

Observations on Ongoing Efforts to Address the Haitian Housing Crisis

By Craig Cole, S.E.

February 13, 2010

Introduction:

This paper presents my observations, a structural engineer who arrived in Haiti the evening of February 11th, 2010 to assist where my expertise could best be put to use. In the two days I have been here I have gathered a variety of information on the housing problem in Haiti. In this paper I present my current understanding of various groups large and small, highly organized, and trying to get organized around the issue of housing. A key element is that housing is only one of many key issues that need immediate attention.

The paper is organized by first outline the key issues that I see regarding housing. This is following by a discussion of my brief knowledge of various groups that are participating in finding solutions to housing. I then wrap up with some thoughts on the issue of housing.

I. Major Issues:

The housing issue is huge as emphasized by the following major issues:

- A. **1.2 million** in spontaneous settlements.
- B. **Raining Season** begins in May
- C. **Hurricane Season** begins in June
- D. **People afraid** of concrete structures
- E. **Squatters** - many collapsed homes were built illegally on gov't land

II. Organizations:

I have had a slight introduction into organizations trying to deal with the housing issue including organizations that would fit into the following categories.

- UN Led
- Large NGOs
- Faith based community
- Technical

My observations on each of these organizations, based on my small participation in each are presented below.

A. UN Led

The UN sponsored effort brings a large organizational system developed over previous major post-disaster relief efforts to Haiti to coordinate and utilize a diverse group of international governmental and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Initially a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was performed. Out of which a Recovery Framework was developed (see Attachment 1). In parallel Cluster Groups were formed to facilitate and coordinate required actions in many technical areas such as food, sanitation, housing etc. Cluster meetings are held several times a week. The linked document (See Attachment 2) identifies the 31 Cluster Working Groups (CWGs), their meeting schedules, leaders and leaders contact information.

In this list of 31 working groups there appear to be two that deal with housing – the Early Recovery group (CWGER) and the Shelter group (CWGS), although the shelter group is broken into two subgroups.

I attended the Early Recovery cluster group meeting on Friday Feb. 12th. Approximately 25 people were in attendance. However, the sign-up sheet had two hundred names apparently from attendees at earlier meetings.

The Early Recovery cluster's scope and mission was not clear. However, I deduced that its focus was to employ local residents as the primary work force to rebuild Haiti. Through employment, wages are earned, which allows the purchase of goods and services, which spawns the growth of local businesses. A great mission - I wish it was more clearly stated.

Bi-weekly progress reports are issued by each cluster group. The latest report from CWGER can be viewed at the attached link (see Attachment 3)

Current efforts (as summarized in the meeting and the status report) are underway to remove the structural debris from collapsed buildings, houses, and fences from the roads and waterways, to facilitate the movement of traffic and prepare for the runoff from when the rains come.

A major information management program is charted to provide methods to facilitate interaction between the many overlapping areas of the various cluster groups. A portion of this is an informational website (<http://onerresponse.info>). This was the source for the attached documents.

Although CWGER's focus may be broader than housing, it definitely is a component of that cluster group. The NGO discussed in the next section used the Friday Early Response cluster group meeting to push its proposal for dealing with the housing issue.

B. Large NGO

There are many NGOs, most of whom I am unaware. I talked to a representative of one NGO, America Continental 2000, which submitted a plan on Friday to the Haitian government and was trying to submit the plan in parallel to the UN via the CWGER to provide a comprehensive plan for rapidly building structures to handle the housing crisis.

This NGO had architectural and structural plans and renderings of prototype steel structures that would be fit out to provide housing, schools, hospitals, dining facilities, distribution centers etc. The structures were to be temporary (~5 years) and earthquake and hurricane resistant.

The same NGO also had plans for temporary houses for families of up to 5 people. They planned to ship the required building materials for simple pole houses with plywood siding and wood roofs.

This NGO was lining up steel fabrication facilities in the Dominican Republic, plywood and timber suppliers. They were ready to roll.

C. Faith based community

This morning I attended a meeting of church leaders serving a section of Petion Ville 75. This group of expats and Haitian Christians were seeing how they could address the needs of Haitians in their area. Many of these people have been here for years. Many speak French, Creole, or Spanish. They know many local residents and have been sources of strength in these trying times. In this meeting was a representative of one large NGO Tear Fund. She had attended some of the UN cluster meetings and was able to provide insight as to differences between the large players and local groups.

Because of my presence in the meeting, the subject of housing was a focus. I learned that many of the Haitians who are living in the streets or in the shelter cities have homes but are afraid to move back into their homes. Following the meeting I inspected several homes used for orphans. One was occupied and one had been vacated. I found the one vacated house was structurally sound. It had some cracks in walls where one would expect to find them. But it had an intact lateral force resisting system. I told the manager of the Orphanage there was no safety reason why they could not move back in.

I explained to the group the post-earthquake placard system used in California. After a significant earthquake trained personnel inspect buildings and houses. Upon completion of the inspection they post a color-coded document on the front of the house which summarizes their finding. A green placard indicates it is safe to reoccupy, a red placard indicates it is clearly unsafe, and a yellow placard indicates that a more thorough review is needed and/or repairs are needed prior to allowing re-occupancy. The group thought that if this in fact was implemented, the meaning of the placard system would quickly disseminate throughout Haiti by word of mouth.

There were also discussions of providing temporary housing through the faith based community. The building of simple shelters in poor communities by is an ongoing activity for many churches.

Having the Haitians as a vital part of the solution was also a key part of the discussion. Questions were raised as to the local municipal government's abilities, constraints, input, power, and desire for participation. One of the participants had spoken to the local mayor soon after January 12. He learned at that time that their government structures were so damaged they had nowhere to sit. The group agreed to schedule a meeting with the mayor to listen and discuss how the church community could help.

The two Haitians in the meeting recommended that for a rebuilding program to be successful it would be important for a qualified engineer to be assigned to each municipality. Their role would be to see that the proper procedures were being following. I gathered from their comments that they felt of this individual was compensated by an

outside source (i.e. not a government employee) , their independence and effectiveness would be better

In the meeting, I volunteered to inspect as many homes I was able and mentioned that if the need for housing inspections was significant I could facilitate the participation of a large qualified resource of volunteers to continue this task.

D. Technical

The fourth and last area I have had some contact is one of probably hundreds of groups of caring individuals with significant expertise in a given technical area. Being a structural/earthquake engineer I was put in touch with an online forum (<http://haitiwired.ning.com>). The stated purpose of the forum is "This group is dedicated to discussion of engineering-related issues in Haiti, particularly as they pertain to construction of earthquake-resistant housing."

A key product this group is working on a cartoon type brochure that describes construction techniques that utilize the type of construction materials and techniques now used in Haiti, that if implement properly, will provide earthquake resistance housing. Documents previously prepared in Peru, India, and elsewhere in the Caribbean are being used as starting points for this document. Engineers from around the world are participating in this forum.

III. Observations

I find that there are many qualified and worthy organizations working in different ways on the issue of restoring Haitian housing. Two key areas I don't think are being paid enough attention. First, nearly 400,000 Haitians left the island within days after the earthquake. I understand that these are individuals who had dual citizenship or open Visas. I would guess that the majority of those that left have homes that have not collapsed and most are safe to reoccupy. I understand the ownership issue. However, potentially hundreds of thousands of safe homes are vacated while 1.2 million Haitians are living tent cities. It makes one think.

For those who remain in Haiti and in the tent cities, there is a likely a large percentage whose homes are likely quite safe. I don't see an ongoing effort addressing this issue.

The solution of providing housing that could be rapidly built before the hurricane season is being considered by some to imported light building materials and undertake a massive building program. I am not sure if I agree that this is the best approach. In Haiti the "boss" masons (or skilled workers) know most of the key elements to constructing safe housing. Education and utilizing this workforce in their own neighbor hoods seems to make more sense than building temporary structures in large camps

I do believe housing solutions should be being formed in concert with the Haitian civil authorities. This may be happening, but I am unaware of it.

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Craig Cole

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I intend to post or send this write up to each of the organizations that with which I have had some contact with the hope that this document I may contribute to the synergy between the wide network of people and organizations trying to work out a rational approach for this important problem.

Attachments:

1. Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework (PDNA) Update #6,
12 February 2010
2. Haiti: Earthquake Meeting Schedule for 08-14 February, 2010
3. CWGER Update on Haiti: 11 February 2010

**Haiti 2010 Earthquake
Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework (PDNA) Update #6
12 February 2010**

- Representatives from the Ministry of Planning, designated as the lead government institution for the PDNA, and the Office of the Prime Minister worked throughout the week with the PDNA planning team (UN, EU, World Bank, ECLAC and IADB) to elaborate the TOR for the PDNA. UN agencies provided useful and timely input as opportunities permitted. The PDNA TOR is expected soon from Government and will be shared with PDNA partners as soon as possible thereafter.
- The attached table provides the thematic approach found in the draft TOR for the PDNA. While not finalized, the WB, EC and UN agreed to share this with agencies in order to facilitate preparations. Agencies are requested to develop and submit consolidated lists of potential candidates **by sector** who would be available to work on PDNA teams over the period from mid-February to mid-March. Please provide consolidated rosters to Sue.Lautze@undp.org as soon as possible. All candidates must a) be fluent in written French b) have experience in post disaster needs assessments/recovery planning, and c) (preferably) have (extensive) experience in the Haitian context. It is not known how many candidates will be needed per sector because this depends upon the identification of expertise in the GoH and in Haitian society.
- Agencies are encouraged to work closely with GoH counterparts to mobilize strong GoH/Haitian staff for the PDNA teams and to identify needs these colleagues may require to facilitate their work (computers, telephones, desks, etc.)
- The virtual collaborative PDNA workspace and the Haiti PDNA Google Group are operational. PDNA focal points are invited to use the PDNA Google Group to communicate among the PDNA team (pdna-haiti-2010@googlegroups.com). The PDNA workspace contains background documents, assessment reports and other relevant documents. Members of the PDNA Group are encouraged to upload documents (<http://groups.google.com/group/pdna-haiti-2010>). Publicly available information on the PDNA, including an expanding area for baseline information, can be found at <http://onerresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/Early%20Recovery/Pages/default.aspx>. For further information, please contact Gilles.Chevalier@undp.org.
- The UN/NGO PDNA focal point meetings are scheduled for Mondays and Thursdays at 1400 in the PDNA Hall at the MINUSTAH base. Turn left as you exit the airport. The PDNA workspace is the second warehouse on the right (approximately 5 minute walk). All are welcome.
- Agencies are invited to submit a one to two sentence update regarding thematic (as opposed to institutional) preparations for the PDNA for inclusion in these updates. Please contact sue.lautze@undp.org. In the news:
 - The education group is consolidating secondary data in preparation for the PDNA; results from the Ministry of Education-led Evaluation Working Group initial needs assessment are being finalized.
 - Extensive work has been undertaken to consolidate available demographic data on Haiti, augmented by population projections. This data are available to PDNA teams down to the *section communal* unit of analysis.

Ends.

MONDAY – 08-FEB	TUESDAY – 09-FEB	WEDNESDAY – 10-FEB	THURSDAY – 11-FEB	FRIDAY – 12-FEB	SATURDAY – 13- FEB	SUNDAY – 14-FEB
8:30 Shelter/NFI	8:00 Non-Food Items (NFI)	8:30 Shelter/NFI	8:00 Non-Food Items (NFI)	8:30 Shelter/NFI	7:30 Inter Cluster/HC	8:45 Strategic Advisory gp
8:45 Strategic Advisory gp	8:00 Protection	8:30 Mental Health	8:00 Shelter Management	8:45 Strategic Advisory gp	8:00 Protection	9:00 Press Briefing
9:00 Nutrition	8:30 Shelter	8:45 Strategic Advisory gp	8:45 Strategic Advisory gp	9:00 Press Briefing	8:45 Strategic Advisory gp	
9:00 Press Briefing	9:00 Press Briefing	9:00 Press Briefing	9:00 Nutrition	9:00 Education (cancelled)	9:00 Press Briefing	
9:00 Emergency Telecoms	09:00 Education	10:00 Watsan	9:00 Press Briefing	9:30 CCCM	9:00 GBV meeting	
10:00 Watsan	9:00 GBV meeting	10:30 Food Aid	9:00 Logistics Info	9:30 Logistics	9:30 CMCOORD	
10:30 Food Aid	9:30 Logistics	12:00 Child Protection Sub	Procedures	10:30 Food Aid	10:00 Watsan	
12:00 Child Protection Sub	9:30 CCCM	14:00 Humanitarian Forum	11.30 Info Management	12:00 Child Protection Sub	16:00 Health/Information	
15:00 Reproductive Health	10:00 Camp Site Training	15:00 Reproductive Health	14:00 PDNA	(cancelled)	18:00 Inter cluster	
16:00 Health/Clinics/PHC	15:00 Agriculture	Information Session	15:00 Agriculture	15:00 Early Recovery		
16:00 IASC assessment	14:00 Early Recovery	16:00 Health/Information	16:00 Health/Clinics/PHC	16:00 Health/Hospitals		
debriefing	16:00 Health/Hospitals	16:00 IASC assessment	16:00 Protection (IOM)	(cancelled)		
17:30 HCT	16:00 IASC assessment	debriefing	17:30 HCT	18:00 Inter cluster		
	debriefing					
	18:00 Inter cluster					

MEETING	CHAIR(S)	LOCATION	DAYS	INVITATION	CONTACT		
Agriculture	FAO	OSOCC Meeting Tent	T, Th,	Open	Agriccluster.haiti@gmail.com		3763-2298
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	IOM	OSOCC Meeting Tent	T,F	Open	Giovanni Cassani	gcassani@iom.int	3487 6951
Child Protection Sub	UNICEF	OSOCC Meeting Tent	M, W, F	Open	Christina Torsein	haiticpwg@gmail.com	3491 9145
Civil Military Coordination (CMCOORD)	OCHA	OSOCC Meeting Tent	Every Saturday	Invitation	Marie Sophie Reck	reck@un.org	3491 2242
Camp Site Training	IOM	IOM Tent	Ad Hoc	Open	Gregg McDonald	shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com	3485 0312
Education	UNICEF	UNESCO (Delma 60)	T, F	Open	Andrea Berther	aberther@unicef.org	3492 0813
	Save the Children				Warue Kariuki	w.kariuki@savethechildren.org	
Emergency Telecoms	WFP	CTIS MINUSTAH	M	Open	Dane Novarlic	dane.novarlic@wfp.org	3785 7133
					Oscar Caleman	oscar.caleman@wfp.org	3786 6240
Early Recovery	UNDP	OSOCC Meeting Tent 2 (T) & OSOCC Meeting Tent (F)	T, F	Open	Laurent Marion	laurent.marion@undp.org	3766 2160
Food Aid	WFP	OSOCC Meeting Tent	M, W, F	Open	Raoul Balletto	raoul.balletto@wfp.org	50766770614
						foodcluster@yahoo.com	
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	UNFPA	OSOCC meeting Tent 2	T, Sat	Open	Victoria Rames	rames@un.org	
Health/Clinics/Primary Health Care (PHC)/Hospitals/Information	WHO	OSOCC Meeting Tent	Daily except Sunday	Open	Jorge Castilla	hai.clustersante@paho.org	3612-5351 / +507 6677 6401
Humanitarian Forum	OCHA	OSOCC Meeting Tent	W	Open	Douglas Reimer	reimer@un.org	3491 1641
Info Management	OCHA	OSOCC Meeting Tent	Th	Open	Andrew Alspach	alspach@un.org	3491 6680
IASC assessment debriefing	OCHA	OSOCC Meeting Tent 2	Ad hoc	Invitation	Yves-Kim Creac'h	project.director@acaps.org	34912250

Inter cluster	OCHA	OSOCC Meeting Tent	T, Th, Sat	Closed (Cluster Leads)	Sune Gudnitz Pete Manfield	gudnitz@un.org manfield@un.org	3491 7274 3491 7260
Inter Cluster/HC	DSRSG/OCHA	OSOCC Meeting Tent	T, Th, Sat	Closed (Cluster Leads)	Gerad Gomez	gomezg@un.org	3491 1427
Logistics	WFP	OSOCC Meeting Tent	T, F	Open	Matthew Hollingworth	matthew.hollingworth@wfp.org	
Logistics Information Procedures	WFP	OSOCC Meeting Tent 2	Ad hoc	Open	Christophe Morard	christophe.morard@wfp.org	3786 6550
Mental Health & Psychosocial Support WG	UNICEF	WHO	W, Sat	Open	Amanda Melville	haitimhps@gmail.com	3491 3558
Non-Food Items (NFI) Sub Group	IOM	IOM Tent	T, Th	Open	Chris Hoffman	choffman@iom.int shelterhaiti2010.NFI@gmail.com	3485 0353
Nutrition	UNICEF	JOTC close to UNICEF (M) & OSOCC Meeting Tent (Th)	M, Th	Open	Mija Ververs	haitinutritionim@gmail.com	3492 0425
Press Briefing	OCHA/MINUSTAH	Cafeteria	M, W, F	Open	Kristen Knutson	knutson@un.org	3491 2244
Protection	UNCHR/OHCHR	OSOCC Meeting Tent 2	T, Sat	Open	Louis Gentile Emmanuelle Compingt	Protectionhaiti@gmail.com compingt@unhcr.org	3747 7448 3483 6855
Protection meeting	IOM	IOM	Ad hoc	Closed	Sara Ribeiro	sribeiro@iom.int	3643 8511
Psychosocial Support	Save the Children	OSOCC Meeting Tent 2	Adhoc	Open	Lucy Batchelor	ldhbachelor@gmail.com	+447792498522
Reproductive Health	UNFPA	UNFPA Tent	Every Monday	Open	Michel Brun	brun@unfpa.org	
Shelter Management	IOM	IOM tent	Ad hoc	Open	Katrine Wold	kwold@iom.int	
Shelter/NFI Cluster	IOM	OSOCC Meeting Tent	T, F	Open	Gregg McDonald	shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com	3485 0312
Watsan	UNICEF	DINEPA Rue Metellus, PV	M,W,Sat	Open	Souleymane Sow	ssow@unicef.org	3905 3590
HCT	OCHA		M, Th	Closed			
PDNA	UNDP	Rubb Hall	Th				

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CWGER Update¹ on Haiti: 11 February 2010

1. Situation

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 is 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 the department of Artibonite and over 90,000 in the Centre department.

The priorities for assistance continue to include the provision of shelter material and improved sanitation in the temporary settlement sites.

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.

2. Coordination

The ER Cluster is led by UNDP and is one of twelve² clusters currently operating in Port-au-Prince.

ER coordination capacity currently deployed until the end of February includes an ER Advisor (from UNDP BCPR Geneva), ER Cluster Coordinator (from UNDP Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People) and ER/PDNA Information Management Specialist (from UNDP BCPR Geneva). Contact details are available at the end of this update.

Additional capacity to be deployed by the global CWGER for a period of 3 months has been identified, and is due to arrive in the week of 15 February (ER Advisor and ER Cluster Coordinator) and in early March (ER Information Management Specialist).

¹ This CWGER Update draws on a range of sources including the ER Cluster in Haiti, ACF, CHF, Oxfam, Save the Children, World Stove, International Lifeline Fund, FTS, OCHA, UNDP, UNITAR/UNOSAT, among others.

² The Humanitarian Country Team in Haiti agreed to the establishment of twelve clusters: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (led by IOM); Education (UNICEF/Save the Children); Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (IOM/IFRC); Food Aid (WFP); Logistics (WFP); Nutrition (UNICEF); Protection (OHCHR, UNICEF for Child Protection and UNFPA for GBV); WASH (UNICEF); Agriculture and Food Security (FAO); Early Recovery (UNDP); Emergency Telecommunications; WFP; and Health (WHO).

3. Substantive issues

a. Early Recovery

The Early Recovery Cluster meets twice a week in Port-au-Prince, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Discussions mainly focus on cash-for-work activities currently underway in the capital and throughout the country, as well as around issues of disaster risk reduction, labour-intensive cleaning of debris and support to national coordination capacity.

Particular emphasis is placed on promoting cooperation with DINEPA and the DPC and the importance of national leadership of early recovery activities, through support of national counterparts' efforts to restore policy, strategic planning and coordination capacity.

1. As of 9 February, 35,185 workers have been employed through UNDP's cash-for-work programme to remove debris and clean drainage canals in preparation for the rainy season in the municipalities of Bel Air, Carrefour, Carrefour Feuilles, Petit Goave, Grand Goave, Gressier, Leogane, Martissant, Tabarre, Cite Soleil and Delmas. The programme is indirectly benefitting 175,925 people.

Unskilled workers earn a daily remuneration of 180 gourdes for six hours work (minimum wage in Haiti is 200 gourdes for 8 hours work). Approximately US \$1 million worth of tools (shovels, wheelbarrows, pick axes and brooms) have been purchased by UNDP and distributed amongst the above-mentioned municipalities to facilitate the debris removal.

On 9 February the steering committee for UNDP's cash-for-work programme (comprising representatives from the Ministry of Planning, DINEPA and UNDP) approved 12 out of 14 cash-for-work projects submitted by national and international NGOs as well as local and national authorities), and they are expected to start in the coming days.

Upon the request of UNDP, MSB (Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency) is deploying a team of experts that will conduct an assessment on disaster waste management and develop a disaster waste management strategy in support of the Government of Haiti's efforts in this regard.

2. CHF International has employed 2,098 workers as of 9 February through its own cash-for-work programme, of which 251 are women. Under this programme rubble removal and clean-up activities are being conducted in Port-au-Prince, Delmas, Petit Goave, Cap Haitien, Saint Marc and Gonaives.

3. Oxfam is employing more than 910 workers (4,550 indirect beneficiaries) in Port-au-Prince, Petion Ville and Carrefour working to clear household waste and drainage canals.

4. Save the Children's cash-for-work activities are currently underway in Leogane, with 250 workers registered as of 9 February to conduct waste management and clear irrigation canal systems. Similar activities are expected to commence in Jacmel over the weekend of 13 February.

5. On 10 February ACF is starting a cash-for-work programme in Desprez and Carrefour Feuilles, employing 4,740 workers over a period of 3 months, clearing debris and waste from streets and public spaces. 23,700 people will indirectly benefit from these activities.

World Stove and International Lifeline Fund are planning to implement a fuel efficient stove factory in Carrefour Feuilles in the coming weeks. The factory will distribute stoves and fuel (in the form of biomass pellets), creating jobs, reducing consumption of charcoal and eliminating biomass waste.

Discussions are currently taking place between the ER, Shelter and CCCM Clusters to ensure close technical coordination and support of rubble clearance activities in support of the Government's coordination capacity.

UNDP is providing support to the Civil Protection Agency (DPC) in the form of the provision of office space and equipment as well technical capacity support for the roll-out of the disaster inventory information system, [DesInventar](#). UNDP will also work with the DPC to strengthen the national early warning system in preparation for the 2010 hurricane season, by assessing vulnerability and response capacity as well as the harmonization of local contingency plans.

Additional early recovery activities such as the provision of emergency safety net opportunities, self-help micro grants to restart micro and small enterprises and disaster risk reduction activities are expected to commence shortly.

The Early Recovery Cluster page on OneResponse (<http://oneresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/Early%20Recovery/Pages/default.aspx>) provides a range of information and documents related to early recovery activities and the PDNA process currently underway in Haiti.

CWGER members are requested to send updates on their activities, funding and deployments to Nicole Rencoret (nicole.rencoret@undp.org).

b. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment/Recovery Framework

Discussions between the Prime Minister of Haiti and PDNA planning partners (UN, EU, World Bank and IADB) continue to be productive. The Ministry of Planning has been designated as the lead government institution for the PDNA. The Government is drafting a terms of reference for the PDNA which will outline the timing, scope, management and approach to the PDNA.

The Government intends for the PDNA process to be broadly inclusive of national and international communities and for the exercise to consider the whole of the impact of the earthquake and its related implications in urban and rural areas.

A PDNA Google Group has been established, as per standard practice. PDNA partners are invited to join the Group by either requesting access online (<http://groups.google.com/group/pdna-haiti-2010>) or by contacting Nicole Rencoret (nicole.rencoret@undp.org). Information on the PDNA in Haiti can also be found on OneResponse: <http://oneresponse.info/Disasters/Haiti/Early%20Recovery/Pages/default.aspx>

4. Financing

According to FTS, \$10,068,714 of a requested \$41,218,850 (24 per cent) has been received for those early recovery activities listed in the [original Flash Appeal](#). The Appeal is currently under revision, with ER Cluster members revising existing and/or submitting new projects in time for the revised Appeal launch scheduled to take place on 17 February.

Project submissions to the Emergency Relief Response Fund (ERRF) should be either represented in the original Flash Appeal or fit within the overall humanitarian response, and submitted to the ER Cluster in Haiti (relevement.pnud.haiti@gmail.com) and copied to the CWGER (pablo.ruiz@undp.org) for review, prior to submission to Caroline Peguet, peguet@un.org (OCHA Haiti) and copied to errf-Haiti@un.org.

Updates on appeals and funding for Haiti are available on the [Financial Tracking System \(FTS\)](#).

5. Maps

[UNITAR/UNOSAT: Comprehensive building damage assessment for Port-au-Prince Commune, Haiti](#)

6. Contacts

Name	Position	Organization	Telephone	Email
Early Recovery Cluster – Port-au-Prince				
Laurent Marion	ER Cluster Coordinator	UNDP	+509 3766 2160	laurent.marion@undp.org relevement.pnud.haiti@gmail.com
Jean Marc Cordaro	ER Advisor	UNDP	+509 3649 2472	jean.marc.cordaro@undp.org
Nicole Rencoret	ER/PDNA Information Management Specialist	UNDP	+509 3766 2370	nicole.rencoret@undp.org
Early Recovery Network – Port-au-Prince				
Pierre Bessuges	Inter-Agency Early Recovery Field Advisor	UNDP BCPR ERT Geneva	+509 3766 2651	pierre.bessuges@undp.org
Global CWGER				
Jennifer Worrell	CWGER Chair	UNDP	+ 41 22 917 8506	jennifer.worrell@undp.org
Jahal de Meritens	Cluster Coordinator	UNDP	+41 78 797 7841	jahal.de.meritens@undp.org
Ivan Draganic	Information and Knowledge Management Specialist	UNDP	+ 41 76 343 6300	ivan.draganic@undp.org

Please send corrections and inputs to future CWGER updates to Nicole Rencoret, ER/PDNA Information Management Specialist, UNDP Haiti (nicole.rencoret@undp.org).