2,500 and 4,600 schools were affected by the earthquake, according to UNICEF.**

II. Situation Overview

WFP launched the first systematic food distribution network in Port-au-Prince on 31 January, reaching some 100,000 people with a two week ration of rice. Through its network of partners, WFP aims to provide a two week food ration to an estimated 2 million people through 16 fixed distribution points across the most populated sites in the city. Despite logistical challenges, the equivalent of more than 22 million meals to nearly 750,000 people was delivered since the start of the response.

The Ministry of Health in Haiti, with support from PAHO/WHO and UNICEF, is planning a targeted immunization campaign for populations in temporary settlements. Immunizations are expected to start on 2 February. They will include rubella and diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccines for children under 7 years of age, and diphtheria and tetanus for older children and adults. Campaigns will begin in Port-au-Prince and expand from there. Sanitation, which was already a challenge in Haiti prior to the earthquake, is an even greater challenge now, and will remain an important public health issue in the coming weeks, according to PAHO/WHO.

The Government has revised the number of people leaving Port-au-Prince for outlying departments to 482,349 people, as of 31 January. Assessments by the MINUSTAH regional offices in the South, Grand Anse, Nippes and the Central Plateau departments confirmed an estimated 15-20 percent increase in the population of the respective departments. MINUSTAH reports that only 10 percent of new arrivals have no relatives or relations in the department, while the rest are staying with host families. Due to the influx of new populations, prices of basic commodities, such as rice and sugar, are rising. Support to host families is a priority in these areas and medical institutions are facing a shortage of equipment and stock for emergency care. The number of mobile health centres needs to be expanded, according to MINUSTAH.

The Government estimates around US\$32 million is needed to buy urgent seeds, tools and fertilizers for farmers so that they can begin planting in March. The spring planting season usually accounts for 60 percent of Haiti's agricultural production. Due to the need to ensure that crops are harvested from the August-October planting season, farmers are not able to migrate to temporary sites or shelter points. The Agriculture Cluster reports that many farmers are therefore not being counted in needs assessments and have not received

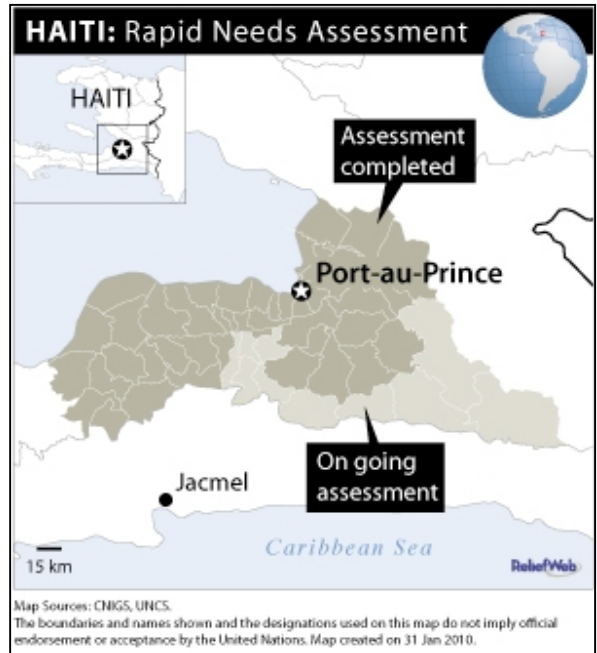
assistance. An FAO aerial assessment of the Grand Goave and Leogane areas found that 20-60 percent of farmhouses were destroyed.

The OCHA sub-office in Jacmel reports that operations have expanded with the arrival of additional actors such as the Canadian army and international NGOs. In addition, the Dominican Republic navy recently delivered stocks of drinking water, medicines, hygienic kits, food and small tents to Jacmel. It is estimated that more than 20,000 people are living in 150 spontaneous settlements. Security is an issue in the two largest makeshift camps, especially during distributions. The Canadian army, MINUSTAH and local police are ensuring crowd control. The most urgent needs include the provision of shelter and non-food items, camp management and medical needs, in particular specializations in orthopedics and physical therapy.

The OCHA Leogane sub-office assessed the coordination structure in the area (including Petit Goave and Grand Goave) and has called for cluster coordination in food, health, water and sanitation, and early recovery. Shelter is currently being addressed by the French Red Cross. People who are living in settlements leave during the day and return at night, making it difficult to determine the size of the affected population and their needs.

The OCHA commissioned inter-agency multi-sectoral needs assessment continues in affected areas. Some 28 teams are visiting 54 areas with those areas closest to Port-au-Prince now completed. Preliminary results from Port-au-Prince found that 93 percent of people surveyed said there was no adequate lighting; 93 percent said there were no distinct latrines for women and men; 41 percent said the level of security was acceptable and 29 percent said that it was very poor. The preliminary findings confirm that food, water and sanitation, health and shelter are the areas with the most urgent needs. The final results are expected by the end of this week. Finalization of the assessment has been delayed due to the inaccessibility of some areas and lack of availability of transportation.

The overall security situation across the country remains stable but potentially volatile. The Haitian police presence is increasing and joint patrolling with UN police is covering many areas in the capital. In Jacmel, 33 escaped prisoners were apprehended on 31 January. An incident was reported at the Jeremie airport of an armed group attacking a food convoy; warning shots were fired, according to MINUSTAH.



III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Logistics

The south pier of the Port-au-Prince port remains unsound. There is still a capacity to offload some 250 TEU (20-foot container equivalent) per day. This is expected to increase to 500 TEU per day in the coming week. Over 100 ships are currently on their way to Haiti. A system of prioritization is being discussed with the Government. All ships should be self-sufficient in terms of handling equipment and cranes. Cargo will have to be containerized. The ports of Cap Haitian, St Marc and Miragoane are functional but all have limited capacity. Assessment details are available on the Logistics Cluster website.

¹ The 12 clusters are: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM); Education (UNICEF); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IOM); 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). Six clusters have been established in the Dominican Republic: Logistics/Telecommunications (WFP), Health (WHO), Emergency Shelter (IOM), WASH (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF) and Protection (OHCHR).

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The Port-au-Prince airport is handling approximately 120-150 planes per day. The number of aircraft is split between US military aircraft, US civilian flights carrying relief cargo, and international humanitarian flights. Stricter access will be enforced at the airport within the next 24 to 48 hours. Identification cards will start to be validated and all users will need to be accompanied by authorized personnel.

Organizations are advised to coordinate arrival of cargo in advance and provide the proper documentation and identification to staff. Clearing has begun on a new site at the airport industrial area to install mobile storage units. The Logistics Cluster has 3,500 m2 of warehouse capacity in Port-au-Prince for interagency use. In Santo Domingo, the warehouse at the Caucedo port is now operational and has a capacity of 3000m2.

The Logistics Cluster has strengthened its presence in Jimaní, Santo Domingo. The team now consists of one team leader, two logistics officers and one monitor to facilitate the coordination of convoys across the border. There are now three daily convoy escorts from Jimani departing at 06:00, 12:00 and 15:00. The customs procedures will soon be reinstated. Organizations must complete packing lists for incoming goods as well as identification for organizations.

The Logistics Cluster continues to contract trucks from the Dominican Republic to ensure capacity remains available for the over 900 organizations operating in the emergency. Interagency fleets are operating in Port-au-Prince, Jacmel and Petit Goave. There has been an increase in transport rates. The cluster is tracking information on trucking and labor costs in order to maintain a ceiling price.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

According to the CCCM cluster, the newly identified sites fall short of meeting the needs of the number of people displaced. Sites are planned for Parc St. Claire, Parc Colofaire and Tabarre 48 Carredeux Street. Some 350 tents have been deployed on schedule to the site at Tabarre.

The Civil Defense of the Dominican Republic (DCD) and the Haitian Civil Protection established a coordination agreement to work on planned settlements and health issues in the Croix de Bouquets-Ganthier-Thomazeau axis. DCD will support site set up, the provision of tents, and site management in areas to be defined in the following days. Some 800 tents are committed for deployment to Croix de Bouquets commune.

Provision of shelter materials other than plastic sheeting is not feasible in most spontaneous camps due to the density of the sites and lack of relocation space in the vicinity. The majority of spontaneous settlements do not have an updated profile in terms of population and infrastructure.

The capacity of humanitarian actors to assist in the management of sites has not been mapped and is likely low at present. Suitable camp management structures need to be established urgently.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Plastic sheeting is being prioritized over tents, with the full endorsement of the Government. This is to ensure that shelters will last during the rainy season and beyond. Shelter support will be incrementally upgraded to transitional shelter and eventually be replaced by construction of permanent housing. The cluster is defining the specifications of transitional shelter designs. There is a general concern that many public spaces currently populated by thousands of affected families will become permanent slums if they are not managed properly.

The Shelter Cluster reports that the rapid acquisition and distribution of NFIs and shelter remain the highest priority. This includes plastic sheeting, tarpaulins, rope and fixtures, hygiene kits, family water storage and kitchen kits. The table below shows an overview of NFI figures as of 31 January, according to IOM.

Items	Distributed as of 31 January	In-Stock	In Pipeline
Tents	7,011	10,490	48,033
Tarpaulins	47,613	18,491	185,598
Ropes	3,284	48	82,000
Shelter kits	1,000	500	9,500
Family toolkit	2,106	4,994	5,970
Community toolkit	750		
Jerry can/ bucket	124,562	71,233	224,694
Kitchen kit	9,577	13,167	9,532

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Hygiene kit	85,455	4,200	71,463
Blankets or sheets	31,825	22,855	192,550
Matt/ bedroll/ mattress	2,712	1,450	122,040
Mosquito nets	15,084	4,616	89,100
Family kit	1,072		
Individual items	2,850		

Cluster partners have begun to reinforce their distribution capacities with a 40 percent increase in distributions compared to 27 January. A significant increase in distributions will begin in the coming week with materials being provided to partner agencies through IOM. Market surveys on cooking fuel must be implemented to ensure that the distribution of food items related to stoves, including fuel, is guided by policy. Fire risk needs to be taken into consideration.

Warehouse capacity in the country for NFIs remains a concern and could be exacerbated in the coming weeks as more NFIs arrive in the country. Information management inputs to the cluster are still not reflecting the reality of distributions on the ground. Agencies are requested to continue to fill the Shelter Cluster NFI tracking Matrix reporting template found on the cluster website on a daily basis.

Food

The joint Government and WFP surge operation, supported by NGO partners, MINUSTAH and a Joint Task Force, was rolled out in the greater Port-au-Prince area on 31 January. WFP and partners aim to reach up to 2 million people in the capital over a two week period through 16 distribution sites. The ration will include 25 kg of rice, enough for two weeks.

Nine out of the 16 planned sites were used on 31 January. An additional three sites were to be used on 1 February, with the remaining four sites expected to be operational during the course of the week.

Just over 100,000 people or 16,728 families received rice on 31 January. A total of 377 metric tons of rice was distributed. The distributions are being implemented through NGO partners. The distribution sites are being secured by MINUSTAH or the Joint Task Force which is comprised of MINUSTAH and US military. No security incidents were reported. Protection monitoring by MINUSTAH highlighted the need to prioritize pregnant women and the elderly to receive their ration. Some fraudulent cards were detected. The NGO partners are Save the Children, World Vision International, Goal, CARE, ADRA, Samaritan's Purse, ACTED and Catholic Relief Services.

According to WFP, 739,550 people have received food since the beginning of the operation. In addition to the 100,000 people reached on 31 January through the surge operation, some 25,000 people received food through distributions at hospitals, orphanages and community kitchens in Jacmel (cumulative total for 31 January was 126,046 people).

Health

An immunization campaign pilot started on 31 January in a temporary settlement located at the Silvio Cator Stadium. The operation was coordinated by the Ministry of Health and the Cuban Brigade. Immunization of populations in temporary settlement sites is expected to start on 2 February. It will include rubella and diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccines for children under 7 years of age and diphtheria and tetanus for older children and adults. Campaigns will begin in Port-au-Prince and expand out from there.

The need persists for the establishment of post-operative care facilities and mobile clinics. Due to the large numbers of patients who are now homeless, hospitals are challenged with where to discharge patients.

In collaboration with SMCRS (regional waste-hauling authority), PAHO/WHO has set up a collection system to remove medical waste in all hospitals and dispose them in safe and organized landfill sites. Staff working on the collection of waste will be immunized against tetanus.

The Ministry of Health announced that donations of medicine should be based on the agreed list of essential medicines developed by the Health Cluster. PROMESS is supplying 250 essential medicines, all of which are on the list.

The Health Cluster is concentrating on disseminating key messages to the population such as the importance of washing hands, keeping water safe, and using toilets in order to keep the spread of diseases to a minimum.

Health clusters in Jacmel and Leogane are operational. CARE is assuming the coordination role in Jacmel and MSF will do so in Leogane.

WASH

The WASH cluster is supplying 2,600 m³ of drinking water to 519,000 people each day in Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel. In addition, distribution of bottled water continued to institutions such as orphanages.

The cluster's main priority is to increase sanitation support. The cluster estimates that 7,000 latrines are urgently needed. A distribution plan for 1,169 latrine slabs has been agreed with partners working in Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel. Approximately 292 latrines have been constructed or are currently under construction (one latrine per 100 people).

The Wash cluster has adopted an action plan which aims to complete the following by 6 February: develop a WASH Cluster response strategy; prepare ToRs for monitoring of private sector and I/NGOs WASH response; prepare ToRs for needs assessments project; and finalize the 3W for the cluster.

Nutrition

The Nutrition Cluster reports that it is scaling up nutrition programmes in residential care centres, hospitals and planned settlements. Cluster partners have started screening children for cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). There is an urgent need to increase cluster capacity to treat severe acute malnutrition.

UNICEF is finalizing partnerships with cluster partners to support blanket supplementary feeding and to identify children with malnutrition. UNICEF is also finalizing agreements with local NGOs to provide support for community-based nutrition interventions and to cover nutritional support for pregnant and lactating women and infants.

Education

Schools opened in non-affected areas on 1 February. According to an initial audit by the Ministry of Education, some 2,500 to 4,600 schools were affected by the earthquake. These figures are pending further information from a planned assessment of three affected areas (including Port-au-Prince, other cities in West department and cities in South department) and seven non-affected departments with displaced populations.

The Cluster is finalizing a supply plan for the coming two months which will include the distribution of tents, teaching and learning materials, and basic school equipment. It will also include a package for children returning and accessing school for the first time. The cluster's initial estimate is to reach 500,000 children with school-based supplies and equipment, and a total of 720,000 children with individual kits.

The Education Cluster and Child Protection Cluster agreed to establish two working groups in collaboration with the Ministry of Education around psychosocial support in education and child friendly spaces. Discussions were also held with the Early Recovery Cluster on how to support the Government's priority of getting all children back to school.

Protection

The Protection Cluster is providing support to the WFP food distribution operation in the area of protection monitoring at distribution sites. Protection staff will be present at food distribution sites throughout the 2-week surge operation. No major protection-related concerns were observed but there were also instances of women being harassed for food by young men after they left the safe perimeter of distribution sites.

The Protection Cluster held a meeting with local civil-society organizations in order to introduce the work of the cluster and to improve coordination between international and national actors. The main concerns raised by local organizations included the need for psychosocial support targeting the affected population; the disparity of assistance between visible sites and less accessible ones; and support for human-rights defenders.

The Protection Cluster Coordinator met with government officials regarding alleged human rights violation, in particular SGBV and reports of lynchings and allegations of extra judicial executions. The Protection Cluster and MINUSTAH human rights staff are investigating these issues.

The Child Protection sub cluster is reaching some 150,000 children in 24 communes through 21 cluster partners. Child protection rapid needs assessments are continuing in orphanages and hospitals in combination with the provision of immediate NFIs, health, nutrition and wash assistance. Especially vulnerable unaccompanied children are being registered and those without family are immediately referred to interim care. MINUSTAH is undertaking investigations on reported cases of child abduction and trafficking. The cluster is disseminating messages for communities and authorities on the prevention of trafficking.

Additional interim care arrangements for unaccompanied children need to be identified. The sub-cluster has identified gaps in human resources and training to undertake rapid registration of unaccompanied children

Agriculture

The Agriculture Cluster is focused on two main priorities: a) starting activities that will reactivate rural and agricultural livelihoods in order to relieve the high levels of post-earthquake unemployment; and b) gathering information on food prices, agricultural and fresh product markets, and damage to agricultural households.

Through its assessment group, the cluster is gathering data on the urban population that is migrating to rural areas, including areas of origin or areas that may provide other coping mechanisms. The initial data collected by Floresta indicates an average increase of 42 percent in the size of households in survey areas (Grand Goave/Leogane 33%; Baint 55%; and Fond Verettes-border 90%).

FAO undertook an aerial assessment of the Grand Goave and Leogane areas, confirming significant destruction of farm houses (from 20%-60%). In addition to losing their houses, it is assumed that farmers have also lost the tools, seeds and food reserves that were stored inside them. The European Union Civil Protection team in coordination with OCHA is undertaking field visits in the Grand Goave and Leogane rural areas to complement the aerial assessment.

The CNSA is monitoring the evolution of prices for the main food items through the food security network in the 10 departments. Cluster members are initiating assistance projects to support livelihoods affected by the earthquake.

Emergency Telecommunications

The ETC Cluster established high speed connectivity at the humanitarian base, Camp Charlie, through ISP HIGHNET. The ETC radio room is operating 24/7 on channel 1 and 4 and WFP continues to provide support to agencies and NGOs with programming of VHF handsets and radio training.

IV. Coordination

The Humanitarian Country Team convened on 1 February in an effort to improve coordination and policy making and to ensure equal partnership between UN actors and other humanitarian partners. The HCT will convene two meetings a week, with one of those meeting co-chaired by the Government.

UNDP, on behalf of the UN, together with the EC, World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank will meet with the Prime Minister for guidance and agreement on how to proceed with both the planning and the conduct of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment after which the terms of reference, sectoral structure, scope and timing for the PDNA will be determined in consultation with stakeholders in country.

The Communications to Disaster Affected Communities group is holding regular meetings and reaching out to new media organizations arriving in Port-au-Prince, including VOA, IMS and Reporters Sans Frontieres. The main humanitarian messages for radio and text currently include calls for calm, especially at aid distribution points; initial information about the planned vaccination campaign; reminders that it is illegal to sell on aid; and how and where to register for cash-for-work programmes.

The OCHA Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) team convened the first coordination meeting on 31 January, assembling civil-military focal points from humanitarian organizations, liaison officers of MINUSTAH's U-9 branch, and international military forces. The team introduced the CMCoord strategy, the

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Oslo Guidelines and the hierarchy of tasks of military support to humanitarian operations. Information sharing, cluster participation and JOTC procedures were outlined.

The JOTC continues to process requests for military assistance on behalf of the humanitarian community. The JOTC will be replicated on a sub-office level in Leogane and Jacmel.

International staff started to move into a 200-person base camp donated through WFP by Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Estonia for the humanitarian community in Port-au-Prince. An additional 200 humanitarian personnel will soon be accommodated on a passenger ship organized by WFP, to be berthed off Port-au-Prince.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the Flash Appeal is almost 83 percent funded. Of the \$575 million requested, \$476 million has been received and \$42 million has been pledged. Donors are urged to convert all pledges into cash. The Education sector is only 3 percent funded. The Safety and Security of Staff and Operations sector is only 6 percent funded.

FTS also documents all contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Flash Appeal. To date, the combined total is almost \$824 million in funding and more than \$770 million in uncommitted pledges.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has \$73 million in pledges, of which almost \$60 million has been received. Donors include Algeria, Brazil, Botswana, Denmark, France, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Tunisia as well as private donors. Over 40 project proposals, amounting to \$23 million, have been received from across the clusters and are now being reviewed. Global Cluster Leads are requested to review and coordinate with their field-based clusters prior to submitting future project proposals to Caroline Peguet (peguet@un.org) and copied to errf-Haiti@un.org.

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

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

VI. Contacts

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Websites and document links:

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

For more information, please 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 shelter cluster: <http://groups.google.com/group/shelterhaiti2010>

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ICRC Q&A on the risk of dead bodies to public health: <http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/health-bodies-140110>

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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