

*This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 11 March 2010.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **There is a pressing need to provide host families with humanitarian assistance. In Artibonite department, an influx of over 160,000 people has overwhelmed available basic services and has reportedly led to price increases.**
- **An estimated 160,000 people have also arrived in areas near the border with the Dominican Republic, and will require support.**
- **With the early onset of rains, shelter and sanitation remain the most urgent priorities; the distribution window for agricultural inputs has been reduced significantly by rain and resulting landslides in the earthquake-affected areas.**
- **The distribution of emergency shelter materials has increased with the arrival of more stocks. On average, 11,500 tarpaulins are being distributed each week, and so far emergency shelter distributions have reached 50 percent of the 1.3 million people in need.**
- **Over the weekend, the Haitian Government, with the support of WFP and other partners, launched the second phase of food distributions to some 300,000 vulnerable families in Port-au-Prince.**
- **Government figures show a steady rise in reported cases of suspected malaria, which is to be expected during the current season and the conditions of those living in spontaneous settlements.**
- **A one-week Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) mission to support contingency planning ahead of the rainy season began on Monday in Port-au-Prince.**

## II. Situation Overview

Contingency planning remains a priority ahead of the upcoming rainy/hurricane seasons. A one-week IASC contingency planning mission aimed at supporting the Haitian Government and the humanitarian community in Haiti in this regard started today. Building on the existing National Contingency Plan, the mission will support the development of a light operational plan for the next six months in respect of increased vulnerabilities arising from the earthquake. The plan will cover all regions of Haiti and will be closely coordinated with contingency planning efforts in the Dominican Republic. The mission is comprised of UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, DPKO, IFRC as well as the Government's Directorate of Civil Protection.

Efforts to identify earthquake-affected communities that have not yet received sufficient assistance both within Port-au-Prince and in outlying regions continue. Humanitarian organizations report that in Port-au-Prince alone some 13,000 people have not yet received any support. The situation in other affected regions continues to be worrisome, including in Artibonite where the influx of more than 160,000 people appears to have led to a significant increase in prices, and services such as health and education that had serious limitations before the earthquake are also now stretched.

Approximately 160,000 people are also estimated to have arrived to the border areas with the Dominican Republic from other areas affected by the earthquake. The majority of these displaced persons have not been accommodated in camps or settlements but by host families in communities. These communities, particularly in rural areas, where the displaced have arrived and found refuge have historically been very poor. With the arrival of large numbers of people from Port-au-Prince, the basic services there - schools, health centers, water supply - as well as the local economy - have been severely overstretched. UN missions visiting these areas inside Haiti, such as Fonds Verrettes in the South-East, or Ouanamithe in the North-East, have witnessed households that were composed of only 4 to 5 persons before the earthquake, are now housing 12 to 15 individuals.

Operational agencies confirm that the population of existing settlement sites has generally increased by around 10 percent over the past four weeks. A rapid survey will be undertaken to establish the reason for this increase.

Efforts to decongest overcrowded settlement sites in Port-au-Prince continue, with priority being given to sites that are particularly prone to floods and landslides during the rainy season. Relocating some 200,000 persons currently displaced in high-risk settlements would require approximately 600 hectares of land. The Government has so far identified five sites comprising a total of about 220 hectares in the following locations: Sibert, Villages Des Orangers, Carail Cesselesse, Villages Des Antilles and Tabarre Issa. These five sites identified by the Government for resettlement of displaced people have been assessed and are judged to be fit-for-purpose although some drainage work is required. Preparation of sites will commence in the next three days on 12 hectares of land that are public property; the remainder is still subject to negotiation for purchase with the landowners. Humanitarian actors are currently identifying organizations to support the Government in site planning and development, as well in the preparations for relocation. Meanwhile, the relocation site Santo 17 is almost complete in terms of site development and should be inaugurated shortly.

The immediate provision of emergency shelter remains a top priority for responding humanitarian agencies. To date, some 650,000 people, or 50 percent of those in need, have received emergency shelter materials, including 202,500 tarpaulins and over 28,000 family-size tents. This represents a nine percent increase since the last report. On average, 11,500 tarpaulins per week have been distributed since the beginning of the response. While over 58,000 households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials, the distribution of fixings continues to be vital for the emergency response. Shelter cluster partners have also distributed 20,000 kitchen sets, 143,000 hygiene kits, 142,000 blankets and 42,000 mosquito nets.

In addition to shelter, camp management and coordination, sanitation and food continue to be the priorities of the humanitarian response at this stage. Protection cluster monitoring teams are carrying out field visits on a daily basis and report their findings to relevant clusters. According to statements by affected communities and site managers, there is a need to review current access to food aid, to improve security at sites, to provide shelter material and appropriate fixings, as well as to increase access to latrines, potable water and ensure the installation of sufficient water containers. Distributions need to target the most vulnerable while assistance strategies need to take into account people who have not relocated to visible settlements but are in equal need of assistance.

While the national epidemiological surveillance system has detected no major outbreaks of infectious disease, Government figures show a steady rise in reported cases of suspected malaria. This is to be expected during the current season and considering the conditions of people living in close quarters in the spontaneous settlements.

With children reportedly constituting 45 percent of the Haitian population, continued education in earthquake-affected communities is a concern. The Government had set a deadline of 1 April to open schools. However, the Ministry of Education supported by education partners is now developing a new strategy to provide children with education in camps or other alternative locations. There is also a need for wide distribution of recreational materials for children as well as psychosocial services.

Due to the recent reinstatement of standard customs procedures, slow customs processing and clearance is still a problem at the Jimani border crossing.

Haitian President René Préval is scheduled to travel to the United States to meet with President Barack Obama in Washington, D.C. on 10 March in order to discuss the recovery of Haiti following the 12 January earthquake.

On the margins of the Human Rights Council meeting in Geneva, OCHA chaired a panel discussion on 8 March entitled "Next Steps for Haiti: Re-Building the lives of Haiti's Internally Displaced Persons" in collaboration with OHCHR. The panelists included the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Haiti to the UN Office in Geneva and the UN Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs

### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The 12 clusters<sup>1</sup> designated in the Flash Appeal are holding regular meetings to coordinate their joint efforts.

#### Logistics

Logistics cluster personnel have been deployed to the Dominican Republic border to assist with the facilitation of humanitarian aid crossing the border. It is anticipated that additional Logistics cluster staff will be deployed from Port-au-Prince.

Logistics Cluster representatives are seeking additional information from the customs authorities in Port-au-Prince. As and when procedures are clarified, updates will be circulated to members and posted on the website: [www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a](http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a)

The Logistics Cluster is establishing a third interagency storage area on two hectares of fenced land outside of 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 for this facility and make it available for other agencies to use with their own storage tents; the agencies can then manage their own storage tents and stockpiles.

More than 4,000 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. Between 4 February and 2 March 2010, UNHAS Helicopters transported a total of 57 mt of cargo on behalf of 10 different relief responders from Port-au-Prince to various isolated areas. Some of this has been medical supplies flown, rather than routed through road transport, given the urgency and sensitivity of the items. As of 8 March, the WFP-led Logistics cluster has transported 1,498 mt (6,508 m<sup>3</sup>) of goods out of Port-au-Prince. A total of 926 mt has been transported by Handicap International/Atlas Logistique out of Jacmel, Petit Goave, Cap Haitien and Gonaives. Altogether, 56 UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs have used the interagency transport service to date. The cumulative total of commodities transported from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince on behalf of the clusters (WASH, CCCM, Shelter, Agriculture, Health etc.) reached 16,244m<sup>3</sup>:

WFP as Logistics Cluster lead is looking into using sea transport from the Dominican Republic to various destinations in Haiti if the roads become impassable during the rainy season.

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

#### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

To date, the Government supported by the CCCM cluster has identified 433 sites (including spontaneous and transitional sites) in the following communes: 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 and Jacmel. These sites have a total population of 682,693 persons (132,383 families). Information on number of sites and displaced persons in Petit Goave and Grand Goave has now been provided and needs to be processed and verified before it is made available.

Populations living in sites prioritized for relocation are currently being registered. In Champ de Mars, processing of registration data for 4,943 families will be completed shortly. A total of 180 streets were identified for rubble removal and complete maps were shared with relevant authorities. In Petionville Golf Club, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) registered a total of 7,339 families. Processing of names and serial numbers is ongoing. In Ancien Aeroport Militaire, registration of 9,348 families was completed by IOM and data is currently being processed. The CCCM cluster is producing maps based on the registration process, including details at the street level. A first map for Champ De Mars has already been completed.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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

The first round of the independent survey of sites in the greater Port-au-Prince area conducted by CERES that will feed into the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is currently being reviewed and cross-checked with information from partners and other sources. The DTM contains qualitative information from the independent survey cross-checked with quantitative information on service-provision by partner agencies and camp managers. This will enable monitoring of the 'who is doing what where' matrix.

### **Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)**

Accurate data on the actual number of affected persons left homeless by the earthquake remain difficult to obtain, as settlements attract occupants from the surrounding neighbourhoods. Site identification for transitional shelters continues with assistance from the Coordination Support Committee (CSC) Planning Group. Lack of certainty regarding land tenure, potential length of stay and ultimate ownership continues to be of concern throughout the affected areas.

Some agencies have completed the construction of T-shelters for evaluation by affected communities. Several transitional shelter designs have been posted on the Shelter Cluster web page: [www.shelterhaiti.org](http://www.shelterhaiti.org).

Partners in Jacmel report that in the South-East at least 13,000 families have received shelter and household NFIs. Baseline information is still being updated from more detailed assessments with agencies working in different sectors but it is estimated that approximately 80 percent of needs are now covered. Agencies are now covering all communes in the Jacmel area and distributing emergency shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs) as needed. Plans for the relocation of the main camp in Jacmel town have stalled with no options currently on the table for land to be made available. The deadline for closure of camps at the end of March has been withdrawn. The ongoing registration of people in camps will inform future site planning.

In Leogane, it has been suggested to move from central camp distributions to targeted distributions to affected people outside camps in order to reduce any 'pull factors'. Distributions of emergency shelter materials are now focusing on sub-section communales other than numbers 1, 2 and 3 in Leogane, as well as in Gressier. A briefing on the shelter inter-agency assessment done in sub-sections 7 and 8 in Leogane has been shared with Shelter cluster members by the Canadian Red Cross, Intersos and CODEP. Training on damage assessments, following the standard building assessment 'ATC 20' methodology, has been carried out for technical staff from the *Celule d'urgence* and NGOs by *Architectes de l'urgence*.

Local authorities in Leogane have provided a document authorizing the preparation of new sites to relocate the population from camps in flood-prone areas. The Canadian Forces will reportedly prepare one or two of the eight identified sites before their departure in mid-March. The NGO, GTZ, has started the installation of their first transitional shelters. The Swiss Cooperation Office has started the distribution of its T-Shelter kits in Petit Goave. Registration of 163 families will start next week for a joint T-Shelter program (Canadian RC, Save the Children, Hands on Disaster Response and Tearfund) in Gressier. The Spanish Red Cross, the German Red Cross and Good Neighbours are finalizing their assessment on T-Shelter programmes.

In the Dominican Republic, the last distribution phase of NFIs took place in Font Verrettes, where approximately 1,880 kits were distributed on 4 March to families currently hosting displaced persons coming from earthquake-affected cities. These kits will serve to support host families whose coping mechanisms have been reduced since the arrival of many displaced to their homes. Another NFIs distribution took place last week in Ouanamithe where UNHCR, in collaboration with CRS and IOM, distributed kits to 1,000 host families.

### **Food**

Over the weekend, the Government, with the support of WFP and other food partners, launched the second phase of food distributions to some 300,000 vulnerable families in Port-au-Prince. Within the second phase, families will receive one-month rations of rice, enriched flour, legumes, vegetable oil and salt. During the first two days of distribution, some 26,000 families received these one-month rations. The second phase follows on from the first phase of distributions, carried out over three weeks in February, during which some three million people in Port-au-Prince received a three-week ration of rice.

In addition to providing immediate humanitarian relief to those affected by the earthquake, WFP and partners are seeking to provide a nutritional foundation for Haiti's long-term future by specifically targeting the most vulnerable. WFP has started providing daily cooked meals for school aged children (5 to 16 years) in the greater Port-au-Prince area, aiming to initially reach 72,000 children in 148 schools.

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

The nutrition drive jointly rolled out by WFP, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA, with support from UNPOL, is continuing to target 53,000 children under five and 16,000 pregnant and breast-feeding mothers with specialised food in camps all over Port-au-Prince. Under the blanket supplementary feeding, children under 3 years at risk of malnutrition receive supplemental 'Plumpy'Nut', while children aged 3-5 years and pregnant and lactating women receive high-energy biscuits.

### **Nutrition**

The Nutrition cluster estimates that a total of 494,600 children under five and 197,840 pregnant and lactating women were affected by the earthquake. All are considered at risk of malnutrition and will be targeted in ongoing blanket supplementary feeding. Applying the recent WFP emergency food security assessments (EFSA) results (approximately 6 percent General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and 1.3 percent Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)), nationally the number of severely malnourished children under five is estimated to be 6,430 and moderately malnourished children under five is estimated to be 19,784.

A total of 23 PCDB (*Point de Conseil de Nutrition pour les Bébés*) are functioning through Save the Children, ACF, AVSI, Concern, MDM-C, LaC, TDH. Over 150 PCDBs are planned and the next training for how to start one is planned for 17-19 March 2010. Negotiations to consider cash-for-work transfer for breastfeeding mothers are underway. Mapping of donations of infant formula, milk products, bottles and teats will begin next week by UNICEF. Collections, storage and alternative use of the donated milk products is still being considered.

UNICEF has released supplies to the Ministry of Health and Population and NGO partners including two Baby Infant length/height measuring systems, 225 packets of Zinc 20mg tablets, 1 Vitamin A 100,000 IU bottles, 3 Retinol 200,000 IU bottles, 6 ORS cartons, 1 carton of Resomal, 12 Salter scales, 5 packs of weighing trousers, 5 ID bracelets, 10 cartons of 'Plumpy'Nut' for use in infant and young child nutrition programmes, selective feeding programmes and the vaccination campaign.

There is need for a referral mechanism between residential care centers and ready-to-use infant formula (RUIF) suppliers (with counselling for temporary caretakers) for children under one year of age. There is also a lack of USNs to handle an anticipated increase in children affected by severe acute malnutrition with medical complications particularly in Port-au-Prince. Children outside the normal target of under five may also be at risk of becoming moderately or severely malnourished and there are no global protocols for treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition for this age group.

### **WASH**

Sanitation and hygiene continue to be a top priority, particularly in the spontaneous settlement sites, where sanitation remains inadequate. Sanitation partners are accelerating their activities under a two-pronged strategy that aims to set up 12,950 latrines in the short term (before the end of March) and an additional 21,000 latrines in the mid term (before the end of June). Some 88,500 hygiene kits have been distributed across the country, reaching 510,000 persons (46 percent of the target). More than 1.2 million are now receiving daily water distributions at more than 340 sites in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Jacmel, Grand Goave, Petit Goave and Gressier.

The WASH cluster is working to increase and coordinate WASH interventions in the border area, especially on the Haitian side. An assessment of the Camp Hope site, which hosts 600 people, was carried out last week in Fond Parisien. Technical advice was given to one NGO working in this area. Following an assessment conducted in Fond Parisien in the Love-a-Child camp hosting 500 people, UNICEF is committed to constructing a block of at least 10 permanent latrines and showers designed especially for patients and handicapped people by the end of March. An additional assessment was conducted in Fond Parisien in one informal camp managed by Circle of Health International (COHI) and hosting approximately 74 persons. A solution is needed for this population since their presence in the current location is questioned by the property owner. Other assessments took place in two host communities in Ganthier where basic WASH activities will be planned by UNICEF implementing partners.

### **Health**

Rehabilitation centers and tertiary orthopedic care continue to be needed in Port-au-Prince and in the departments. Increased coverage for mobile clinics in all sites is still a challenge. Mobile clinics are covering 160 of an estimated 600 sites of more than 5,000 people. The Ministry of Health has requested that all international partners inform them of activities and their location, and reminded partners to register with them.

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

There is a need for post-surgical hospital beds. Of the approximately 16,000 surgeries performed, an estimated 30 percent of patients will need follow-up surgery.

The sub-group on disabilities and rehabilitation identified 17 centers providing rehabilitation services. Handicap International and other agencies are now supporting these 17 centers. The Cuban Brigade plans to establish additional centers. The Haitian Group for the Study of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections (GHESKIO) is providing tuberculosis diagnostic evaluation and treatment in Port-au-Prince. Save the Children has 30 mobile clinics in Port-au-Prince, Leogane, and Jacmel and is supporting dispensaries that provide outpatient consultations, reproductive health care, and referral services in more than 50 sites. The Government estimates that 40 percent of those who were undergoing HIV treatment before the earthquake are receiving treatment now. Not all treatment centers that were in place before the earthquake are fully functional.

With the rainy season starting early, sanitation and shelter remain among the most significant challenges. Provision of primary health care must be increased to include planned and spontaneous settlements as well as displaced persons in host families. Many of the staff working in hospitals and laboratories lost their homes and do not have shelter, causing a reduction in the workforce reporting for work. The protection of workers during early recovery activities such as clearing of drainage and irrigation canals, solid and liquid waste collection management, rubble removal and clearing of debris needs to be addressed. Hospitals performing non-emergency surgery are still lacking.

The Health Cluster in the Dominican Republic reported that, to date, no patients are registered in the Dominican hospitals at the border. A considerable number of people, mainly with serious injuries, arrived in the Dominican Republic after the earthquake to be treated in Dominican health centers. In the recuperation center of Love-a-Child in Fond Verettes, a second tent to be used for medical services will be installed in the coming days as well as five latrines. The Health cluster is conducting a survey along the border to assess the health status of the displaced population in these areas and is working closely with the Ministry of Health to reduce the burden of new arrivals from Haiti on the health system in the Dominican Republic. In order to reduce the risk of infections, the cluster is providing fumigation material and insecticides to the Love-a-Child recuperation center. A total of 132 reproductive health kits have been distributed on 5 and 6 March to the Ministry of Health, the Love-a-Child recuperation center and to COHI in Fond Verettes.

### **Protection**

Monitoring of sites across the country is ongoing and there is an increasing involvement of local partners in this process. The Protection cluster through the MINUSTAH Human Rights Section is seeking to improve the security situation in settlements through greater involvement and mobilization of MINUSTAH security personnel. A joint civil-military security assessment is to be carried out in targeted sites.

The Protection cluster held a training on 6 March for a group of 40 persons from various organizations that will be carrying out a protection needs assessment over the next week. The assessment will cover 18 sites, including those affected by the earthquake, host communities and border regions. The results of this assessment are expected in two weeks. A second phase of assessments is also being considered.

Members of the Protection cluster in Port-au-Prince had a meeting with members of the Protection cluster in the Dominican Republic. A similar meeting was also held between Child Protection officers from both countries. The objective is to coordinate activities more effectively between the two clusters, particularly with regards to the situation of the displaced in the border regions as well as on the issue of trafficking.

In Leogane, the Protection Cluster had its first meeting with wide representation from government, local and international organizations. The situation of children was particularly highlighted. The Protection Cluster has been visiting several care centers/orphanages with local authorities in Gressier, Leogane and Petit Goave to identify those facilities that meet the minimum standards for care of children and to assess their needs so as to make the necessary requests for assistance.

In Artibonite, the protection cluster is working with local authorities and partners to assess matters related to education and psychosocial support. It is also carrying out a needs assessment in orphanages in collaboration with the IBERS, UNICEF and the MINUSTAH Human rights section. The cluster is also meeting with women's organizations to assess their needs, particularly with regards to the rights of women, access to water, hygiene, health, food, education and the right to adequate standard of living.

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

## **Agriculture**

Preliminary reports from the Sud department suggest that farmers there have lost their crops due to flooding and will not be able to harvest anything due to crop damage this season. FAO is currently assessing the situation; results will be available next week.

FAO has prepared its spring distribution plan and is starting to distribute bean seeds to earthquake-affected farmers in the mountains of Leogane, Petite Goave and Grand Goave. Over 28mt of seeds will be distributed to farmers in those communes by the end of this week. FAO has prioritized farmers situated in the mountainous areas of those regions, and has opened a field office in Leogane and is opening one in Jacmel to facilitate the implementation of its field programme.

The distribution window for agricultural inputs has been reduced significantly by the early onset of rains and resulting landslides in the earthquake-affected areas. Furthermore, increased susceptibility to landslides in mountainous areas will affect cultivation and reduce access to certain areas, making distributions to certain affected communities more difficult.

## **Early Recovery**

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) sub-thematic reports were finalized on 8 March 2010 and the joint writing teams will be working with the PDNA Coordination Committee to develop a first draft of the PDNA by the end of the week, in preparation for the pre-donors' meeting in Santo Domingo from 15 to 17 March.

The Early Recovery Cluster is participating in the contingency planning process in cooperation with humanitarian and early recovery partners in support of the Haitian Directorate of Civil Protection. The contingency planning process will be conducted throughout the month of March, comprising five strategic actions:

1. Evaluation of local, national and international human capacities;
2. Coordination and clarification of responsibilities of all actors;
3. Development of early warning and evacuation plans, including simulation exercises;
4. Development of an emergency plan; and
5. Consideration of the internally displaced populations following the 12 January earthquake.

The presentation of the first draft of the contingency plan is scheduled for the week of 15 March, with the final version expected to be available at the end of the month.

## **Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)**

Current cluster priorities include the following: Improved VHF coverage on the NGO channel to strengthen signals in patchy areas around Port-au-Prince; enhanced security of the ETC wireless data network in key operational locations across Haiti; and the provision of high-speed Internet connectivity to both the WFP and MINUSTAH accommodation vessels.

The ETC cluster continues to address the expanding need for a country-wide VHF security communications network for the humanitarian community in Haiti. Both UN Agencies and NGOs have expressed this need. The humanitarian community in the Dominican Republic has requested to urgently extend the coverage of the VHF security communications network in Haiti to include Jimani and Santo Domingo. A comprehensive plan to install additional repeaters and Communication Centers (COMCENS), while upgrading the capacity of existing COMCENS is complete. Implementation will start in five days. ETC clusters in Santo Domingo and Haiti are planning to complete the Jimani installation by 11 March.

All Port-au-Prince repeater antenna cables have been replaced with low-loss cables resulting in a 25-35 percent improvement in VHF coverage and signal quality. The security design is complete and procurement of required elements is initiated. Implementation is expected in four weeks.

The ETC cluster is working in close cooperation with MINUSTAH on finding appropriate high-speed connectivity for the two accommodation vessels, and in this regard initial tests are being conducted on land to ascertain equipment tolerance to position variance. The ETC cluster expects to implement within one week if the tests are successful.

The lead-time to receiving equipment continues to delay the timely implementation of a secure ETC data network.

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

## IV. Coordination

The OCHA Civil-Military-Coordination (CMCOORD) team met and briefed the French military reconnaissance team, which is in Haiti to identify tasks prior to the deployment of two engineering platoons from 22 March to 22 May. The French forces are planning to work mainly on shelter issues. In addition, the CMCOORD team completed two humanitarian awareness briefings for newly arrived MINUSTAH civilian staff, as well as a mixed group from Chile and Brazil coming to reinforce MINUSTAH military contingent.

Last week, the Joint Operations and Tasking Center (JOTC) completed its 200th request for military and police assistance in support of humanitarian relief operations. The majority of tasks (70 percent) are security-related, although humanitarian organizations are increasingly requesting engineering and infrastructure support. MINUSTAH has carried out 83 percent of the tasks requested through the JOTC to date, with the remainder split between other international military forces present in Haiti, primarily from the United States and Canada.

As of today, 11 Clusters have been activated in the Dominican Republic: Agriculture, Early Recovery, Education, Emergency Telecommunication, Food, Health, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter/NFI, and WASH.

## V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$1.4 billion is 49 percent funded at \$701 million, with another \$34 million in uncommitted pledges.

At the Humanitarian Country Team meeting held on 4 March 2010, participants discussed priorities for the third and most recent Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation in the amount of \$10 million. The Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator subsequently confirmed the breakdown by clusters to agencies requesting draft proposals to be submitted by 9 March 2010.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$77 million in pledges, of which \$64 million has been received. Of the total amount, \$70 million has been programmed across the clusters.

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

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

## VI. Contacts

### 1. OCHA Contacts

Location	Role	Name	Contact Details
New York	Desk Officer	Heidi Kuttab	<a href="mailto:kuttab@un.org">kuttab@un.org</a> + 1 917 367 33 65
New York	Spokesperson	Stephanie Bunker	<a href="mailto:bunker@un.org">bunker@un.org</a> +1 917 367 5126
Geneva	Spokesperson	Elisabeth Byrs	<a href="mailto:byrs@un.org">byrs@un.org</a> +41 22 917 2653, mobile +41 79 473 4570
Geneva	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	Yasmine Rockenfeller	<a href="mailto:rockenfeller@un.org">rockenfeller@un.org</a> + 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	<a href="mailto:carvalho-friedheim@un.org">carvalho-friedheim@un.org</a> + 41 22 917 3514

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

Geneva	Civil Military Coordination	Alan Butterfield	<a href="mailto:butterfielda@un.org">butterfielda@un.org</a> +41-22-917-3184
Haiti	OCHA Spokesperson	Kristen Knutson	<a href="mailto:knutson@un.org">knutson@un.org</a> +1646 785 0415
Haiti	Inter-Cluster Coordinator	Patrick Lavand-Homme	<a href="mailto:interclusterhaiti@gmail.com">interclusterhaiti@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:lavandhomme@un.org">lavandhomme@un.org</a> +509 3491 7274
Haiti	Emergency Relief Response Fund	Caroline Peguet	<a href="mailto:peguet@un.org">peguet@un.org</a> +509 34912261
Haiti	JOTC		<a href="mailto:minustahjoc@un.org">minustahjoc@un.org</a> +509 3702 6613
Dominican Republic	OCHA	Ignacio Leon	<a href="mailto:leoni@un.org">leoni@un.org</a> +1 829 643 0564 +509 37 63 22 98

## 2. Cluster Contacts in Haiti

Cluster	Role	Name	Contact details
Agriculture	Cluster Coordinator	Etienne Peterschmitt	<a href="mailto:Agricluster.haiti@gmail.com">Agricluster.haiti@gmail.com</a> +509 3763 22 98
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Cluster Coordinator	Giovanni Cassani	<a href="mailto:Cccmhaiti2010@gmail.com">Cccmhaiti2010@gmail.com</a>
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Site Planning	Jean-Phillippe Antolin	<a href="mailto:Shelterhaiti2010.site@gmail.com">Shelterhaiti2010.site@gmail.com</a>
Civil Military Coordination (Cross Cutting Issue)	Coordinator	Brian Isbell	<a href="mailto:unmcordhaiti@gmail.com">unmcordhaiti@gmail.com</a> +509 3491 7272
Early Recovery	Cluster Coordinator	Robert Przedpelski	<a href="mailto:robert.przedpelski@undp.org">robert.przedpelski@undp.org</a> + 509 3791 9481
- Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Early Recovery Advisor	Jean-Baptiste Nkusi	<a href="mailto:jean-baptiste.nkusi@undp.org">jean-baptiste.nkusi@undp.org</a> +509 3792 1236
Education	Cluster Coordinator	Andrea Berther	<a href="mailto:aberther@unicef.org">aberther@unicef.org</a>
Education	Cluster Coordinator	Warue Kariuki	<a href="mailto:waruekariuki@yahoo.co.uk">waruekariuki@yahoo.co.uk</a> +509 34 924 228
Emergency Shelter	Cluster Coordinator	Gregg McDonald	<a href="mailto:shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com">shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com</a> +509 3485 0312
Emergency Telecommunications	ETC Coordinator	Dane Novarlic	<a href="mailto:dane.novarlic@wfp.org">dane.novarlic@wfp.org</a> +971 50 507 1135
Environment	Focal point	Antonio Perera	<a href="mailto:Antonio.perera@unep.org">Antonio.perera@unep.org</a> +509 349 032 50
Food Aid	Cluster Coordinator	Judith Thimke	<a href="mailto:Foodcluster@yahoo.com">Foodcluster@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:Judith.thimke@wfp.org">Judith.thimke@wfp.org</a> +509 37 01 23 77
Gender (Cross Cutting Issue)	Advisor	Victoria Rames	<a href="mailto:rames@un.org">rames@un.org</a>
Health	Cluster Coordinator	Dr. Jorge Castilla Dana Vanapphen (from 24 February)	<a href="mailto:hai.clustersante@paho.org">hai.clustersante@paho.org</a> +509 6677 6401
Logistics / UNHAS	Cluster Coordinator	Matthew Hollingworth	<a href="mailto:matthew.hollingworth@wfp.org">matthew.hollingworth@wfp.org</a> <a href="mailto:haiti.logs@logcluster.org">haiti.logs@logcluster.org</a> + 509 3778 1936
Logistics	Logistics Officer	Irving Prado	<a href="mailto:Irving.prado@wfp.org">Irving.prado@wfp.org</a> +509 3791 7010
Logistics	Cargo and Storage		<a href="mailto:haiti.cargo@logcluster.org">haiti.cargo@logcluster.org</a>
Nutrition	Cluster Coordinator	Stefano Fedele	<a href="mailto:nutritionclusterhaiti@gmail.com">nutritionclusterhaiti@gmail.com</a> +509 3491 2887
Protection	Cluster Coordinator	Mr. Ben	<a href="mailto:protectionhaiti@gmail.com">protectionhaiti@gmail.com</a>

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

		Majekodunmi	<a href="mailto:majekodunmi-minustah@un.org">majekodunmi-minustah@un.org</a> +509 3747 7448
-Gender-based Violence	Coordinator of sub group	Lina Abirath	<a href="mailto:sufarlina@gmail.com">sufarlina@gmail.com</a>
-Child Protection	Coordinator of sub group	Henrik Haggstrom	<a href="mailto:haiticpwg@gmail.com">haiticpwg@gmail.com</a> +509 3881 2381
WASH	Cluster Coordinator	Souleymane Sow	<a href="mailto:ssow@unicef.org">ssow@unicef.org</a> +509 34 91 6956
WASH	Deputy Cluster Coordinator	Silvia Gaya	<a href="mailto:sgaya@unicef.org">sgaya@unicef.org</a> +88164138587

**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](http://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](http://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/>

\* \* \* \* \*

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