

This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 1 March 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- **Food assistance is moving into a second surge phase, with a planned distribution of full food baskets.**
- **A total of 86,403 workers will be engaged in cash-for-work activities including clearing small debris, drainage/irrigation of canals and solid waste management by 26 February. The task of debris removal is enormous, as an estimated 285,000 houses were damaged or destroyed by the earthquake.**
- **Through the ongoing vaccination campaign in temporary settlements, over 8,000 children under seven years of age have been vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and over 5,000 against measles and rubella.**
- **Together with the decongestion of spontaneous settlement sites, creating adequate sanitary conditions will be crucial in order to mitigate the risk of a large-scale outbreak of waterborne diseases in the coming weeks.**
- **The Agriculture sector remains only 8 percent funded. More resources are needed to ensure that seeds can be purchased ahead of the planting season in March in order to prevent longer-term dependency on food assistance.**
- **An additional \$10 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) will be allocated to Haiti. The Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. John Holmes, has appealed to support the revised Haiti Humanitarian Appeal at a Member States meeting held in New York on 24 February in view of the continued urgent humanitarian and early recovery needs in Haiti.**

II. Situation Overview

The figures provided by the Direction for Civil Protection (DCP) concerning the number of victims of the 12 January earthquake remain unchanged. The DPC estimates that 222,517 people have died. The number of people who have left Port-au-Prince for outlying departments stands at 597,801. While the Government and humanitarian agencies estimate that 1.2 million people are currently in need of shelter, the ongoing registration led by the Government with the support of the CCCM cluster will provide more accurate figures.

While not yet registered, humanitarian actors report that arrivals of displaced from Port-au-Prince in Jacmel has led to an estimated 15 per cent increase in the population. The process of registering displaced populations in order to decongest the Pinchinat site is being hampered by additional people settling in the site spontaneously.

WFP is in the final stages of concluding agreements for phase two of its emergency operation, which will aim to assist 300,000 families in the Port-au-Prince area with a full food basket of commodities (corn-soy blend, oil, salt, beans and rice). Committees are being formed between WFP, partner NGOs, local authorities and civil society to refine targeting throughout the course of the second surge operation. Initial findings from the Protection focus groups conducted as part of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), indicated that there is an increase in sharing of food and communal eating. Marginalized groups, such as street children, who used to suffer a higher degree of food insecurity before the earthquake, are reportedly often taken care of by other families.

While in Port-au-Prince the immediate emergency needs, such as food, drinking water and health care, are being covered, organizations working in the surrounding regions continue to deal with an important number of daily requests from individuals and communities in need of shelter, water, food and medicines. The main priority in all affected areas remains the provision of adequate housing to the displaced.

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Response efforts in support of the Government are being accelerated in order to meet the vast humanitarian needs before the upcoming rainy season. In parallel, the Government, humanitarian and other relevant stakeholders are working on contingency planning.

Joint planning by the Government, humanitarian organizations, military contingencies, service providers, and engineers is aiming at a coherent approach to the registration of displaced people, selection of sites for debris removal, building damage assessments, as well as planning for relocation sites for those who will not be able to return to their damaged or destroyed houses. The Debris Management Task Force presented an action plan for debris removal and management to the Coordination Support Committee (CSC) on 23 February. The implementation of the plan is starting this week with efforts to clear the canal surrounding Solino camp, as well as registration of displaced people aimed at the eventual decongestion of the Champ-de-Mars site. The task of debris removal is enormous, as an estimated 285,000 houses were damaged or destroyed by the earthquake. The CSC recommended that the mandate of the Task Force be enlarged to include land allocations. The CCCM cluster estimates that between 450 and 500 hectares of land are needed to decongest the identified 21 priority sites (exceeding 5,000 people).

Together with the decongestion of spontaneous settlement sites, creating adequate sanitary conditions and waste disposal systems will be crucial in order to mitigate the risk of a large-scale outbreak of waterborne diseases in the coming weeks.

The second meeting between the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) coordination team and the thematic coordinators took place on 23 February. The sectoral/thematic groups have been formed including government representatives as well as national and international experts. The themes and sub-themes of the PDNA report have been revised as follows: cross-cutting issues, governance, production, social sector, infrastructure, macro-economic analysis, territorial development and environment/disaster risk management.

Humanitarian assistance and associated early recovery activities, adequately targeting and responding to the needs of women and children must remain a priority. Intensive work is needed to get children into schools by the target date set by the Government of the end of March 2010. It is estimated that 2.5 million children in Haiti do not have access to school.

The vaccination campaign in the temporary settlements that started on 16 February will continue until the end of March. In order to finish the campaign as scheduled, more immunization teams are needed. The Ministry for Public Health and Population is aiming at training more staff with the NGOs involved. More than 62,533 people or 10 per cent of the 599,156 target population has been vaccinated. These figures include 8,294 children under seven years of age vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis and 5,362 against measles and rubella.

The process of handing back management of the airport and the port to the Haitian authorities and commercial operators is underway. The humanitarian cargo village at the airport will be closing at the end of this week. Commercial entities will be in charge of all handling as of 1 March at both entry points. The US is continuing to support the national port authority (APN) at the port in coordination and management.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Mr. John Holmes, held an UN Member States briefing on the humanitarian situation in Haiti on 24 February in New York. The ERC cautioned that despite significant achievements in the humanitarian response, the emergency phase of the relief effort was not yet over and would remain for months to come, in parallel with the reconstruction phase.

The security situation throughout the country remains stable. While some isolated cases of criminal activity have been reported, there is no confirmed rise in organized crime.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

¹ The 12 clusters are: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (IOM); Education (UNICEF); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IFRC); Food (WFP); Logistics (WFP); Nutrition (UNICEF); Protection (OHCHR with UNICEF for Child Protection and UNFPA for GBV); WASH (UNICEF); Agriculture (FAO); Early Recovery (UNDP); Emergency Telecommunications (WFP); Health (WHO/PAHO).

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Logistics

The Logistic Cluster is trying to ensure that requests for assessment missions are now driven by field and sub-offices. This has already been done in Jacmel and is now ongoing in Leogane. Many sub-offices have cargo already available for airlift from these forward locations.

The Logistics Cluster and UNHAS met with cluster leads in Leogane to establish a plan for assessment of 6 hard-to-reach areas - Parques, Beausejour, Citronnier, Fonds d'Oie, Oranger and Morne Chandelle (Gressier) - which to date have received little assistance. The food, shelter, health and agriculture clusters participated in the first assessment mission which took place on February 24 and will continue through 26 February. The teams include WHO medical teams to provide immediate care to members of the communities as well as a representative of the local authorities. Based on these assessments, materials will be called forward immediately and helicopter deliveries will begin to these locations. The Logistics Cluster will report back on the list of established needs.

More than 3,250 passengers from over 230 organizations, including UN agencies, NGOs, governments and media institutions have used the UNHAS passenger service between Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince .

To increase warehouse capacity, which is currently in high demand, 3,000 m2 mobile storage units are being constructed by the Logistics Cluster (Warehouse 1 behind the American embassy in Port-au-Prince) and a second will follow. This facility will be for joint WFP and Logistics Cluster use.

The capacity for bonded warehousing and holding areas at the airport may be a concern following the return to a full commercial system of operations, as well as a possible shortage of handling equipment. Some issues are also expected to arise at the port once the services currently provided by the US Coast Guard, Navy and Army are no longer available and commercial activity resumes.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

With more and more partners reporting on identification of settlement sites outside the greater Port-au-Prince area, the CCCM Cluster currently reports 414 spontaneous sites the following locations: Bel Air, Bourdon, Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Croix des Bouquets, Delmas, Deprez, Grand Goave, Gressier, Kenscoff, L-asile, Leogane, Nazon, Petion Ville, Port-au-Prince and Tabarre communes. Altogether, these sites have a total population of 603,667 individuals (120,233 families). Figures will continue to increase as more information is made available and as unidentified sites are being assessed. More assessment partners (for site identification and service provision) and camp management agencies have to be identified to meet requirements, especially for Leogane, Jacmel, Petit and Grande Goave.

There are 21 sites that have a population of over 5,000 people each, including two spontaneous sites that the Government has designated as transitional camps. These sites are prioritized by the Government for decongestion. The total combined population in those sites is 217,960 individuals (44,470 families). Among these sites Camp Boulos and Canape Vert have a population of 9,000 and 12,000 individuals respectively and need urgent service provision in WASH, Shelter, NFIs and Food.

The pilot registration process at Champ de Mars is ongoing since 23 February. It started with the distribution of token for registration to each individual on the first day followed by the set up of 33 registration points with more than 130 registration officers deployed on 24 February. The process is a joint effort of cluster partners including US and French military, the Mayor's Office, MINUSTAH and the Direction for Civil Protection. The purpose of the registration is to facilitate the identification of durable solutions for the displaced. The preferred solution would be the return of as many displaced people as possible, supported by a robust rubble removal program in their place of origin. Other durable solutions for those who cannot or are unwilling to return include moving to host families or relocation.

A partnership with the National Geographic Information Centre has been established to support the decongestion strategy. The goal is to produce accurate maps of all the sites in Port-au-Prince. Individual large scale maps for the 21 priority sites have already been produced and made available for CCCM partners to be able to identify the exact location of the sites.

Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

The provision of emergency shelter continues to be a top priority with the upcoming rain season and will be addressed, on one hand, through accelerated distribution of plastic sheeting, and on the other hand, through the construction of transitional shelter sites. The latter depends on the allocation of land by the Government, a

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process that is being addressed by the Tripartite Planning Group tasked to support the process of debris removal and land allocation.

The Technical Working Group has agreed on one transitional shelter design to be used for joint procurement. A compiled design document is being created and is currently awaiting some final modifications in design by agencies. Some agencies have completed or are in the process of completing model transitional shelters. Details of the joint procurement initiative are expected to be resolved over the coming week.

To date, over 131,000 tarpaulins have been distributed along with 23,000 family size tents, which means a 33 per cent coverage of the current shelter needs. This represents an increase of 17,000 tarpaulins and 4,000 tents since the last report. Over 40,000 Households have been supplied with ropes and fixing materials. Key household NFIs have been distributed, including kitchen sets (22,000), hygiene kits, blankets (126,000) and mosquito nets (39,000). The rate of distribution has been steadily increasing. There are an additional 232,385 tarpaulins and 18,489 tents in the pipeline, which would bring coverage to over 100 percent.

The Shelter Cluster members have announced a combined commitment to provide emergency shelter (two tarpaulins or one tent per family) for 38,000 families in Leogane. This is more than the number of families affected in the Leogane, according to the Emergency Cell (cellule d'urgence) whose estimate is 36,000 families. However, if the affected families of Gressier are included, there would be a deficit of 9,000 families to be covered. An inter-agency assessment has been planned for this week for the less accessible sections communales (number 7, 8, 9, 10) and South Gressier.

The Shelter Cluster in Jacmel is working on updating their information management system to be able to better assess how needs are being met. A geographical distribution of sectors per agencies has been established in Jacmel town, but the response outside Jacmel has been patchy. Discussions are ongoing with the local government on new camp sites to decongest the spontaneous sites in Jacmel.

Food

The cumulative number of beneficiaries reached since the beginning of WFP food distributions, and other assistance programs following the earthquake, amounts to 4,189,853 people as of 23 February.

A review of infrastructure in schools has been completed in Port-au-Prince. Discussions with local NGO partners for WFP's school-feeding programme have taken place and a strategy for school-feeding in the upcoming months has been finalized. Schools with stable infrastructure, including water and toilet facilities, will start a school-meals programme on 25 February. School-aged children will receive alternating meals of porridge and rice with beans for two months. In areas where school buildings have collapsed, but other facilities are intact, WFP will undertake cash/food-for-work activities including rubble removal. In schools that have been completely destroyed, high-energy biscuits will be distributed.

In addition to new sub offices in St-Marc and Leogane, WFP is currently in the process of setting up a new sub-office in Les Cayes, southwest of Port-au-Prince, as part of WFP's effort to strengthen its presence and assistance capacity outside the capital.

In Jacmel, a session was conducted with hospital feeding and food-for-work implementing partners to finalize a plan for re-starting PRRO activities and extending such activities to cover displaced populations in the area.

The link between protection and food insecurity appeared to have become more pronounced in the post-earthquake context. Since food was the key need in the initial aftermath, many of the protection concerns identified e.g. physical violence, theft/robbery and, to a much lesser extent, prostitution, were considered by Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) participants to partly be negative coping strategies to access food. Once the food situation improved slightly, many of these protection concerns decreased dramatically in intensity and frequency.

The capacities of the local communities to organize themselves to minimize protection concerns came out clearly in the EFSA, including the formation of neighborhood watches ('brigades'), assistance being provided to handicapped and elderly people to collect food rations, and women travelling in groups to/from distribution sites.

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Nutrition

The nutrition drive jointly rolled out by WFP, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA, with support from UNPOL, targeting 53,000 children under five and 16,000 pregnant and breast-feeding mothers with specialized food, in camps all over Port-au-Prince, is continuing. To date, more than 15,000 beneficiaries have been reached. Under the blanket supplementary feeding, children under 3 years at risk of malnutrition receive supplemental plumpynut, while children aged 3-5 years, and pregnant and lactating women, receive high-energy biscuits.

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Comment: Some doubts regarding this #...should not this be 150,000?

A total of 107 community outpatient care centres/mobile units have been opened or have re-opened throughout Haiti and an additional 81 static sites and six mobile facilities are planned in the affected areas and towns and villages receiving displaced populations. A Cluster monitoring plan of new selective feeding centres was developed.

A Nutrition surveillance system including a feeding centre database (in March) and nutrition survey (in June) has been agreed upon; the discussion for establishing sentinel sites is ongoing with CDC and all cluster members. Active mapping of gaps is being done by the cluster to facilitate allocation of partners in areas in need of support.

There is still limited capacity of staff in mobile clinics to identify, treat and refer acutely malnourished children. Morbidity rates, especially due to acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and acute malnutrition due to the rainy season are expected to increase. However, the availability of funds for Haiti presents an opportunity for capacity building of government and local NGOs for both immediate and longer term overall nutrition response capacity in Haiti.

Health

Hospitals, public and private, are beginning to offer services on a regular schedule. Health care staff are progressively returning back to work. International volunteers and NGOs are leading the provision of specialized services through already existing local institutions and through the hospitals set up in the wake of the emergency. The Ministry for Public Health and Population (MSPP), with the assistance of PAHO/WHO, is currently establishing a clinical coordination centre to improve the referral of patients to advanced services when needed.

An inter-agency working group has been set up to focus on the issue of healthcare waste management. The disposal of healthcare waste deserves particular attention considering the health risks from exposure. Following the emergency situation, temporary measures were put in place, while medium and long term plans are still needed.

Many partners in Leogane have developed long term plans, which include rehabilitating and restarting previous dispensary and clinic sites. However, there seems to be a gap in reproductive health care in the region. Most of the agencies that provide mobile clinic services do not provide basic reproductive health care such as basic care for pregnant women and newborns. Secondary care in Leogane only also provides some emergency interventions such as C-sections. There is a need to push for reproductive health programming in the region.

Some suspected cases of measles in Jacmel have been confirmed negative. The Health Cluster in Jacmel reports remaining gaps in the communes of Bainet and Cotes de Fer, with many health actors not staying for long enough periods of time.

WASH

To date, out of 1,1 million people in need of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, more than 1,311,600 people are being provided with 5 litres of water/person daily. However, coverage remains uneven in different geographical areas. In addition, 442,500 people have been provided with a total of 85,000 hygiene kits.

Sanitation and hygiene are also 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). A total of 2,605 latrines have been provided so far. All surveyed sites in Leogane are now covered by WASH cluster partners. In Gressier, Petit Goave and Grand Goave, cross checking with partners on who will work where still needs to be done in order to avoid duplications and gaps.

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UNICEF and DINEP, have started to monitor how many toilets have been constructed, how many are still planned and what are the gaps.

Protection

The Protection Cluster has begun implementing its new monitoring mechanism, visiting on average five sites per day, and meeting with relevant authorities and key informants. The idea is to scale the operation significantly. One of the first identified sites has already received the necessary assistance from the Shelter Cluster. Participation of clusters in these missions is essential to ensure adequate and timely response of acute needs.

Through monitoring activities, it was noted that the Trutier waste disposal site has not been properly secured, creating possible health hazards for persons entering the site to scavenge through the waste which contains biohazard materials from hospitals and clinics.

Many temporary shelters/orphanages that are or were not registered by the government are in desperate need of assistance. In Leogane, several such institutions have not received any assistance since the earthquake.

Persons with disabilities continue to be one of the most vulnerable groups. Monitoring shows that, particularly in host communities, particularly in Les Cayes, persons with disabilities coming from Port-au-Prince have not been reached by assistance. The situation in Les Cayes mirrors that of other regions that have received significant numbers of displaced, namely that host families have to date received no to little assistance nor been informed of possible assistance to come. Displaced populations are contemplating return to Port-au-Prince as assistance structures are concentrated in the capital.

Gender-Based Violence

After surveying facilities, UNFPA has released its complete list of centres and police stations with the capacity to respond to the needs of victims of sexual violence. The list included 45 police stations and a half dozen women's centres supported by UNFPA. The Police Department in affected areas have accepted a proposal from UNFPA to enhance and more closely patrol camps, so that women and girls can report gender violence as quickly as possible. Under the guidance of UNFPA, police are also sending up to 28 special tents for women and girls to report and discuss violence issues.

Child Protection

In coordination with the Ministry of Health and NGOs, and interagency training for local psychologists has been conducted. Through child friendly spaces and other locations, approximately 2,150 persons have been reached with psycho-social support activities.

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, for coordination of support by government, NGOs and UN agencies. Some 205 centres host a total of 17,167 children and 16 have received some form of assistance to date, coordinated by UNICEF.

To date, UNICEF has distributed 1,571 Child Protection Kits (Operation Protect Now) to residential childcare centres, child friendly spaces and other critical community points benefiting up to 37,704 children. More than 126,000 litres of water have been delivered to the same facilities, along with 829 ECD kits.

Education

Organizations and clusters will be working together with Government counterparts over the next month and beyond to get children into school where they can feel safe, and benefit from services such as shelter, food, water, sanitation, and supplies. The Ministry of Education reported that some 4,000 students and 500 teachers had been killed in the 12 January earthquake. An estimated 80 per cent of schools have either been destroyed or partially damaged. Efforts are ongoing by authorities in outlying departments to integrate displaced children into local school.

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Early Recovery

According to the latest figures reported to the Early Recovery (ER) Cluster, by 26 February, 86,403 workers will be engaged in cash-for-work activities² clearing small debris or working on drainage/irrigation canals and solid waste management.

An agreement was reached between IOM and the Municipality of Delmas for identification of seven new sites to target with cash-for-work interventions cleaning small debris starting next week. Under this new project, more than 700 people will be employed each day.

Coordination among ER Clusters in Haiti and the Dominican Republic (DR) is currently being consolidated, with the ER Cluster in the DR currently exploring possible cash-for-work interventions in border areas. The ER Cluster in the DR is also participating in OCHA-led initiatives in the border areas including a rapid needs assessment and a contingency planning exercise scheduled to take place in Santo Domingo on 1-2 March.

International experts deployed by or through the UN, World Bank, the EC and the IADB continue to arrive in Port-au-Prince to join the PDNA teams. A World Bank-led Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) training for some experts was conducted in Santo Domingo on 20 and 21 February.

The terms of reference for the PDNA are available at:

<http://onerresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/Early%20Recovery/publicdocuments/PDNA%20Haiti%20Lettre%20aprobation%20et%20ToRs.pdf>

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

There is a need to provide the humanitarian community with the following: additional bandwidth capacity over satellite to backup the terrestrial links currently provided by the ETC through a local Internet Service Provider (ISP); to provide UNDP with a direct link into New York; cost-effective means to communicate by telephone between agencies and with their respective headquarters; additional space for radio room equipment in order to enhance operational capacity; and to bring all operations staff to a common radio standard operating procedures (SOP).

The Inter-Agency Satellite Earth Station (VSAT) has now been commissioned to deliver additional voice and data capacity to both UNDP and WFP, enabling faster corporate applications performance.

Ericsson Response completed the installation of the mobile phone network for use by the humanitarian community. Tests and feedback has been provided by ETC. The ETC radio room has been relocated to Camp Charlie and out-fitted with completely new furniture. By moving this critical Inter-Agency resource to the new facility, the ETC has significantly increased its operational capacity to monitor all channels simultaneously, capability previously limited by space. Simultaneous channel monitoring enhances security and operations control by enabling Foxtrot Base to react faster to calls and ensure proper radio discipline.

After programming and allocating some 200 radios, the ETC will start radio training on 25th February. The training curriculum being used has previously been endorsed by UNDSS. The purpose of the training is to bring all staff allocated radios to a standard operating procedure, facilitating the management of the radio network.

IV. Coordination

Humanitarian clusters in Haiti and the Dominican Republic continue to coordinate closely in order to meet the needs of displaced people located within 20 km from the border, monitor spill-over effects of the crisis into the Dominican Republic and maximize logistical and other interventions to support the humanitarian response in Haiti.

Organizations in Leogane continue to deal with an important number of daily requests from individuals and communities in need for tents, water, food and medicines. It has been agreed between all partners in the last

² Organisations currently engaged in cash-for-work activities providing information to the ER Cluster include: DINEPA, Mairie of Jacmel, UNDP, Concern, Viva Rio, Food for the Hungry, CEHPAPE, GRET, GTIH, GOAL, CROSE, Initiative Developpement/Entrepreneurs du Monde, IOM, CARE, CHF, ACF, STC, Oxfam and Agro Allemand.

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Cluster Leads meeting that the "cellule d'urgence" together with the Kazeks (local elected authorities in communal sections) would from now on be the focal points to receive requests from families and individuals for all sectors. The second step would be for cluster leads to attribute focal points for each communal section in order to have one counterpart for each. A rapid inter-sectoral assessment is being planned for communal sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Leogane as well as the mountainous areas of Gressier in order to define priority needs in these areas that are not yet well covered. The Protection Cluster in Leogane has been officially activated.

V. Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the revised Humanitarian Appeal of US\$1.4 billion is 48 percent funded at US \$689 million, with another US\$ 26 million in uncommitted pledges.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator has decided to allocate an additional US\$10 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to the Humanitarian Country Team in Haiti. This contribution also reflects strong support for CERF in the wake of the Haiti earthquake, including over US\$5 million from private companies.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over US\$ 76 million in pledges, of which US\$ 63 million has been received. Close to 80 per cent has been allocated strategically by cluster to UN and NGO organizations, addressing critical gaps and acute needs.

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:

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

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

For more information on Haiti and other crises, visit: www.reliefweb.int

For information on OCHA: <http://ochaonline.un.org/haiti>

Guide to humanitarian giving for the Haiti Earthquake: <http://ochaonline.un.org/donatetohaiti>

For information on ICRC's family tracing service, go to: <http://www.familylinks.icrc.org/familylinks>.

For the logistics cluster: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a>

For the emergency telecommunications cluster: www.wfp.org/ict-emergency

For the shelter cluster: <http://groups.google.com/group/shelterhaiti2010>

UNHAS flights from SD to PAP: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/hti10a/flash-news-17-january-2010-unhas>

Gender ABCs for Haiti: <http://oneresponse.info/crosscutting/gender/>

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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.

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.