

This report was issued by OCHA New York. The next report will be issued on or around 10 February 2010.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The priorities for assistance continue to include the provision of shelter material and improved sanitation in the temporary settlement sites.
- Approximately 272,000 have received emergency shelter support, according to the Shelter Cluster.
- Trauma injuries are slowly decreasing, but still represent more than 10 percent of cases. No notable increase in infectious diseases is being reported, according to PAHO/WHO.
- WFP and partners have reached 1.1 million in Port-au-Prince with a two week ration of rice after eight days of the food surge operation.
- The food security of the population in outlying departments and along the border with the Dominican Republic is getting worse, due to increased demand for food.

II. Situation Overview

The Civil Protection Agency of the Government of Haiti issued new statistics on the damage caused by the 12 January earthquake. As of 6 February, the estimated number of deaths has been assessed at 212,000 people and the estimated number of injured at more than 300,000 people. More than 1.2 million people are in spontaneous settlements and 467,701 people have left Port-au-Prince for outlying departments. Over 162,000 people have arrived in Artibonite department and over 90,000 in Centre department.

The provision of shelter material continues to be a priority in all affected areas. Approximately 272,000 people have been reached with emergency shelter support out of an estimated 1.2 million people displaced. The Shelter Cluster is working to synchronize its distribution of tents and tarpaulins in Port-au-Prince with the ongoing food distribution in order to centralize access points. The Government announced closure of all stone pits in order to stop any unplanned reconstruction.

Sanitation in the temporary settlement sites remains a concern. The WASH Cluster estimates that 18,000 latrines are needed in Port-au-Prince to support 900,000 people. This would require 18,000 m² of space for latrines but the physical space is not available due to congestion. It is estimated that less than 5 percent of the needs for latrines has been met based on one latrine per 50 people. The lack of dumping sites for waste is also a constraint.

With the arrival of thousands of people from Port-au-Prince in villages along the border with the Dominican Republic, the food security situation, which was already precarious prior to the earthquake, is getting worse due to the increased demand for food. The main source of income in the Haitian border area is subsistence farming with limited fertile soil. Trade flow between Port-au-Prince has been disrupted, making the supply of goods coming from the capital more difficult. This situation is further exacerbated by the inability of local communities to sell their surplus in Port-au-Prince markets. Due to the high level of deforestation, the border area will be particularly vulnerable during the rainy season.

The Nutrition Cluster reports that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is expected to rise in the coming months due to the stress of displacement, the rainy season and the seasonal hunger gap. The rainy season will increase morbidity rates for childhood diseases (ARI, diarrhea) while the hungry season (May-July) is anticipated to be particularly severe since the Gonaives area is likely to receive less rainfall than usual diminishing the harvest. The spring harvest usually accounts for up to 60 percent of the country's yield.

Although post-crisis nutritional surveys and assessments are pending, the pre-crisis GAM rate was estimated at 4.5 percent for the affected areas, with severe acute malnutrition at 0.8 percent. At these levels, an estimated 17,500 children are suffering from acute malnutrition and 3,100 of these are severely malnourished

and in need of life-saving assistance. Assessments are underway to determine the post-crisis GAM levels in highly affected areas.

Assessment by the OCHA sub-office in Leogane indicate that approximately 14,000 people are living in spontaneous settlement sites, while others are living closer to their destroyed homes. An estimated total of 80,000 to 120,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Leogane commune. The most urgent needs are shelter, sanitation, food and water.

The Communication with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) group continues to work with partners to get messages to affected people. The Creole radio show, *Novelles Utiles* (News You Can Use), which is broadcast on 25 stations including MINUSTAH FM has set up a phone line and begun soliciting feedback from listeners asking them to call in with questions about aid. Over 800 calls/texts have been received as of 7 February. The top question currently is about WFP distribution, specifically: how do I get a coupon; how much rice am I entitled to; what's going to happen when the two week programme ends. CDAC has been working closely with WFP to explain and promote the system, including interviewing a WFP spokesperson daily.

The data-collection phase for the country-wide multi-sectoral needs assessment has been completed. The data is being statistically weighted against existing population figures. Final results are expected by mid-week.

The security situation remains unchanged but there is growing concern over potential restiveness and crime prompted by shortages of shelter, jobs and sanitation.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

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

Logistics

The number of incoming flights to Port-au-Prince airport continues to drop and now averages 74 per day as incoming air cargo increasingly shifts to sea transport. At the peak of the response, the airport was receiving 160 flights per day.

The Port-au-Prince port is handling an average of 350 containers per day now that specialized cranes are in place. The installation of two floating docks at the port will commence on 10 February and be finished by the weekend, increasing capacity at the port to a possible 1,500 containers per day.

A second interagency warehouse in Port-au-Prince of 3,200 m² is operational and receiving goods at the new location in the Industrial Park, bringing the Logistics Cluster storage capacity in Port-au-Prince up to 6,700 m².

At the request of the Clusters, UNHAS is establishing a passenger service to locations within Haiti. Flights will take place on Tuesdays to Les Cayes and Jacmel; Wednesdays to Hinche and Ounaminthe; Thursdays to Cap Haitien; Saturdays to Saint Marc, Gonaives and Belladere. The schedule can be found at www.logcluster.org/hai10a. Passenger flights between Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince will continue for the coming period.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

According to the CCCM Cluster, there are now ten organized settlements managed by cluster partners.

Planned Sites	Number of people	Type of shelter	Managed by	Ongoing work/ Needs
Parc St Claire, Delmas	864	Tents	Islamic Relief	Registration, site cleaning

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). Six clusters have been established in the Dominican Republic: Logistics/Telecommunications (WFP), Health (WHO), Emergency Shelter (IOM), WASH (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF) and Protection (OHCHR).

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.

Parc Colofer, Delmas	615	Tents	Portuguese Civil Defense	Leveling and creating drainage
Parc de la Fe, Delmas	20,000	Makeshift	Salvation Army	Need shelter material
Aviation/Parc de la Paix	15,000	Makeshift	IFRC/Haitian Red Cross	Improving shelters; Relocating people from other sites
Carradeux, Tabarre	1,240	Tents	Turkish Red Crescent	Need latrines
Parroisse Cite Militaire, Cite Soleil	4,500	Plastic sheeting and structures	CESAL/AVSI	Need more shelter material
Airport	350	Tents	DPC	Improving sanitation
Fonds Parisiens	1,200	Tents	ARC	Could hold up to 2,000 people
Terrain Acra	8,000	Temporary shelter with plastic sheeting	ARC	
Champs de Mars	25,000	Makeshift and 290 tents		Assessments and site planning underway
Total: 10 sites	76,769 people			

Assessments of the Champs de Mars site were carried out by several organizations in the CCCM Cluster. Only one third of site's present population can be offered shelter solutions, taking into account the lack of availability of space and international standards. Cluster partners conducted focus groups discussions with displaced person committees at the Champ de Mars site. Sanitation, food and shelter were identified as priority needs by the people living there.

The identification of agencies willing to take on camp management responsibility has not been properly mapped out, according to the cluster. In addition, some agencies currently supervising camp management have indicated their intention to phase out.

The cluster is liaising with the Department of Civil Protection on the issue of registration of displaced. The Department is currently registering IDPs in Gonaives.

The CCCM cluster will conduct a half-day training on 11 February targeting camp management agencies and service providers. The objective is to provide a general understanding of best practices and tools and support partners identifying gaps and duplication in services.

The CCCM Cluster has published the draft site planning guidelines, capacity building strategy, and the draft Strategy on Registration of IDP in planned sites on its website <http://groups.google.com/group/shelterhaiti2010>

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Based on the number of tents and tarpaulins distributed so far, approximately 272,000 people have been reached with emergency shelter support. The cluster cautions that this coverage is partial because only one tarpaulin per family was distributed so far. The cluster advises to provide at least 2 tarpaulins per family during the emergency phase, and to aim for 4 tarpaulins per family to meet transitional shelter requirements.

The cluster's transitional shelter working group agreed that strict adherence to 18m² shelters would not allow area coverage to be provided for the majority of the population in need due to major space constraints. Strict adherence to 3.5m², even in the transitional phase would lead to support not being given to large numbers of the affected population. The cluster agreed that standards should be revised downwards for now until alternative sites for decompression can be identified.

Needs analysis for distributions indicates a significant shortage of materials related to transitional shelters and replenishment of hygiene kits. Several partners have accelerated distributions. E.g. the Haitian Red Cross in conjunction with the IFRC announced the distribution of NFI and shelter items to 800 families in La Couronne

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.

on 8 February, 360 families in La Paine on 9 February, 410 families in Pinguet and 720 families in Leogane on 10 February. Current pipeline and stock information indicate that coverage of the target populations will be reached in the coming weeks except for mosquito nets and kitchen sets.

NFI distribution coordination mechanisms are currently active in Petit-Goave, Grand Goave, Jacmel, and Leogan. Local NGO focal points are working actively with partners to help identify gaps and needs.

The main constraints remain in the lack of transitional shelter materials in the pipeline. Regional distribution hubs are under establishment to relieve congestion in Port-au-Prince.

Delays in incoming stock pipelines must be addressed to ensure a steady influx of needed items. More local partners are identifying urgent gaps in areas of Port-au-Prince including Delmas, Petionville, Cite Soleil, Tabarre, and Croix de Bouquet amongst others.

Distributed, stock and pipeline relief items as reported by shelter & NFI partners:

Relief Items	Reported Distribution	Stock	Pipeline
Blanket	63,275	231,433	302,035
Bucket/Jerry Can	83,672	161,195	232,471
Hygiene Kit	57,869	32,533	68,303
Kitchen Set	23,287	42,626	10,705
Mat	20,682	73,900	120,000
Mosquito nets	10,356	121,159	83,040
Rope	20,175	36,220	98,504
Tarpaulins	32,005	104,132	286,259
CGI Sheets			7,000
Tool Kit	3,822	8,013	5,900
Tent (family)	22,398	13,197	34,723
Tent (large)			500

Food

WFP reports that 1.1 million people have received a two-week ration of rice after eight days of the food surge operation. The surge operation is being carried out in Port-au-Prince and the surrounding municipalities (Carrefour, Cite Soleil, Delmas, Petionville and Tabarre). A total of 4,579 metric tons of rice has been distributed to 184,856 families. The goal is to reach two million people over a 14 day period.

At the outset of the operation, a number of people without cards were trying to gain access to the distribution sites, according to implementing NGOs. This type of incident has reduced but there still remain reports of duplication of cards.

Food distribution activities continue in the outlying areas of Cap Haitian, Gonaives, and Jacmel, according to WFP. Activities in these areas focus on community kitchens, and support to institutions such as hospitals and orphanages.

Overall, since the earthquake struck on 12 January, WFP and partners have reached 1,885,118 people with food assistance (1,109,736 with a two-week ration of rice through surge operation since 31 January and 775,382 with 5 to 15-day food rations prior to 31 January).

Health

Trauma injuries, which were previously more than 20 percent of consultations, are slowly decreasing, but still represent more than 10 percent of cases. No notable increase in infectious diseases is being reported. Acute respiratory infections are the most commonly reported (15-25% of consultations), while acute diarrheal diseases represent 7-12%. A few cases of bloody diarrhea have also been reported, without any epidemic characteristics up to now. Fifteen cases of tetanus have been reported, but no cases of neo-natal tetanus.

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.

As of 6 February, the Ministry of Health has asked NGOs and international agencies working in health to immediately report the following conditions to the Epidemiology Unit: acute hemorrhagic fever syndrome, measles, diphtheria, acute flaccid paralysis, meningococcal meningitis and rabies.

The Ministry of Health stressed the importance re-establishing the committee on HIV/AIDS, for which UNICEF will play a key role in Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission. The first meeting was held on 5 February, with some 15 organizations participating. Over 3 percent of the adult population (pre-crisis) is estimated to be living with HIV and approximately 5,000 babies are born each year with HIV, according to UNICEF.

On 7 February, the Haitian Red Cross and Voila in Haiti launched the HRCS information line. Haitian citizens can dial *733 and receive updated information on the vaccination campaign and advice on treating acute diarrhea. Text messages are currently being sent out to notify 1.2 million Haitians of the new service. As the service progresses, there are plans to offer information on water and sanitation, HIV prevention and condom distribution locations.

According to USAID, as of 7 February, the Department of Defense medical personnel had treated 4,304 patients since the earthquake response began, including 979 patients treated onboard U.S. ships, such as the USNS COMFORT, and nearly 3,325 patients treated on the ground in Haiti. Department of Defense staff has performed a total of 732 surgeries. To date, USAID/OFDA-supported U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) medical staff have seen a total of 29,631 patients.

WASH

The WASH Cluster continues to provide safe drinking water (5 litres per person per day) to over 780,000 people through water tankering and water treatment plants at 300 sites across Port au Prince, Leogane, and Jacmel. In Jacmel, over 260 temporary settlement sites are receiving water through the distribution efforts of cluster partners. The cluster is aiming to scale up provision of safe drinking water to a total of 1.1 million persons per day.

Sanitation continues to be a major challenge. It is estimated that less than 5% of the needs for latrines is being met (one latrine per 50 people), according to PAHO/WHO. This poses huge challenges for public health in temporary settlement sites.

Proper management of medical waste has been a focus area of PAHO/WHO. More agencies are becoming involved and providing inputs and experts. Over the next six weeks, an expert from UNEP will assess issues related to management of health care waste.

Education

The Ministry of Education is aiming to re-open all schools before the end of March. It has asked the Education Cluster for support to boost post-crisis enrollment of school children throughout the country. Some schools in unaffected areas have re-opened but attendance rates are low. The Ministry is planning a widespread communications campaign to encourage the return to school. It is also discussing the potential for learning material incentive packages for children and the need for psychosocial support programme in primary school.

The Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Works are conducting an in-depth evaluation of school buildings in affected areas, with UNOPS facilitating the operation. The results will inform the reconstruction requirements of destroyed and damaged schools. UNOPS will offer support in providing the Government and the cluster options for temporary spaces for learning, taking into consideration that those spaces will have to function as schools for at least 1-2 years.

Nutrition

Some 87 community outpatient care centres and/or mobile units are open or have re-opened throughout Haiti and are being used for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Nutrition Cluster partners have indicated plans to open 52 additional sites within the next 2-3 weeks.

The cluster is coordinating to conduct a blanket supplementary feeding in temporary settlement sites in Port-au-Prince. Training of volunteers began on 5 February. The first registration of children under five, pregnant and lactating women started on 6 February. De-worming tablets, high-energy biscuit and plumpy-nut will be provided and MUAC measurements will be taken to provide an indication of nutritional status.

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.

Protection

The Protection Cluster conducted assessments of settlement sites in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Gressier and Leogane on 4 and 5 February. One of the common concerns raised by the affected population was the self-appointed camp committees being unrepresentative of the entire camp population and consequently not ensuring the equitable, non-discriminatory distribution of humanitarian aid. Eleven spontaneous settlement sites with populations ranging from 1,200 to 16,000 people were assessed in Carrefour. Ten of the eleven sites had not received any assistance since the 12 January earthquake. This feedback was shared at inter-cluster level for action.

The MINUSTAH Human Rights section and the Protection Cluster in Gonaives conducted home visits to monitor the situation of persons displaced from Port-au-Prince staying with host families. The team found that most of the displaced people are traumatized and have not received psycho-social care or any other type of material assistance.

The cluster is planning to deploy a cluster coordinator to Leogane.

Child Protection

The Child Protection sub-cluster conducted its first training on the registration of separated and unaccompanied children on 5 February for cluster members. The training is designed to increase the capacity of NGO and community workers to register and refer separated and unaccompanied children during a registration exercise starting on 8 February. UNICEF is providing technical assistance to the process.

According to the sub-cluster, 32 child friendly spaces have been established throughout the country with a majority in the Port-au-Prince area. The second training on child friendly spaces was held on 8 February for 30 participants of community-based organizations that are managing spaces or will be expanding facilities in the near future.

Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)

The ETC Cluster reports that assessments of ETC facilities have been completed in Jacmel, Gonaives and Port Haiti. Additional ICT capacities will be deployed to each location to support communication services. Additional locations for ETC services were further identified in Leogane. On the Dominican Republic side, ETC needs were identified in Jimani and additional staff will be deployed in the coming week.

IV. Coordination

The Joint Operation and Tasking Center (JOTC) continues to coordinate assistance by military actors in support of humanitarian operations. It has announced that it is able to provide air evacuation for humanitarian staff or patients that need to be evacuated by helicopter within Haiti. The JOTC has facilitated the following support recently: security escorts and humanitarian assistance operations in Port-au-Prince by MINUSTAH; assistance with trench digging for latrine construction in Croix de Bouquets; operations by the US Joint Task Force at the Port-au-Prince airport; street clearance and latrine construction by the Canadian Task Force in Jacmel and Leogane. The EU has joined the JOTC.

The OCHA Civil Military Coordination (CMCoord) cell is developing humanitarian awareness briefings for MINUSTAH and international military components in close consultation with IOM and WFP. It is also assisting the military in planning their force profile for the coming months as the operation moves from relief to reconstruction.

MINUSTAH and humanitarian partners are discussing the establishment of a humanitarian compound and reception center for humanitarian partners in Leogane. A joint assessment team (MINUSTAH, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and various humanitarian partners) traveled to Leogane on 8 February to determine a suitable location for the compound, as well as the needs for electricity and options for security provision.

In addition to its two sub-offices in Jacmel and Leogane, OCHA is establishing an antenna office in Petit Goave to cover coordination needs in Petit Goave and Grand Goave.

V. Funding

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.

According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the current Flash Appeal is 93 percent funded. Of the \$576 million requested, \$536 million has been received and \$40 million pledged. Donors are urged to convert all pledges into cash. FTS also documents all contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Flash Appeal. To date, the combined total is more than \$1.549 billion in funding and over \$802 million in uncommitted pledges.

The Emergency Relief Response Fund for Haiti has over \$76 million in pledges, of which \$63 million has been received. Over 50 project proposals have been received from across the clusters and are being reviewed. With strengthened cluster capacity on the ground, project submissions are gradually shifting from global clusters to field-based clusters. Consultation between the two is encouraged. Project proposals should be submitted through clusters 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

1. OCHA Contacts

Location	Role	Name	Contact Details
New York	Desk Officer	Ms. Heidi Kuttab	kuttab@un.org + 1 917367 33 65
New York	Spokesperson	Ms. Stephanie Bunker	bunker@un.org +1 917 367 5126
Geneva	Spokesperson	Ms. Elisabeth Byrs	byrs@un.org +41 22 917 2653, mobile +41 79 473 4570
Geneva	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	Ms. Yasmine Rockenfeller	rockenfeller@un.org + 41 22 917 1325
Geneva	Donor Relations	Ms. Helena Fraser	+41 22 917 1690 mobile: +41 79 444 6025
Geneva	In-kind Offers	Ms. Adriana Carvalho-Friedheim	carvalho-friedheim@un.org + 41 22 917 3514
Haiti	OCHA Spokesperson	Ms. Kristen Knutson	knutson@un.org +1646 785 0415
Haiti	Emergency Relief Response Fund	Ms. Caroline Peguet	peguet@un.org +509 34912261
Haiti	JOTC		minustahjoc@un.org +509 3702 6613
Dominican Republic	OCHA	Mr. Ignacio Leon	leoni@un.org +1 829 994 3685

2. Cluster Contacts in Haiti

Cluster	Role	Name	Contact details
Agriculture	Cluster Coordinator	Yon Fernandez de Larrina	Agricluster.haiti@gmail.com +509 3763 22 98
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Cluster Coordinator	Luis Esteves	Ccmhaiti2010@gmail.com
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Site Planning	Jean-Philippe Antolin	Shelterhaiti2010.site@gmail.com
Early Recovery	Cluster Coordinator	Jean Marc Cordaro	Jean-marc.cordaro@undp.org + 509 3649 2472
-Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Senior Recovery Advisor	Sue Lautze	sue.lautze@undp.org +509 3766 2295
Education	Cluster Coordinator	Andrea Berther	aberther@unicef.org
Emergency Shelter	Cluster Coordinator	Tom Corsellis	shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com +509 3485 3012

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.

Emergency Telecommunications	Senior Emergency Manager	Dane Novarlic	dane.novarlic@wfp.org +971 50 507 1135
Environment	Focal point	Antonio Perera	Antonio.perera@unep.org +509 349 032 50
Food Aid	Cluster Coordinator	Raoul Balletto	Foodcluster@yahoo.com raoul.balletto@wfp.org +509 37 01 23 77
Gender (Cross Cutting Issue)	Advisor	Victoria Rames	rames@un.org
Health	Cluster Coordinator	Dr. Jorge Castilla	hai.clustersante@paho.org
Logistics / UNHAS	Cluster Coordinator	Andrew Stanhope	andrew.stanhope@wfp.org haiti.logs@logcluster.org + 503 78 61 5152
Logistics	Logistics Officer	Baptiste Burgaud	baptiste.burgaud@wfp.org +393490507280 (Mobile)
Logistics	Cargo and Storage		haiti.cargo@logcluster.org
Nutrition	Cluster Coordinator	Mija Ververs	mijaversers@hotmail.com +509 34 92 0425
Protection	Cluster Coordinator	Louis Gentile	protectionhaiti@gmail.com
-Gender-based Violence	Coordinator of sub group	Tania Patriota	Patriota@unfpa.org
-Child Protection	Coordinator of sub group	Stephane Pichette	haiticpwg@gmail.com spichette@unicef.org
WASH	Cluster Coordinator	Souleymane Sow	ssow@unicef.org +509 34 91 6956
WASH	Deputy Cluster Coordinator	Silvia Gaya	sgaya@unicef.org +88164138587

Websites and document links:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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://onerresponse.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 with sitrep in the subject line.