

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Haiti: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT008  
GLIDE EQ-2010-000009-HTI  
Operations update n° 9  
19 March 2010

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 8 March – 15 March 2010

**Appeal target (current):** Swiss Francs 218.4 million (US Dollars 203,478,000 or Euro 148,989,000) in cash, kind, or services is solicited to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS)/Federation to provide basic non-food items and emergency/transitional shelter to 80,000 beneficiary families and provide emergency health care, fulfilment of basic needs in water and sanitation and livelihoods support for vulnerable populations in the earthquake-affected region. Of the Swiss Francs 218.4 million sought, the International Federation solicits Swiss Francs 2.07 million to support its inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster.

The donor response report shows current coverage of 55% of the overall Appeal target.

The budget for inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster currently stands at 57%

[<Click here to go directly to the donor response report; or here to view contact details>](#)

### Summary:

Two months following 12 January's devastating earthquake the activities of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement are clearly visible throughout earthquake affected communities in Port-au-Prince and south - western Haiti. Red Cross trucks transporting water and relief items can be spotted at all times of the day on the roads traversing the affected areas. Over ten thousand Haitian National Red Cross volunteers are active supporting the International Federation teams including the Emergency Response Units (ERUs) with assessments and distributions, as well as reaching out to communities with important information about key health measures that will assist in protecting the health and psychological well being of families living in temporary settlements. The combined efforts of Movement actors, as indicated below, has provided tens of thousands of people with critically needed health care, relief and shelter items. Additionally, all Movement actors have played an important role in advocating on behalf of the affected population and providing constructive international media coverage of key issues.



17 March 2010. The Haitian National Red Cross Society health promotion team carried out actions in Parc La Couronne, Port au Prince, Haiti. Photo source: Hope Weiner/IFRC

10 March was the official end of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) team's tenure, and the Federation's management of the operation has now been assumed by the longer-term structure. Historically, late spring and summer are the periods when Haiti is most prone to hurricanes, floods and mudslides. As a result, the International Federation is augmenting its earthquake specific response and recovery activities in each of the sectors with the "Surge Project" to address the additional threats posed to vulnerable communities by these annual natural disasters.

## The situation

It has been slightly over two months since the devastating earthquake of 12 January. According to the latest information from the Haitian Government's Ministry of the Interior (SNGRD), some 222,517 people are now reported as having died and over one million have been left homeless. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster is reporting that at present there are some 630 "temporary settlements" registered with the Haitian Water Board while the government has stated that some 600,000 people have returned to the country side. Given the threats posed to the large numbers of people living in makeshift shelters by the imminent rain and hurricane season it is clear that action must be taken to not only meet outstanding needs created by the earthquake but to prepare for the rainy and hurricane seasons. The diversity of Port-au-Prince is reflected in the affected population. While much has been said in regard to Haiti's history of poverty and the country's large number of poor, a substantial percentage of affected families were middle class, many of whom were working hard to improve their status and ensure that their children were educated. The fact is that natural disasters are a serious impediment to development, and for many in Haiti the earthquake has not only destroyed their immediate belongings and surroundings, but it has also robbed them of the progress earned from a lifetime of hard work.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

<b>Earthquake Operation in Figures</b>	
<b>** Statistics as of 15 March 2010 except as indicated below.</b>	
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>62,121 people</b> treated by Red Cross Red Crescent health care facilities and mobile clinics.</li> <li>• <b>Over 150,000 people</b> have been vaccinated (<i>including against measles</i>).</li> <li>• <b>1,000 to 2,000 patients</b> seen daily by basic health care units (BHCU) and integrated mobile health clinics.</li> <li>• Number of earthquake-trauma cases is <b>diminishing</b>.</li> <li>• <b>More than 16 million text messages</b> with key community health awareness messages sent to people participating in the programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene kits distributed to <b>47,649 households</b>.</li> <li>• Kitchen sets distributed to <b>33,146 households</b>.</li> <li>• Buckets distributed to <b>34,239 households</b>.</li> <li>• Food items distributed to <b>38,221 households</b>.</li> <li>• <b>75,307</b> mosquito nets distributed (<i>2 pcs per HH</i>).</li> <li>• <b>62,519</b> jerry cans distributed (<i>2 pcs per HH</i>)</li> <li>• <b>128,182</b> blankets distributed (<i>3 – 5 pcs per HH</i>)</li> <li>• Between 1,500 - 2,500 families PER DAY receiving Non-food and Food Items</li> </ul>
<b>WatSan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>40 million litres</b> of drinking water distributed.</li> <li>• <b>112 camps</b> have water points.</li> <li>• <b>1,252</b> latrines built.</li> </ul>
<b>** As of 10 March 2010</b>	

<b>Shelter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4,341</b> tents distributed.</li> <li>• <b>100,176</b> tarpaulins distributed.</li> <li>• <b>25,192</b> ropes distributed.</li> <li>• <b>9,102</b> shelter tool kits distributed.</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>102 flights</b> received in the operation.</li> <li>• <b>60 sea shipments</b> (40' containers).</li> <li>• <i>The estimated tonnage of shipments is <b>4,850</b></i></li> </ul>

## Progress towards objectives

<b>Relief distributions (basic non-food relief items)</b>
<b>Objective 1: The most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake have access to basic non-food items and cash transfers that enable them to resume essential household activities.</b>
<b>Expected Results (Relief Phase)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80,000 families resume essential household activities using non-food relief items: 1 kitchen set, 2 blankets, 1 bucket, 2 jerry cans, 2 mosquito nets and 1 hygiene kit.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000 families are supported in fulfilling the basic care and non food needs of their children under two years of age with baby kits.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 60,000 families have access to cash that allows them to purchase items to supplement their basic household needs during the emergency phase.</li> </ul>

*Please note that details of activities planned for this and the following objectives are available in Operations Update 6.*

### Progress:

Y **80,000 families resume essential household activities using non-food relief items: 1 kitchen set, 2 blankets, 1 bucket, 2 jerry cans, 2 mosquito nets and 1 hygiene kit.**

An independent Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) relief-distribution team was developed and coordinated by the Cayman Islands RIT/RDRT. The HNRCS team is now functioning as an independent distribution team operating in compliance with all of the International Federation's standards. The HNRCS team successfully carried out two distributions of NFIs at two sites, and plan to conduct distributions to larger sites this week. The training in the conducting of the distribution of relief items will be replicated to support the continuation of the relief operation after the final ERU rotations.

While the actual items handed out at each of the distributions has varied due to factors such as the availability of the items and prior distributions in the respective temporary settlements by other aid agencies, in general Red Cross / Red Crescent distributions have been very efficient and the Red Cross has not faced some of the constraints regarding security issues that have been seen by other agencies operating in the country distributing similar items. The Federation's Relief Coordinator attributes the relatively smooth operations to the fact that the distributions are the culmination of a process and procedures developed based on lessons learned in recent large scale disaster response operations, which involves a thorough assessment and site identification based on consultations with the settlements' community-appointed "President," the continued training and retention of Red Cross Volunteers and national staff, and the use of community members to facilitate organizing the beneficiaries.

The Mexican Red Cross relief team successfully carried out the pilot test of a new beneficiary verification system using bar codes and scanners to monitor the distribution of humanitarian aid to a site known as "MEGA V". The system is intended to expedite the verification process which takes place at the final distribution point. This process often involves the time consuming process of checking long lists of names, and requires beneficiaries to present official government issued identification (an issue, in this case, as many of the families affected by the earthquake lost all of their paperwork which was stored in their now destroyed homes). Relief items were

distributed to 93 families (approx. 465 people) in twelve minutes, or in other words on average one beneficiary was served every 1.5 seconds, cutting down on some of the discomfort that sometimes accompanies distributions (long waits in the heat for example). The Mexican Red Cross will continue to develop the new system. As of now, it is estimated that in one to two weeks time, the system will be used for all IFRC distributions and items. This system will help speed up the beneficiary verification process at distribution sites, and reduce instances of fraud.

Additionally, Haitian National Red Cross staff and volunteers are continuing to work with the International Federation and Relief ERUs: the American Red Cross Relief ERU, the Benelux Relief ERU: and the Canadian, German, French-Finnish-Danish, French-Colombian, Dominican and Mexican Red Cross relief teams in the distribution of food and non-food items and in assessing further needs.

In addition to the planned items stated above, Red Cross distributions have been supplemented by food packages provided by the Mexican and Colombian Red Cross and extra blankets some 3 -5 pcs. per family as opposed to the planned two. For purposes of statistics on average a family is comprised of five persons.

As noted in previous Operations Updates, 21 ERUs were deployed in this operation, which is the largest ever in the history of the Movement. The latest map showing where the ERUs are working is on the DMIS can be found here:

[https://wwwsecure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/02\\_Disaster\\_tracking/0203\\_operations/EQ201000009HTI/ERU/Haiti\\_ERU.pdf](https://wwwsecure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/02_Disaster_tracking/0203_operations/EQ201000009HTI/ERU/Haiti_ERU.pdf).

The table below summarizes distributions to date per Distributor as of 15 March 2010:

Distributor	Shelter Items				NonFood Items								
	Tents	Tarps	Shelter Tool Kits	Rope	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Kitchen sets	Jerry Cans	Buckets	Detergent	Plastic Rolls	Hyg_kits	Food_Total HH
Colombian RC	0	200	776	1426	1564	0	110	677	10			9746	19016
French RC	1152	224	25	0	2680	782	193	498	0		1301	193	0
German RC	0	0		0	0	0	865	1020	0			510	0
Haiti RC	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	300			0	3000
Spain RC	0	400		0	1600	800	0	800	800			225	0
Turkish RC	177	0		0	650	0	100	0	600			0	3059
IFRC-German RC	0	2640		2569	5209	30	15	756	2584			771	0
IFRC-DR RC	0	4685		400	5082	3632	1741	3772	2992			2496	1400
IFRC-French/Finn ERU	0	22074		8200	28290	21722	11593	14800	6788			9375	0
IFRC-Turkish RC	0	2832		2000	500	700	350	700	1918			200	0
IFRC-Colombian RC	0	3280		50	3396	3096	50	3196	1748			1698	0
IFRC-Canadian RC	1990	8588		1527	23842	13388	5812	11310	4736			6370	0
Danish ERU	466	18999	8281	246	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
IFRC-RIT/RDRT-Relief	295	2898		1135	19108	9028	3355	10488	3770			4865	3180
IFRC-MEX/COL RC	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	5337
IFRC-Mexican RC	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	500
IFRC-AmCross/BeNeLux	61	32756	20	7639	33861	21329	8962	14102	7393	1056	1337	10600	30
IFRC-Haitian RC	200	600		0	2400	800	0	400	600			600	2699
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4341</b>	<b>100176</b>	<b>9102</b>	<b>25192</b>	<b>128182</b>	<b>75307</b>	<b>33146</b>	<b>62519</b>	<b>34239</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>2638</b>	<b>47649</b>	<b>38221</b>

**Y Up to 60,000 families have access to cash that allows them to purchase items to supplement their basic household needs during the emergency phase**

A test using the proposed cash transfer system employing SMS messaging was conducted on 13 March with five HRCS volunteers at a microfinance institution. A second test was scheduled to take place on 15 March at a one of the Unibank branches in Port-au-Prince. The collection of beneficiary information needed for the cash transfer programme is taking place with the continued cooperation with ERUs and the HNRCS assessment teams.

Systematizing data and determining information gaps which will require reassessments of specific temporary settlements.

### Challenges:

The HNRCS is highly respected throughout the country, and has a good reputation based on its history of supporting relief activities in the country; as a result access to communities has been good and distributions have been coordinated smoothly. Nevertheless, given the pervasive damage of the earthquake both physically and to the country's administrative infrastructure the needs are exceptionally high. As of now, the living conditions are particularly difficult in the temporary settlements. At the same time, many families are grieving and are currently separated from their loved ones. All of these factors can result in short tempers, increased crime and as such security is a primary concern in planning the arrival, storage and distribution of relief items. The HNRCS and the respective Relief ERUs are applying a strict set of procedures to every distribution. They are also committed to training of volunteers and ensuring that they partner with an unarmed security team composed of representatives from the temporary settlements to reduce the potential for tension. Additionally, relief distributions are often accompanied with playing music over a public loudspeaker or having a live band play to lighten the situation.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion
<b>Objective 1: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of minimum safe water, minimum sanitation and hygiene promotion.</b>
<b>Expected Results (Relief phase)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane, and Jacmel and Petit Goave have access to safe water.</li> <li>• Three health facilities in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have access to safe water.</li> <li>• 80,000 families will receive a 6 months' supply of aqua tablets for water purification.</li> <li>• At least 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have improved environmental sanitation through community clean-up committees and healthier hygiene practices.</li> <li>• 150,000 to 300,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel have better access to sanitation facilities.</li> </ul>

With the beginning of the rainy season, poor sanitation, inadequate access to water and a build up of garbage and human waste in Port-au-Prince's crowded temporary settlements where people share living quarters with small farm animals such as goats and chickens, remains the priority concern of the WASH Cluster. Working groups are in the process of addressing several solutions to solve issues such as the disposal of human excreta before the peak of the rainy season. Given the potential for the outbreak of disease, the Federation's communications team is supporting the Water and Sanitation and Health Sectors with an SMS message campaign. Mobile phone subscribers receive free text messages which inform the message recipients about upcoming Red Cross activities, and important messages about how to maintain good health within the difficult living conditions.

### Progress:

- **150,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane, and Jacmel and Petit Goave have access to safe water.**

Over the reporting period the French Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross ERUs distributed 1.5M litres of water to 88 sites. The Spanish Red Cross M15 produces and distributes potable water from 24 designated water points in temporary settlements and affected rural areas with an average daily water distribution of 150,000 litres. The French Red Cross is making efforts to improve existing water points and is assessing the possible connection of settlements to the CAMEP network.

- **150,000 to 300,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel have better access to sanitation facilities.**

A prototype for a tank latrine was developed by the International Federation in the workshop. This latrine will be installed in selected camps as a trial. The Austrian Red Cross MSM20 is providing sanitation services in Leogane meeting the needs of some 30,000 people in temporary settlements. The Austrian Red Cross, with support from 32 newly trained HRNCS volunteers, has installed a total of 144 latrines and conducts regular hygiene promotion activities. The British Red Cross, with support from the HNRCS, have continued their work in La Piste, JeanMarie

Vincent and Automeca settlements. Activities include latrine installation solid waste management and hygiene promotion. Four prototypes of tank latrines have been installed in La Piste. Beneficiary response has been good, and the new latrines are preferred to the trench latrines. Beneficiary feedback is being used to improve the system. The Finnish Red Cross has built 400 latrines throughout 9 sites. To date, the French Red Cross has installed 570 latrines and 190 showers throughout 14 sites in Delmas and in the Cité Militaire. Hygiene promotion activities accompany the installation of the facilities. The Spanish Red Cross MSN20 continues to build trench latrines in 5 camps where 96 latrines have been completed. Red Cross hygiene promotion activities are also being carried out in 9 camps.



Parc La Couronne, a former sports field is one of the over 600 temporary settlements formed since 12 January's Earthquake. The ERU's are supporting this settlement with clean water and hygiene promotion activities. Photo source: Hope Weiner/ IFRC

### Challenges:

All of the members of the WASH cluster, including the IFRC, have needed to adjust their standards to meet the reality of the hundreds of thousands in need of water and the rations have been adjusted accordingly to meet the exceptional needs of this situation. In terms of sanitation, according to initial assessments, the people of Haiti were accustomed to "seated" toilets and are not used to pit latrines. At the same time, given that Port-au-Prince is an urban area where there is a lot of concrete, there are additional issues to contend with in finding appropriate places to drill and delays in getting permission to commence work. One of the main challenges in the area of water and sanitation relate to the need to provide sanitation solutions before the onset of the rainy season. Another challenge is posed by the needs in relation to waste management which if not addressed adequately could result in outbreaks of disease, particularly given the crowded living conditions. With this in mind, the health disaster plan envisages a series of preparedness measures to avoid outbreaks of illness.

### Emergency Health

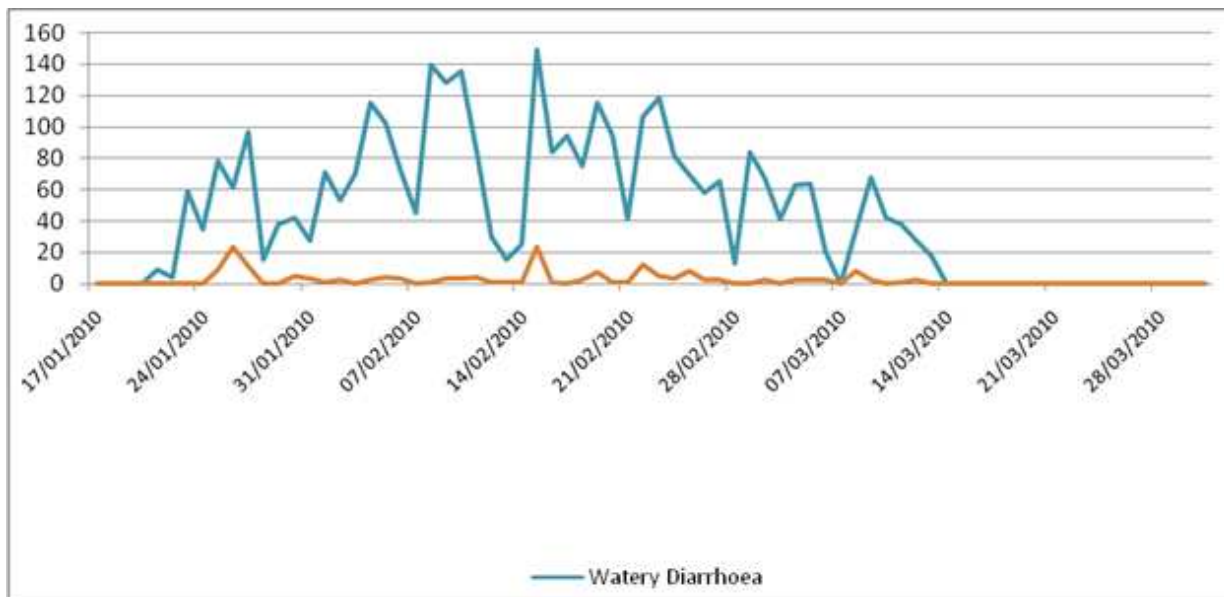
**Objective 1: The immediate health risks of the emergency are reduced through the provision of curative and preventive basic health, emergency evacuation services, targeted community-based health education and psychosocial support for the affected population.**

#### Expected Results (Relief Phase)

- Medical health, surgical care and physiotherapeutic treatment are ensured in the rapid deployment hospital ERU in Port-au-Prince, referral hospital ERU in Carrefour, and other Movement-supported medical facilities with the capacity to provide essential surgical services for a population of 500,000 people.
- Primary health care needs are met by the Basic Health Care ERUs and their respective Mobile Health Clinics with a capacity to provide basic health care to a population of 150,000 people.
- Affected communities increase their capacity and skills in epidemic control, community based first aid and psychological first aid.
- The HNRCS has improved capacity to provide a more effective and relevant evacuation service of wounded and ill to reduce acute injuries and infections during the emergency phase.
- Selected affected groups and communities and Movement personnel and volunteers receiving psychosocial support have improved their resilience and coping mechanisms.

Given the gaps in the country's health infrastructure, health service providers are now focusing on daily needs and non-earthquake related emergencies. Additionally according to the Health Cluster and health agencies including MSF and MDM, 46 health agencies have now left the country. In terms of health trends, the number of

earthquake related trauma cases continues to decline while the number of febrile patients (persons exhibiting signs of infection with fever) are increasing. As noted below, the number of instances of diarrhoea has declined since the peak period in February.



#### Progress:

##### Operational Figures as of 15 March 2010

- 62,121 people treated by Red Cross Red Crescent health care facilities and mobile clinics.
- Over 150,000 people have been vaccinated, including against measles.
- 1,000 to 2,000 patients are seen daily by BHCUs, hospitals, and integrated mobile clinics.
- 62,121 patients attended to by health ERUs

**Primary health care needs are met by the Basic Health Care ERUs and their respective Mobile Health Clinics with a capacity to provide basic health care to a population of 150,000 people.**

##### Finnish / French / Swedish Red Cross Societies

- **BHC Unit:** The Finnish/French/Swedish Red Cross Societies encountered the first confirmed Malaria case in their area of operation. They are currently addressing large instances of malnutrition amongst the communities, and are planning a referral project for malnourished children with the IFRC.

##### Finnish Red Cross / German Red /Swiss Red Cross Societies

- **BHC Unit:** German Red Cross/Swiss Red Cross activities are ongoing in their mobile and fixed sites.
- **Referral Hospital:** The Finnish Red Cross / German Red Cross referral hospital continued their activities in Carrefour, the search for an alternative venue is ongoing.

##### Japanese Red Cross Society

- **BHC Unit:** The Japanese Red Cross Society's activities in the fixed clinic are ongoing.

##### French Red Cross / Qatari Red Crescent

- **BHC Unit:** The Unit continues to provide mobile clinic services in 18 sites.

### **Norwegian/Canadian/Magen David Adom Rapid Deployment Hospital**

- The Notre Dame Hospital in Petit Goave is integrating the activities of a variety of different partners (Haitian administration, Cap Anamur, MDM, Cuban Cooperation, IFRC Rapid Deployment Hospital). Enormous challenges remain in regard to integrating newly arriving doctors from different organizations. Patient numbers are increasing due to other organizations winding down their response activities. Building work is being done to the wards and the maternity sections to accommodate this. A substantial amount of medical services are being provided in the out-patient department, emergency room and operating theatre, and medical transfers to other hospitals in Leogane and Port-au-Prince have increased both in number and complexity.

### **Colombian Red Cross Society**

- The Colombian Red Cross Society operates mobile clinics in 17 sites, and to date has provided care to over 4,000 patients, psychosocial support to 1,303 persons, and community health education to 714 persons.

### ***Vaccination campaign***

The IFRC and HNRCS immunisation campaign ended on 15 March, reaching over 150,000 people. Haiti's Ministry of Health will continue these activities with support of WHO and UNICEF.

### ***Vector control***

The IFRC is participating in the coordination of the distribution of treated mosquito nets. Through the IOM - NFI tracking and the Vector Borne Disease Working Group a number of organizations have indicated that they either have Long Lasting Insecticide treated nets (LLINs) on the ground or in the pipeline. Based on the number of LLINs reported, there are now sufficient LLINs for distribution to cover 1 LLIN per household in the temporary settlements. This assumes an average household size of 5, and that 1 LLIN can fit in a shelter. However this quantity of LLINs does take into consideration the "host" populations in the earthquake affected areas who may be living in at-risk areas. Discussions under the Programme Nationale de Contrôle de la Malaria wish to see universal coverage of LLINs in the earthquake affected areas, however current LLIN supplies would not be sufficient for this need. Entomological mapping by the US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and partners is assisting to determine where the highest risk of transmission is and where LLINs would be most suitable for distribution.

### ***Coordination***

The IFRC Haiti health team continues to actively participate in the Health Cluster. The Health Cluster is conducting a mapping exercise of the available health facilities in the country. The IFRC and Health ERUs have updated their own common mapping of all health services provided by the HNRCS, PNSs, and IFRC.

### ***Surge Project: Health preparedness for disease outbreaks***

Historically late spring and summer are when Haiti is most prone to hurricanes, floods and mudslides; the International Federation is augmenting its earthquake specific response and recovery activities in each of the sectors with the "Surge Project."

In terms of potential health issues, several diseases have been identified for potential risk of outbreaks. Those include diarrhoea, typhoid and paratyphoid, shigellosis, dengue, and malaria. These diseases will be incorporated into the early warning systems for all of the ERUs. A strategic plan for preparing for potential floods, hurricanes and mudslides was finalized and is integrated within the Surge operation. This plan involves the three components identified below.

#### **1. Prevention**

- a. Close cooperation with actors and activities in water and sanitation
- b. Health promotion
- c. Surveillance
- d. Training of volunteers

## 2. Clinical response

- a. Redirecting ERUs to address epidemics
- b. Pre-positioning of medical supplies
- c. Use of extra human resources

## 3. Non clinical response

- a. Training of Volunteers in Epidemic Control.
- b. Volunteer activities in affected areas.

### Shelter and community infrastructure

**Objective 1: Ensure that 80,000 affected families have healthy and safe emergency shelter to help preserve their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of their humanitarian situation.**

#### Expected results (Relief Phase)

- The most vulnerable affected families are supported in the recovery of their comprehensive well-being through the distribution of emergency shelter materials to 80,000 families in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane and Jacmel.
- Collective rubble removal is achieved by local committees using 1,200 clearing kits linked with a cash for work programme in Carrefour, Leogane and Jacmel.
- 3,000 host families receive cash vouchers for the purchase of shelter materials to improve the living conditions and promote housing solutions in host families

#### Progress:

***The most vulnerable affected families are supported in the recovery of their comprehensive well-being through the distribution of emergency shelter materials to 80,000 families in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane and Jacmel.***

The distribution of covering kits, shelter kits with timber, and tents is ongoing in Leogane, Port-au-Prince and Jacmel. The following items have been distributed as of 14 March 2010:

- 4,341 tents
- 100,176 tarpaulins
- 25,192 pcs. of rope
- 9,102 shelter tool kits

Further shelter items are in the logistics pipeline including the first Core Shelter Kits (50 units) due on 16 March. In parallel, the IFRC/HNRCS relief/shelter teams will continue to distribute family shelter tool kits complemented by timber and 6 CGI sheets.

#### **Wooden core shelter & transitional shelter activities:**

##### *Design*

The 18m3 wooden transitional shelter prototype has been erected in the compound as a model and the details will be shared with Partner National Societies interested in working with this design. The Canadian Red Cross is working on the adaptation of the 18m3 model with plywood for cladding. Also ongoing is the development of the specifications for the transitional steel frame model. Two steel frame prototypes arrived on 9 March and were erected at the Red Cross base camp.

##### *Procurement and logistics*

6,000 units of the 12m3 wooden core shelter have been procured. 1,000 units were purchased in Santo Domingo, and 5,000 through an international tender process. The delivery of the first 1,000 units has been postponed due to the suppliers' difficulties with obtaining the appropriate nails and straps. The shelter department is sending a team member to work with the British Red Cross Society's Logistics ERU in Santo Domingo to ensure quality control of the shelter items. The first truck with the items was scheduled to leave Santo Domingo on 16 March. The Shelter team will work with the Logistics ERU to study pre-cutting and prefabrication options. Additionally, 20,000 shelter tool kits and 60,000 tarpaulins were ordered to complement the distribution of wooden core units.

### *Implementation*

The HNRCS is actively supporting the site identification process in Port-au-Prince. Two sites have been targeted in Cité Soleil: "Fort Dimanche and Annexe de la Mairie". The HNRCS is preparing a request to the "Centre National de l'Équipement" (CNE) for clearing the area in Fort Dimanche. This site will help to decompress the La Piste site for further interventions. The Mayor of Cité Soleil will coordinate with HNRCS to confirm the possible use of the wooden core shelter in both of the sites.

Sites are being identified and prepared in Gressier, Jacmel and Leogane for implementation of the wooden core shelter or transitional shelter depending on land constraints.

The shelter specialist is developing effective cladding (protective covering) solutions for the steel frame prototypes erected in the compound.

The development of a technical instruction manual for the wooden core shelter is in process with the support of one local artist

The recruitment of national staff and HNRCS volunteers is in process to support the implementation of shelter activities

Shelter assessment training will be organized for 30 HNRCS volunteers. The training package developed with the support of International Federation shelter specialist based in the French Red Cross' Regional Intervention Platform (PIRAC), includes training on topics such as the use of the form for the assessment of beneficiaries, guidelines on how to approach communities/beneficiaries, theoretical and practical simulation exercises.

### ***Shelter Relief distribution***

Planned activities include:

- Distribute zinc sheets (CGI 2,280 units) to complement the shelter relief distributions of shelter kits and timber
- Set-up a shelter assessment team and a technical team (carpenters) for the identification of potential target sites and monitoring of the wooden core shelter programme.
- Finalize the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for land clearance.
- Coordinate with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies to finalize the pilot wooden core shelter / transitional shelter.
- Develop a plan, in coordination with the local authorities, to commence the use of the wooden core shelter in the Mairie Annexe.
- Follow-up the plan to support host families with a pilot test in Les Cayes.
- Follow-up the plan to support patients in hospital in coordination with the health department.
- Support the Logistics ERU in the packaging- precutting-prefab of the wooden core shelter.
- Develop a plan of action for Fort Dimanche and L'Aviation sites in coordination with the National Societies, authorities, community and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster.

### ***Coordination***

- The Canadian Red Cross assessment is on-going in Leogane, Jacmel and Gressier to identify a pilot test area.
- The Netherlands Red Cross has plans to distribute wooden core shelters in Petit Goave
- The Colombian Red Cross Society is considering implementing a shelter programme in Cabaret.
- The French Red Cross in partnership with the Italian Red Cross plan to distribute wooden core shelters in Croix des Bouquets.

### ***Surge Project:***

The Shelter Delegate from the Asia & Pacific Zone arrived in Port-au-Prince to help develop a design for the planned 300 temporary community facilities. These facilities will employ a flexible design, and are intended to be used for multiple purposes. Namely the facilities can be used as a community centre, a temporary educational facility, and as a mass shelter during the hurricane season (ordinarily June through November), or in the event of

flooding and mud slides. The facilities are intended to protect those in need of shelter from a category 3 hurricane with wind speeds of up to 209 km per hour. The current plan is to install the temporary centres at the future relocation sites which are currently being identified by the government.

### Challenges:

One of the challenges faced by the programme is ensuring that the shelter team is sufficiently staffed with qualified shelter specialists. Additionally, the team will need to retain qualified staff to carry out detailed assessments and to implement the wooden core shelter and transitional shelter programmes. Another challenge will be the identification of sites for the shelter interventions. Finally, it will be important to know the level of Participating National Society interest in implementing the wooden shelter or transitional shelter programmes to provide the appropriate support with logistics.

### Logistics

**Objective 1: To effectively manage the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERUs, including clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution.**

#### Expected result (Relief Phase)

- All programmes receive professional logistics support and goods are received for distribution as planned.

***All programmes receive professional logistics support and goods are received for distribution as planned.***

To date all items: relief, health, water and sanitation and shelter have been arriving in Port-au-Prince and then are distributed to the operational areas. As the rainy season approaches the loosening of large boulders and damage to roads could pose a significant challenge to the distribution of all materials. To this end the Federation's logistics team is working with each of the different programme teams to pre-stock warehouses in operational areas outside of Port-au-Prince.

As of 15 March the IFRC has received 102 flights; 60 sea shipments (40' containers) with the total tonnage of shipments standing at 4,850. Over the course of the past two months customs procedures have become more strict; consequently it is imperative that the logistics team is given sufficient time to place orders for goods.

Finally, in order to ensure the efficient delivery of goods all donors supporting the operation with in-kind contributions should provide the RLU with the details of their delivery.

### Strengthening of HNRCS capacities

**Objective 1: HNRCS volunteer management in emergencies is improved.**

#### Expected result (Relief Phase)

- The HNRCS has reinforced its body of active, trained volunteers.

### Progress:

An IFRC consultant is working with the President of the HNRCS to identify the Society's priorities and develop a long term plan of action for the Society which takes into account the impact of the set-backs caused by the earthquake to the HNRCS, and the opportunities posed by ongoing in-country activities. HNRCS branch staff and volunteers have played an essential role in ensuring that earthquake response health, water and sanitation, relief and shelter activities are effectively implemented. HNRCS volunteers are the eyes and ears of the operation conducting assessments, carrying out health and hygiene promotion activities and liaising with affected communities.

#### HNRCS Volunteer Involvement in Response Operations

*(Note: These figures are early estimations and will continue to be up-dated as information becomes available)*

Area	Number of Volunteers	Capacity-building Skills	Movement Partners
Relief	60	Evaluation and identification of	International Federation

		beneficiaries Distribution methods	
Health	16	First aid and basic health care	French Red Cross
	10	Psychosocial support	Norwegian/Canadian Red Cross Societies/Magen David Adom Rapid Deployment Hospital
	120	Vaccination campaign	International Federation
Water and Sanitation	137 15	Hygiene promotion Sanitation / Spraying	International Federation British/French/Spanish/Austrian Red Cross Societies
Shelter	30	Shelter kit and core shelter use	International Federation
IT/Telecoms	1	HNRCS counterpart fully incorporated	International Federation
	3	Radio room operations	
Communications	13	Story-writing for internet site.	
<b>TOTAL (incomplete)</b>	<b>404</b>		

**Challenges:**

HNRCS staff and volunteers have been seriously affected by the earthquake, and there has been a loss of previously acquired capacity. The personal and living conditions of many HNRCS staff and volunteers remain difficult.

**IT/Telecom**

**Objective 1: A well functioning and reliable communications system has been established to ensure effective communication and security for all Movement partners for the immediate response to the disaster.**

**Expected Results (Relief Phase)**

- The shared ICRC / HNRCS VHF network is covering the operational areas.
- Radio contact is possible from branches to communicate operational updates.
- Data communication and office facilities are available for the operation.

The Spanish Red Cross and the Danish/American Red Cross IT and Telecom ERU, and two RIT Members have supported the Operation's IT and telecommunications needs since the start of the operation. With the transition to the longer term operational team, the last two ERU delegates will complete their missions during the third week of March.

The team has developed a plan of action covering a period of 3 to 6 months. This plan is currently being reviewed. The plan proposes programming which would improve the IT & Telecom capacity of the HNRCS. The expectation is that the planned activities will prepare the HNRCS volunteers in the use of radios and computers for disaster response and VHF radio network management.

The IT/Telecom team is working on a plan to share equipment with the ICRC.

**Challenges:**

IT and Telecommunications items are unavailable in country and are only available abroad; as a result procuring materials for the operation is slowed down by rigorous customs procedures and delivery time.

**Security**

**Objective 1 (Relief phase): A well functioning and effective operational security framework that will enable RC/RC personnel to operate safely and securely.**

**Expected results:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sound operational security management structures and procedures established and operating effectively ensuring a safer working environment.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federation and HNRCS operations have good security awareness and are able to anticipate and react to changing situations and circumstances in a timely manner</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved planning capacity, more effective management and prevention of security incidents, and enhanced ability to be proactive through reports, analysis and lessons learned.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective working partnerships established with other agencies providing increased access to information and resources.</li> </ul>

Despite the operation's size and complexity, Movement actors continue to operate safely and securely. Having volunteers and staff from the HNRCS participate in all phases of the relief efforts is advantageous. Clear communication in the local language of Creole, as well as cultural understanding of their society, allow HNRCS volunteers to contribute to security objectives.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

As the living conditions of the affected population remain very precarious the media is focusing on issues such as the speed/cost of emergency shelter distributions, issues related to transitional shelter, the availability of land, transitional housing, the approaching rainy / hurricane seasons and mitigation activities. As can be seen from the relevant sections above, the Federation is addressing these issues.

Specific media interactions:

- Interviews with Seattle Times, AP, Christian Monitor, Radio Australia, CNN, Miami Herald and RFI.
- AP photo shoot of the core and transitional shelters.
- On-camera interview with BNN Dutch TV.
- Interview of the country representative with Korean TV.
- TVE broadcast showing Spanish Red Cross/Federation work in Haiti.

The IFRC continues to routinely make information available to Partner National Societies through briefings and messages. The media department interviewed beneficiaries as part of the Spanish and the Mexican Red Cross initiative to develop promotional material about the Haiti earthquake operation. A story for Luxembourg Red Cross on a bobcat (heavy machinery used to remove rubble) donation was prepared and sent.

## Coordination and partnerships

The HNRCS and the International Federation continue to maintain coordination and partnership with State institutions and local authorities, international aid agencies and other actors. The Cluster system is one of the principal interagency coordination mechanisms in place. Twelve clusters are active in Haiti, as reported previously<sup>1</sup>, with the Federation assuming the role of convener of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster. Highlights of developments in Cluster activity can be found in OCHA Situation Reports<sup>2</sup>. The International Federation attends cluster meetings two or three times a week.

### Coordination of the Emergency Shelter & NFI Cluster

The International Federation is the convening the Shelter/NFI Cluster as of 10 February.

The Shelter/NFI Cluster is made of 156 members, of which around 50 participate actively. These members include NGOs, the Red Cross Red Crescent, UN agencies, donors, and IOM. Until now the members of the Shelter Cluster

<sup>1</sup> The Twelve Clusters are: Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Education, Food, Logistics, Nutrition, Protection, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Agriculture, Early Recovery, Emergency Telecommunications and Health. Decentralized cluster mechanisms cover regions outside of Port-au-Prince. Furthermore, Logistics/Telecommunications, Health, Emergency Shelter, WASH, and Nutrition clusters are active in the Dominican Republic.

<sup>2</sup> The latest OCHA reports for Haiti can be found on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/tabid/6412/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

have reported the distribution of 290,700 plastic sheets and 37,492 tents. These can provide emergency shelter to 182,842 households which account for over 70% of the population in need of shelter<sup>3</sup>. The shelter members are aiming at covering the emergency shelter needs of all the affected population by the 1 May. The members of the Shelter Cluster are also working on transitional shelter and support to host families as well as NFI distributions. The lack of appropriate land for displaced people is the main constraint at this stage. For more detailed information visit the website of the cluster [www.shelterhaiti.org](http://www.shelterhaiti.org) in English and French.

Given the scale of the disaster and the fact that shelter is a high priority, the IFRC has deployed a large dedicated Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) to be able to provide good coordination services. This team is being deployed for at least 6 months. The team is made of twelve persons at this moment. They are summarized in this table:

<b>In Port –au-Prince:</b>	
Covering PaP, and the areas near the border with Dominican Republic. This team also gives support to the teams in the other hubs.	
Shelter Cluster Coordinator	Netherlands Red Cross
Shelter Cluster Deputy Coordinator	CARE
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Technical Coordinator	CARE
Shelter Information Manager	IFRC
Shelter GIS & Mapping Specialist	MapAction
Communications Advisor	British Red Cross
Logistics Advisor	Finnish Red Cross
<b>In Leogane:</b>	
covering Leogane, Petit Goave, Carrefour	
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	UNHCR
Shelter Information Manager	CARE
<b>In Jacmel:</b>	
Covering Jacmel	
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Information Manager	IFRC

Additional people are going to be deployed in the coming days in the roles of Shelter Recovery Advisors and Environmental Advisors.

The IFRC is appealing for 2.07 million CHF to convene the Shelter/NFIs Cluster in Haiti and the Dominican Republic through the IFRC Emergency Appeal in a separate project; funds for this purpose need to be earmarked for coordination. This cost represents less than 1.5% of the funds that are being requested for shelter in Haiti by all the Shelter Cluster members including the UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, IOM and NGOs. The budget is detailed in Operations Update no. 5. So far the Shelter Cluster Coordination project of the appeal is funded at 57%

To resource the initial IFRC-led Shelter/NFI Cluster Coordination Team, acknowledgement is made of the human resources provided by or being finalized with the Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Care, MapAction, UN Habitat, UNHCR and WWF US. The Federation also acknowledges the financial support provided to date from the Netherlands Red Cross, DFID (via IOM in support of Care), and the Swedish Red Cross.

### Movement Coordination

<b>Movement coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>38 National Societies are now providing information on their activities, plans and location</b> for the Movement Coordination database.</li> <li>• The International Federation will open two offices to provide the Movement members with the same services as in the Base Camp Port-au-Prince</li> </ul>
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<sup>3</sup> The number of people in need of shelter is 1,301,491 as reported by the Government of Haiti on 28 February 2010.

The International Federation in starting its preparation for opening offices in Leogane and Jacmel, it is intended that the offices should be able to provide the same services as the Port-au-Prince office i.e. overall coordination for the operation, accommodation and services according to the needs of the Partner National Societies. Thus, the International Federation is consulting PNS concerning their needs and expectations in order to deploy the adequate people, structures and services accordingly. The coordination and provision of services is a priority of the International Federation.

## ICRC Response

Present in Haiti on a permanent basis since 1994, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has greatly increased its activities and presence in response to the earthquake. Main activities are currently focusing on Restoring Family Links (RFL), water and sanitation, relief distributions and on-going cooperation with HNRCS.

27,000 names have been registered on the special ICRC “family links” website. 4,400 people have used it to report they are alive and safe. For more on the ICRC response please visit: [www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/haiti-earthquake-interview-120210](http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/haiti-earthquake-interview-120210)

## APPEAL HISTORY

- CHF 500,000 (USD 491,265 or EUR 338,880) was allocated from the International Federation’s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to jump-start response activities and mobilization of Federation personnel. Non-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal for CHF 10.1m was launched on 12 January 2010 to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) to immediately deliver life-saving assistance to some 20,000 families (some 100,000 beneficiaries) for 9 months.
- A Revised Preliminary Emergency Appeal with a Revised Budget of CHF 105.7 million to assist up to 60,000 families (300,000 people) for 3 years was issued on 26 January 2010.
- On 9 February, Operations Update no. 5 was published, reflecting revised objectives for the six-month relief phase of the operation under the plan of action, and including a revision of the preliminary budget to CHF 218.4 million of which CHF 2.07 million is designated to support the Federation’s inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster.
- An **Appeal, replacing the current Preliminary Appeal is expected to be launched by late March**, following the agreements reached at the Montreal Summit, and based on a new plan of action for the relief phase of the operation and associated budget currently being drafted, to reflect a prolonged relief phase of up to 12 months.

## How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation’s vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The International Federation’s work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

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