

# 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° 8  
21 May 2010

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 7 May - 13 May 2010

**Appeal target (current):** 218.4 million Swiss francs (203,478,000 US dollars or 148,989,000 euro) in cash, kind, or services is solicited to support the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS)/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 218.4 million Swiss francs 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 67% of the overall Appeal target.

The budget for inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster currently stands at 77%

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



Two teams of six volunteers each from the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) provided a mobile first-aid post in the form of a Mercedes ambulance donated by the German Red Cross at the RAM concert in Corail Cesselesse on 12 May. Although the plan had been for them to swap at 21:00, all the volunteers stayed together to the end to hear the music. Source: IFRC/Jose Manuel Jimenez

**Summary:**

Sources within the Red Cross Red Crescent are indicating that some institutions have begun charging patients in hospitals although it was understood that the Government of Haiti would wait until July to reinstate mandatory charges for medical services. The reinstatement of a user pay system places pressure on the affected population which, as reported in an article of 11 May released by the Associated Press, has benefitted from improved access to health care over the past three months. This will also place increased pressure on the International Organizations which are not charging for services, but consequently are inundated with persons seeking assistance. The BeNeLux, French, and Finnish Emergency Response Units (ERU)s have handed over their duties to the HRCS/IFRC relief team and the Colombian and Mexican Red Cross emergency relief teams have completed their food distributions. The longer term Federation (IFRC) relief team will integrate new relief delegates with national staff and volunteers who have been associated with the operation since January, and in partnership with the HRCS, will continue to provide these teams with learning opportunities and on the job experience contributing to the national capacity to respond quickly to the needs of the affected population.

## The situation

There has been a tangible shift in Haiti's political climate since the Haitian President's announcement that he would seek to extend his term. On 10 May, police fired tear gas to control two thousand demonstrators who gathered at the national palace following the announcement that the country's President intended to extend his term. There were also a number of small protests over the course of the week in which young protestors accompanied by trucks broadcasting music and recorded messages paraded through the streets of Port-au-Prince and elsewhere in Haiti. These groups gradually grow, as people carrying drums, horns and a keen intent to be heard join in along the route.

Heavy rains are causing flooding in vulnerable temporary settlements in Port-au-Prince such as Sarthe 15. Households which had set up temporary shelters at the site were flooded by heavy rains and moved to a nearby settlement. At the same time, the ground is becoming increasingly saturated and causing damage to water and sanitation facilities, in particular latrines. The increasingly difficult conditions are now creating an increased demand for families to settle in the more well-maintained camps, which see an increase in their population on a daily basis. Additionally, large numbers of people continue to return to Port-au-Prince, making travel by Port-au-Prince's clogged roads exceptionally difficult within the affected area.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

On 11 May, following heavy rains which fell in Port-au-Prince in the late afternoon on 10 May, HRCS and IFRC staff were mobilized to carry out a "Windshield Assessment." In addition to their planned activities, teams working on earthquake response activities in Port-au-Prince were given an Emergency Assessment Checklist, and were asked to fill it in with information about their observations made. The teams which were supplemented with additional staff were requested to look for exceptional damage and to evaluate needs, and report back to the IFRC/HRCS management with the findings of these assessments. Detailed assessment teams were then sent to follow up on any extreme needs which were observed. The development and establishment of such procedures are a means of developing a variety of response mechanisms for Red Cross Red Crescent staff who are working in Haiti to address anticipated seasonal disasters this year, and in the years to come.

With the arrival of the Programme Coordinator and three new delegates, the Disaster Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction team has expanded further, enabling the team to scale up activities and work with the HRCS headquarters and branches on preparing for future seasonal disasters, including those anticipated to occur in the coming months.

A meeting was organized by the IFRC Movement Coordinator during the second week of May with Red Cross/Red Crescent partners working in Haiti concerning long term international and national staffing needs. Work will be done with the HRCS to ensure that the Society receives sufficient support to manage the enormous number of staff that will be required to implement activities. In the meantime, it is important that all Partners working in Haiti ensure that all hiring of national staff is carried out with the HRCS.

## Progress towards objectives

<b>Relief distributions (basic non-food relief items)</b>
<b>Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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> <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6).</i>
<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> <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> <li>• <i>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.</i><b>**AS NOTED PREVIOUSLY, THIS RESULT HAS CHANGED.</b></li> </ul>

### Progress:

With coverage of families having reached close to one hundred percent in relation to distribution of relief items, and as the relief ERUs transit to a new relief structure, there will be a pause in the distribution of basic non-food items (NFIs). The HRCS and the IFRC relief teams will use the remaining weeks in May to allow staff and volunteers to rest following over three months of mentally and physically challenging work. As has been mentioned in previous reports, every relief item is manually loaded onto the trucks and off the trucks by individuals who finally place the items into the hands of the thousands of individuals who have benefitted thus far from HRCS/IFRC assistance.

As a final exercise prior to its departure, the BeNeLux Relief ERU worked with HRCS relief volunteers to conduct a lively review session on best practice in relief operations. HRCS volunteers staged a role play of the entire distribution cycle commencing with the assessment process and moving through the final distribution that highlighted the procedures and challenges faced on a daily basis. On 24 and 25 May, the IFRC Relief team will follow up on this work with a training of current volunteers in the efficient management of relief distributions, the identification and preparation of safe distribution sites, and the importance of transparency and accountability when carrying out distributions. The comprehensive two day training will cover logistics, volunteer management, information sharing, report writing and ticketing employing the bar-code system which was jointly developed by the Mexican Red Cross and the IFRC.

Over the reporting period, HRCS/IFRC relief teams have continued to carry out needs assessments, validations of distribution sites and ticketing of beneficiaries. The IFRC distribution system will change whereby both tickets and ration cards will be bar-coded to facilitate the rapid and systematic delivery of relief items to affected communities. The IFRC and the HRCS will assume responsibility for continuing with the massive relief distribution programmes and activities planned for the identified target communities and beneficiaries. Please see Annex I below which illustrates the progression of distributions of non-food items since the beginning of the operation until early May.

The IFRC/HRCS relief teams have developed a new distribution strategy to facilitate an improved level of accountability, coordination and support to the HRCS. This revised relief distribution plan (new strategy) is planned for the second round of distributions of hygiene kits and other items which were not distributed to households during the first phase emergency distribution. This plan will be used for subsequent rounds (four additional planned distributions of hygiene kits) in all of the affected regions/communities: Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel. The primary objective of the revised plan is to ensure that essential relief items are delivered in a manner which is transparent, accountable, rapid, effective and in a well coordinated and dignified manner to the registered beneficiaries and as such reaches the Appeal's intended target group.

## DISTRIBUTION OF EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS AS OF 13 May 2010

Row Labels	Sum of Tarps	Sum of Blanket	Sum of Hygiene Kit	Sum of Jerry Cans	Sum of Tents	Sum of Mosquito Net	Sum of Kitchen Set	Sum of Buckets	Sum of Sleeping Mats	Sum of Baby kits	Sum of Toolkit
Colombian RC	200	1,564	9,746	677	0	0	110	10	1,026		1,552
Danish ERU	37,667	0	0	0	2,211	0	0	0	0		18,166
Finnish RC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
French RC	9,973	9,278	2,498	4,981	1,531	2,586	814	553	3,578	0	103
German RC	0	0	510	1,020	0	0	865	0	0		0
Haiti RC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0		0
IFRC-AmCross/BeNeLux	66,198	94,944	30,404	49,890	61	54,245	24,138	32,979	41,446	12	29
IFRC-BeNeLux	2,920	3,846	1,460	2,920	0	1,994	1,460	2,920	2,920	150	0
IFRC-Canadian RC	11,560	26,814	7,856	14,282	1,990	16,360	5,812	6,698	11,308		0
IFRC-Colombian RC	3,280	3,396	1,698	3,196	0	3,096	50	1,748	0		0
IFRC-DR RC	4,685	5,082	2,496	3,772	0	3,632	1,741	2,992	0		0
IFRC-French/Finn ERU	30,322	44,929	21,416	31,223	0	25,811	17,925	21,079	30,029	0	1,893
IFRC-German RC	2,640	5,209	771	756	0	30	15	2,584	0		0
IFRC-Haitian RC	15,432	16,337	9,181	7,075	345	6,282	3,837	6,957	6,593	287	3
IFRC-MEX/COL RC	5,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
IFRC-RIT/RDRT-Relief	2,898	19,108	4,865	10,488	295	9,028	3,355	3,770	4,500		0
IFRC-Turkish RC	2,832	500	200	700	0	700	350	1,918	700		0
Spain RC	400	1,600	225	800	0	800	0	800	0		0
Turkish RC	0	650	0	0	177	0	100	600	0		0
Watsan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		103
(blank)	220	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0		0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>196,766</b>	<b>233,257</b>	<b>93,326</b>	<b>131,780</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>124,564</b>	<b>60,572</b>	<b>85,908</b>	<b>102,100</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>21,849</b>

French/Finnish and Benelux ERU teams wound down their distribution activities and left Haiti on 15 May, while the Mexican and Colombian Red Cross emergency relief teams have completed their respective distributions of supplemental food items.

The Danish Red Cross ERU will remain in place until 10 June, and continues to focus on the distribution of emergency shelter items. Fluctuating numbers of people in the settlements poses a challenge to relief teams. To this end relief distributions and ticketing in particular, require diplomatic skill from Relief team leaders who must work closely with local committees to ensure that distributions take place in a stable environment and that the evolving needs are met. With so many people living so closely together under difficult conditions in the settlements it is inevitable that resentment among neighbours arises. By way of example, a person living in a settlement since January may perceive themselves as having a "greater" entitlement to assistance than someone living close by who arrived in April. If that same person who has been in the settlement since January sees the family which arrived April receiving assistance which they did not, this can create tension within the settlement and at the distribution since the person who arrived in January may be unaware of the criteria which has been applied to the particular distribution. To this end, in addition to the hard work it takes to load and off load relief items, HRCS Relief officers and IFRC delegates spend a substantial amount of time explaining the distribution process to individuals at the settlements and listening to their opinions.

### CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME

The period of 6 through 12 May, was the first full week of implementation of the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) pilot. To date, there have been two series of SMS messaging to 1,093 beneficiaries and, of those, 829 have received cash. Monitoring and information activities were carried out at the encashment points and in the community where the beneficiaries live, Camp Corail. Household monitoring started on 12 May at Corail Camp. The CTP team attends Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) meetings on a regular basis with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to remain updated on the status of relocations and current partnership activities. The team continued to produce a weekly information update every Monday for information kiosks, camp management, camp community mobilisers, and CTP partners.

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>
<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> <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.</i>
<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>• <i>80,000 families will receive a 6 months' supply of aqua tablets for water purification.</i>*** <b>THIS ACTIVITY HAS BEEN CANCELLED</b></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 phasing out and transition of the Emergency Response Units to the in-country structure as of 15 May, responsibility for the implementation of water and sanitation ("watsan") activities has been passed on to the IFRC and Partner National Societies with expertise in the sector, who will work with the HRCS to continue to provide water via trucking to vulnerable settlements and improve and maintain available sanitation facilities through activities such as the building of tank latrines and shower facilities and continued maintenance of drainage systems in the temporary settlements. Additionally, the IFRC watsan team is working closely with the shelter team to identify household watsan solutions. The IFRC watsan coordinator spent the second week of May in Leogane working with the Spanish, French and Austrian Red Cross ERU teams to assess the situation and identify the needs.

An increasing number of settlements are beginning to suffer from the adverse affects of continued rains. Settlements, such as Automeca, for example, where the Committee de Gestion has worked closely with the British Red Cross on developing drainage systems have been better able to withstand the rains to date than settlements that have been formed in fields, but have either not received assistance or lack the capacity to reinforce the settlement's drainage capacity.

The IFRC watsan coordinator ensures good coordination of activities in Haiti with both internal and external actors by regularly participating in WASH Cluster meetings, and the organization of coordination meetings on a regular basis within the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

At the end of April, in honour of World Malaria Day, the Federation highlighted the success rate that the IFRC has had in preventing malaria around the world through the combined activities of distributing treated mosquito nets and hygiene promotion activities which focus on the appropriate use of the nets and further steps that can be taken to reduce exposure to the disease: (these articles are available on the IFRC website [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)). According to the IFRC's Under Secretary for Development, "there is growing scientific evidence to demonstrate that combining mosquito net distribution with follow-on support and training at household level increases net usage rates and significantly reduces incidence of malaria, especially among the most vulnerable groups, with limited or no access to government health services." To this end the IFRC's watsan team in Haiti which includes a dedicated hygiene promotion delegate, together with the HRCS continue to work closely with the health and relief distribution teams to ensure that nets are distributed to affected families, and that community based education initiatives are carried out as a follow up. The capacity of the HRCS to implement these activities in Port-au-Prince and elsewhere throughout the affected area continues to be strengthened through regularly held training initiatives.

<b>Emergency Health</b>
<b>Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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.</b>
<b>Expected results</b> <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

with the capacity to provide essential surgical services for a population of 500,000 people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected communities increase their capacity and skills in epidemic control, community based first aid and psychological first aid.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The HRCS 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.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selected affected groups and communities and Movement personnel and volunteers receiving psychosocial support have improved their resilience and coping mechanisms.</li> </ul>

Sources within the Red Cross Red Crescent are indicating that some institutions have begun charging patients in hospitals although there was the previous implication that the Government of Haiti would wait until July to reinstate mandatory charging for medical services. The reinstatement of this system places pressure on the affected population who, as reported in an article released on 11 May by the Associated Press, have benefitted from improved access to health care over the past three months. This will also place increased pressure on the International Organizations which are not charging for services, but consequently are inundated with persons seeking assistance. A 15-year-old boy has died of diphtheria in Haiti, but according to UN health officials there is no evidence the bacterial disease is spreading. Some 900,000 people in quake-affected areas were vaccinated against diphtheria and other diseases in a campaign that ended in April, with another mass campaign planned for June. At the moment, the key concerns given the increasing damage to latrines in the temporary settlements are the potential for widespread diarrhoea, which can be fatal for children, and increased levels of mosquito-borne malaria.

Health ERUs providing basic health care will continue to operate with some changes in location over the next few months. The Japanese Red Cross Society which has been operating a Basic Health Care Unit in Automeca will move to Leogane. The German Red Cross Hospital continues to be active in Carrefour providing a wide range of essential and sophisticated health care services free of charge. Plans for the hospital to move to a transitional space have been put on hold as the current premises are weathering the initial part of the rainy season.

<b>Shelter and community infrastructure</b>
<b>Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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.</b>
<b>Expected results</b> <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

The Danish Red Cross ERU continues a vigorous schedule of distributions of emergency shelter items. At the same time, delegates are also working closely with national staff to increase the level of responsibility of the national staff for the management of the distributions. Delegates provide each of the staff members with one on one coaching in order to vest national staff with the capacity to assume full responsibility for managing distributions.

The transitional shelter team continues to work with those living in l'Annexe de la Mairie in Cité Soleil on preparing the site for the erection of transitional shelters. In parallel, the team is exploring options of providing assistance to families in areas outside of Port-au-Prince, and developing smaller projects in line with the Cluster's "street by street" approach. There is no doubt that the situation concerning access to land remains extremely difficult. While some agencies have been able to build a few hundred transitional shelters, the fact remains that there are thousands of households in need and humanitarian space is still urgently needed to move forward with shelter activities at an optimum pace.

### Strengthening of HNRCS capacities

<b>Objective 1 (Relief phase): HRCS volunteer management in emergencies is improved.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The HRCS has reinforced its body of active, trained volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation.</li> <li>• Develop or revise job descriptions for current volunteers.</li> <li>• Ensure coverage of a core group of volunteers by the accident insurance scheme.</li> <li>• Increase the capacity of the National Society to respond to emergencies, through strengthening of volunteer networks</li> </ul>

The HRCS plays a central role in the planning and implementation of all activities. All HRCS staff and volunteers are developing their abilities and expertise through the daily tasks required to carry out the operation.

### IT/Telecom

<b>Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	
<i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The shared ICRC / HRCS VHF network is covering the operational areas.</li> <li>• Radio contact is possible from branches to communicate operational updates.</li> <li>• Data communication and office facilities are available for the operation.</li> </ul>	

The IFRC IT/Telecom team continues to maintain and improve the radio system and the IT network. The team is available on a daily basis to support delegates and staff with IT needs.

### Logistics

<b>Objective 1 (Relief phase): To effectively manage the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERUs, including clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	
<i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All programmes receive professional logistics support and goods are received for distribution as planned.</li> </ul>	

### Progress:

#### Key Statistics as of 13 May:

<b>Arrivals into the Country:</b>	<b>To Date Total</b>
Total aircraft received	104
Sea shipments (40' containers) and trucks received	378
Total tonnage of shipments received (sea and road)	8,425

<b>Activity during the Reporting Period:</b>	<b>Period</b>
Aircraft received	0
Sea shipments (40' containers) received in Haiti	28
Trucks or containers received Haiti	24
Estimated tonnage received	265
Trucks dispatched	166
Estimated tonnage dispatched	774

<b>Shelter stocks in country:</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Total shelter kits in stock	425
Total kits distributed	14
Total kits ready for distribution	164

<b>Fleet:</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>
IFRC light vehicles	27
IFRC locally rented vehicles	20
VRP vehicles with PNS	48
ERU and PNS light vehicle fleet	84
IFRC trucks in country	2
IFRC trucks due in country	29
IFRC Buses	1
IFRC Mini-buses	2

<b>Procurement:</b>	<b>LR handled during the reporting period</b>	<b>Line items</b>
Logistics Requisition (LR) in process (total)	63	163
LR in process in Haiti	32	69
LR in process in Panama	24	64
LR in process by Geneva	7	30
LR completed and closed	65	124

Preparedness planning and actions for the Hurricane Season continued with the involvement of the Logistics Department in requisitioning supplies, tracking the supplies' arrival in the pipeline, preparing for customs clearance, and storing items in the Barbencourt warehouse.

In terms of procurement, IFRC logistics conducted a meeting with administration, finance, IT and audit to streamline procurement procedures. Training was provided to the IFRC's administration's procurement staff to reinforce IFRC procedures. Additionally, the team has identified several local suppliers for the purchase of IT equipment with competitive pricing, thus reducing the reliance on international procurement, and thereby speeding up delivery time. Additionally, twenty three new trucks have arrived for the IFRC fleet on 12 May.

## 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

*(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.*

- Sound operational security management structures and procedures established and operating effectively ensuring a safer working environment.
- Federation and HRCS operations have good security awareness and are able to anticipate and react to changing situations and circumstances in a timely manner.
- Improved planning capacity, more effective management and prevention of security incidents, and enhanced ability to be proactive through reports, analysis and lessons learned.
- Effective working partnerships established with other agencies providing increased access to information and resources.

The IFRC Security team continues to monitor the situation in Haiti on a daily basis. The team provides the delegation and PNS with daily updates of events and the socio-political situation in Haiti and the potential impact these events can have on operations.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The IFRC Communications team was active over the reporting period producing web stories and footage of distributions in Port-au-Prince and IFRC emergency response activities. These articles are all available on the IFRC website ([www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).)

## Coordination and partnerships

The HRCS 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>.

### 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 HRCS.

### Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster

The International Federation is convening the Shelter/NFI Cluster as of 10 February. The Shelter/NFI Cluster is made of 110 members, of which around 50 participate actively. These members include NGOs, the Red Cross Red Crescent, UN agencies, donors, and the IOM.

The shelter members have managed to reach the target of distributing emergency shelter materials to cover the **emergency shelter** needs of all the affected population by 1 May 2010. The Cluster members have distributed emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins, tents, toolkits) for 307,485 households. However, breakdown at commune level shows over-coverage in some areas as well as gaps in others. Members are reminded that while many areas have reached full coverage, much that has been distributed may require replacement, especially with very low coverage of rope and fixings as well as tool kits. Most constructed emergency shelters will require strengthening prior to the rainy season. It is becoming increasingly evident that most tents distributed do not provide waterproof protection coverage. Plastic sheeting is therefore being distributed as an additional measure, hence increasing the need for more plastic sheeting in this emergency phase. At the 11 May Shelter Cluster meeting, participants reported that shelter partners have achieved more than 104 percent of the revised emergency shelter goal of two plastic sheets per household for 1.5 million individuals.

Over 130,000 **transitional shelters** and 4,500 material packages distribution have been planned by 44 agencies participating in the Shelter Cluster. Agencies have started working on pilot shelters where land is available. To date, 350 transitional shelters have been reported as completed.

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:

In <b>Port-au-Prince</b> : covering PaP, Carrefour, and the areas near the border with Dominican Republic. This team also gives support to the teams in the other hubs.	
Shelter Cluster Coordinator	German Red Cross
Shelter Cluster Deputy Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC

<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>

Shelter Technical Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Environmental Advisor	WWF US
Shelter Information Manager	Canadian Red Cross
Shelter GIS & Mapping Specialist	CartONG
Communications Advisor	IFRC
Logistics Advisor	IFRC
<b>In Leogane:</b> covering Leogane, Gressier, Petit-Goave, and Grand-Goave	
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC
Shelter Information Manager	IFRC
<b>In Jacmel:</b> Covering Jacmel	
Shelter Cluster Hub Coordinator	IFRC

A total of 35 people have been deployed to fill these 12 positions, 23% of them were provided by Cluster partners, 37% by Red Cross National Societies, and 40% by IFRC consultants. Additional people will be deployed in the roles of Shelter Recovery Advisor and Hub Coordinators.

The IFRC is appealing for 2.07 million Swiss francs 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 77%.

To resource the 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, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, CARE, CartONG, MapAction, UNHCR and WWF US. The Federation also acknowledges the financial support provided to date from the Netherlands Red Cross, the Japanese Government, the Swedish Red Cross, and DFID (via IOM in support of CARE).

In total some 44,000 houses in the affected area have been evaluated by the Ministry of Public Works, 42 % of them were deemed as “green” (habitable), 31% yellow and 27% red (requires demolition). Land tenure issues remain the biggest obstacle in moving ahead with large scale programming.

### **Movement Coordination**

On April 20 2010, the IFRC, ICRC and the HRCS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which describes the modality by which the respective partners will work together. Subsequently the MoU’s Declaration of Adherence was signed by fifteen National Societies, which have agreed to adhere to the MoU, and to work together to cooperate and implement activities in a harmonious manner. Prior to signing the MoU it was difficult to introduce the full coordination mechanism, but the most important parts have already been in place from late January with the technical level working group having been active since the start of the operation. Since the signing of the MoU, a greater number of the planned coordination initiatives are now beginning to be introduced to the operation including multisectoral meetings in Leogane and Jacmel. In addition to gathering information, the IFRC Movement Coordinator plays the central role in disseminating important messages concerning operations to all of the Partners on a daily basis, seven days a week.



HRCS volunteers unload tarpaulins for distribution coordinated by the French Red Cross. To date, The FRC has distributed to 17,000 families, tents, tarpaulins, shelter tools kits, hygiene kits, blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, buckets, sleeping mats and aquatabs. The FRC plans to continue its distributions for three weeks and is assessing additional needs or gaps. This PNS is part of the transitional shelter plan within the Movement and plans to build 2,000 transitional shelter in Delmas, and 500 in Croix-des-Bouquets. Source: French Red Cross.

## 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.
- **Key documents are being drafted** following the agreements reached at the Montreal and New York Summits. These include a revised plan of action for the multilateral programming reflecting a prolonged relief phase of the operation and elements of recovery planning, together with an associated budget, based on commitments made by Partner National Societies with regard to multilateral funding of the different components of the Haiti Earthquake operation.

## 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:

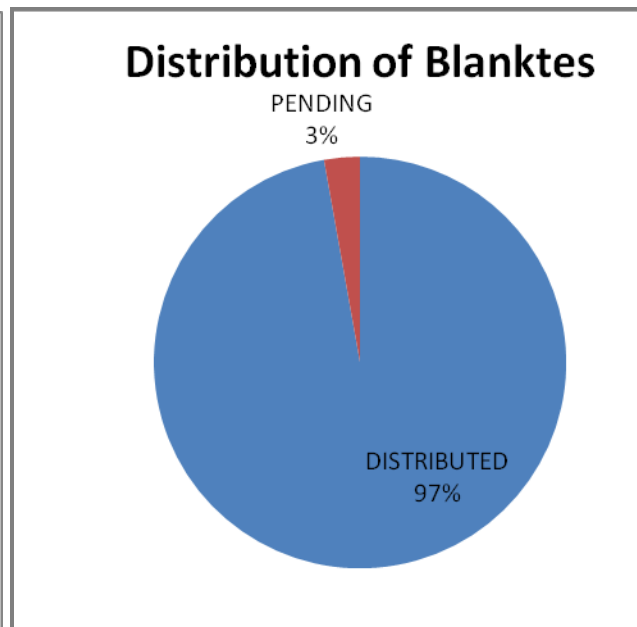
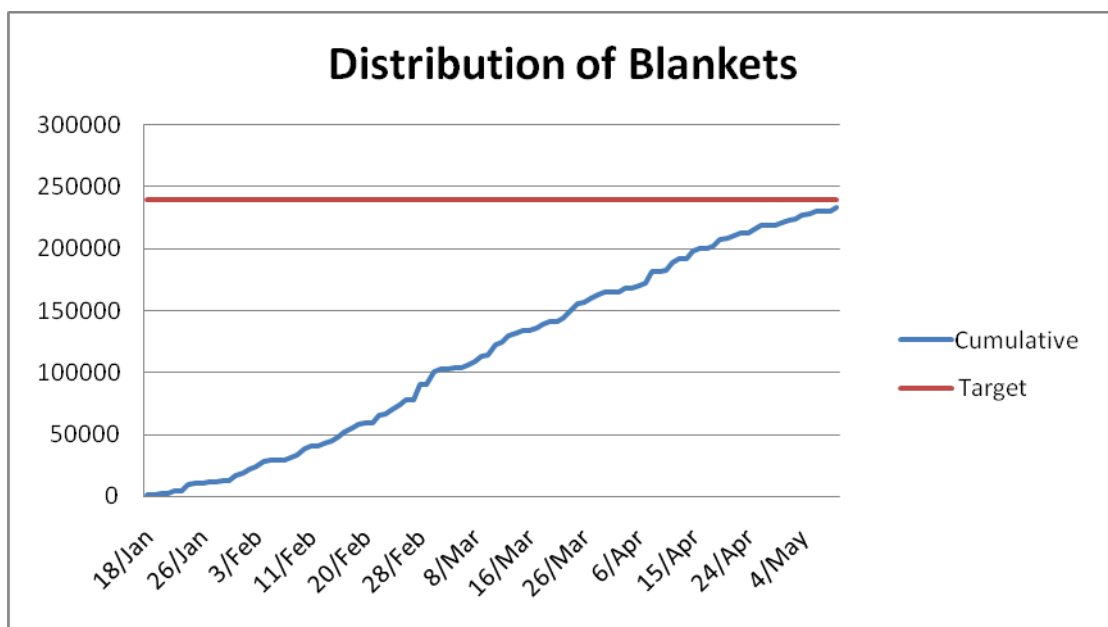
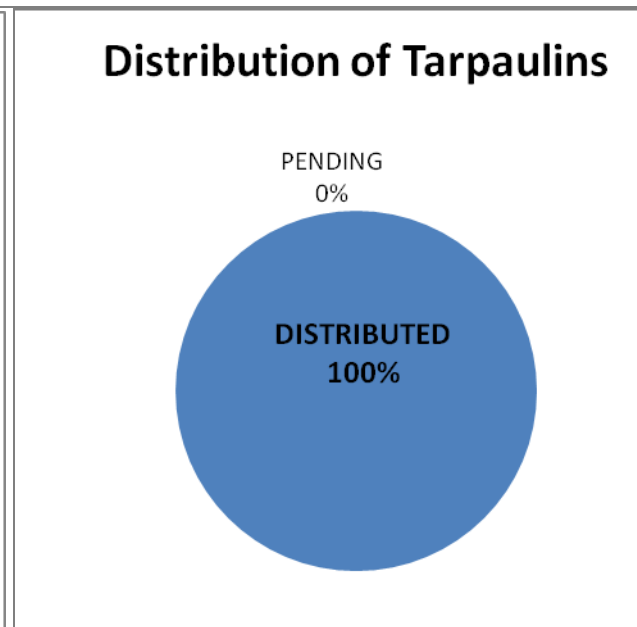
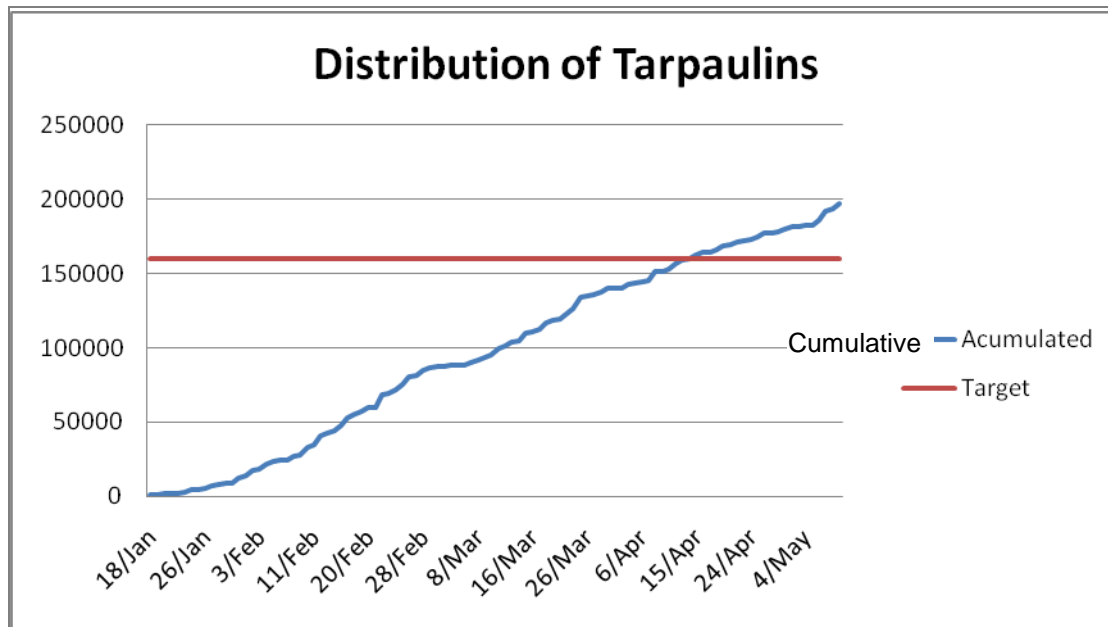
1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

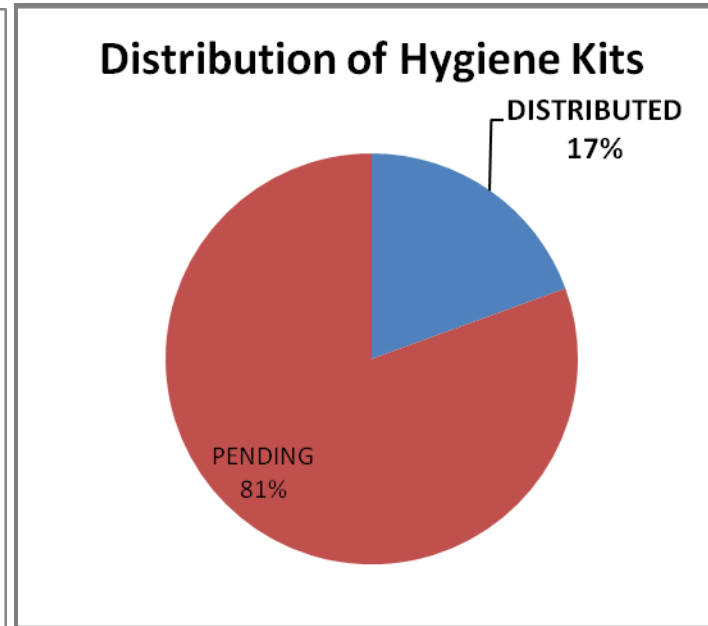
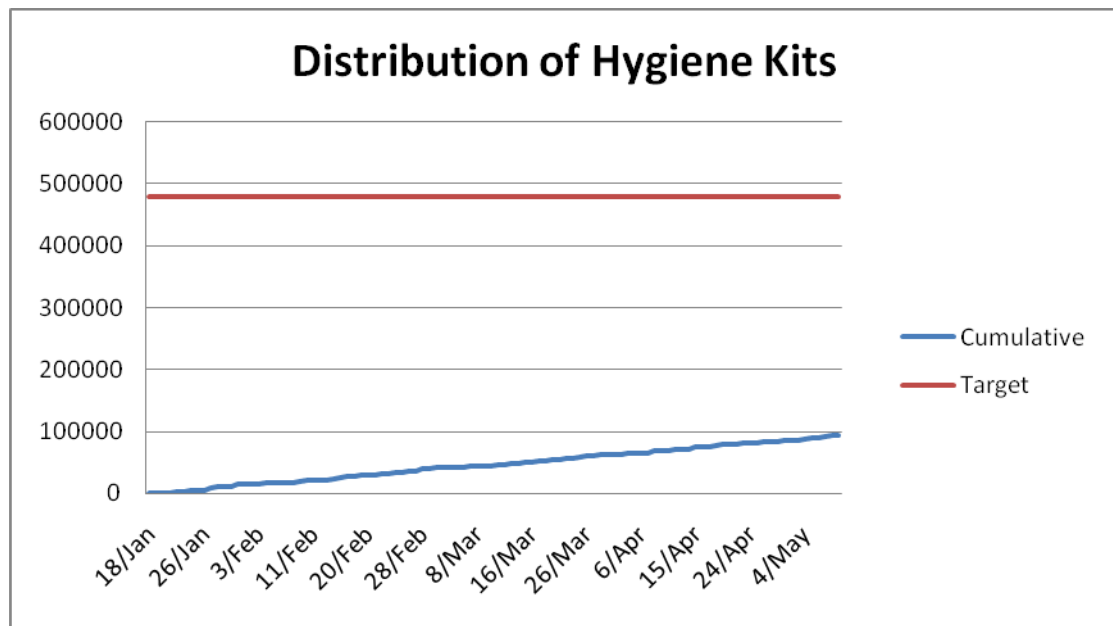
## Contact information

- In Panama, Francisco Maldonado, Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU); phone (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082; e-mail [francisco.maldonado@ifrc.org](mailto:francisco.maldonado@ifrc.org)
- In Panama: Ilir Caushaj, Regional Logistics Coordinator, Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU); phone (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082; e-mail [ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org](mailto:ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org)
- In the Dominican Republic: Alexandre Claudon, Regional Representative for the Latin Caribbean; e-mail: [alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org](mailto:alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org)
- In Panama: Ruben Cano, Haiti Support Team Coordinator; cell phone: (507) 65505289; email: [ruben.cano@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.cano@ifrc.org)
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41 22) 730 42 74; fax: (41 22) 733 03 95; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org)
- Shelter Cluster: Coordinator can be contacted on [shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com](mailto:shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com); Information and updates can be obtained from [www.shelterhaiti.org](http://www.shelterhaiti.org)

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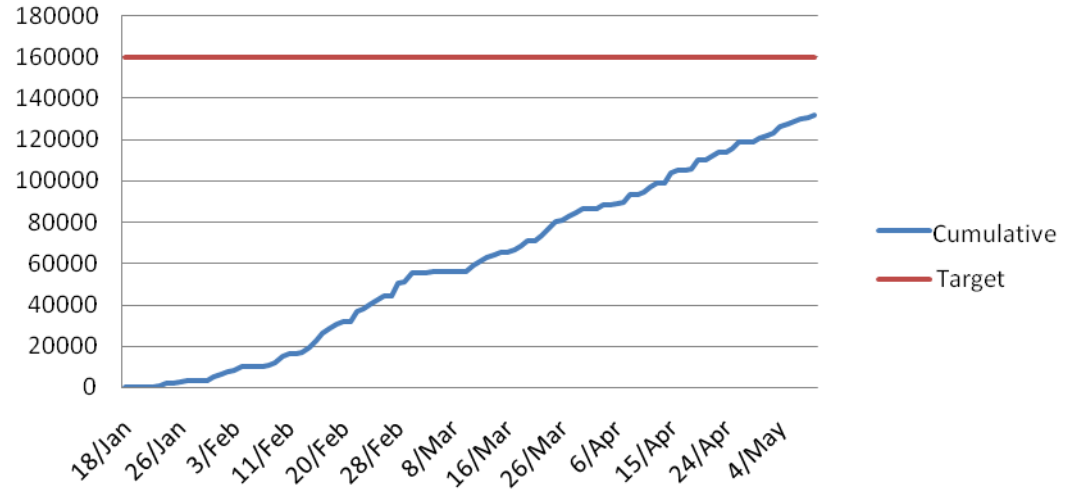
# ANNEX I: GRAPHS WITH INFORMATION ON DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF ITEMS



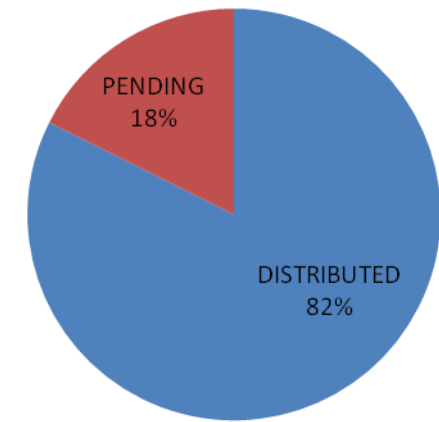


While it was envisioned that hygiene kits would be distributed to beneficiary households on a monthly basis beginning in January, the priority for the initial months of the operation was to ensure that all of the 80,000 households received their initial entitlement of the planned package of basic non-food items. As such, given the relatively short time period to reach the planned number of households, and the obstacles faced in carrying out distributions, such as disruptions in security at distribution sites, and difficult travel conditions it was decided to hold off on providing hygiene kits on a monthly basis and focus on reaching all of the households. As a large number of the planned households have been reached the relief team will commence monthly distributions of hygiene kits as well as items which may not have been delivered during the first round of distributions due to factors such as availability in the warehouse etc. Priority for these monthly distributions will be given to communities which are also receiving support from the HNRCS/IFRC in water and sanitation and health. The IFRC and the HNRCS has been revisiting sites which received assistance from the IFRC during the initial round of distributions to assess current needs given the ongoing changes in settlement populations and adjust the distribution plans accordingly. Informal feedback from beneficiary households indicates that the quality of the items received to date has been good, and that continued assistance is needed and appreciated. In preparation for the re-commencement of distributions at the end of the month distribution cards to accommodate multiple distributions are currently being prepared by volunteers working with the IFRC relief team. These cards will assist the team in the validation process.

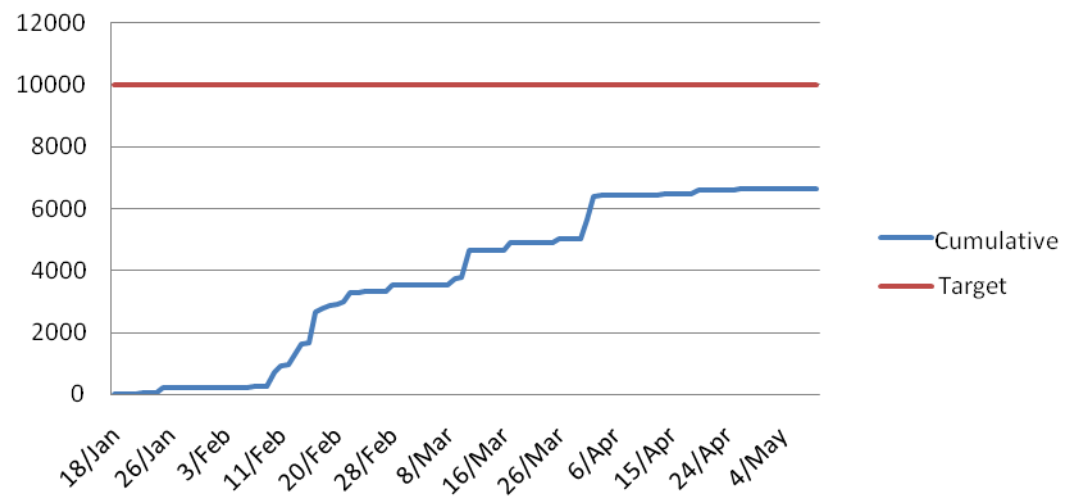
### Distribution of Jerry Cans



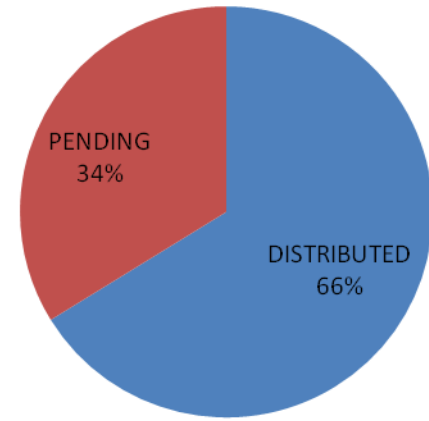
### Distribution of Jerry cans



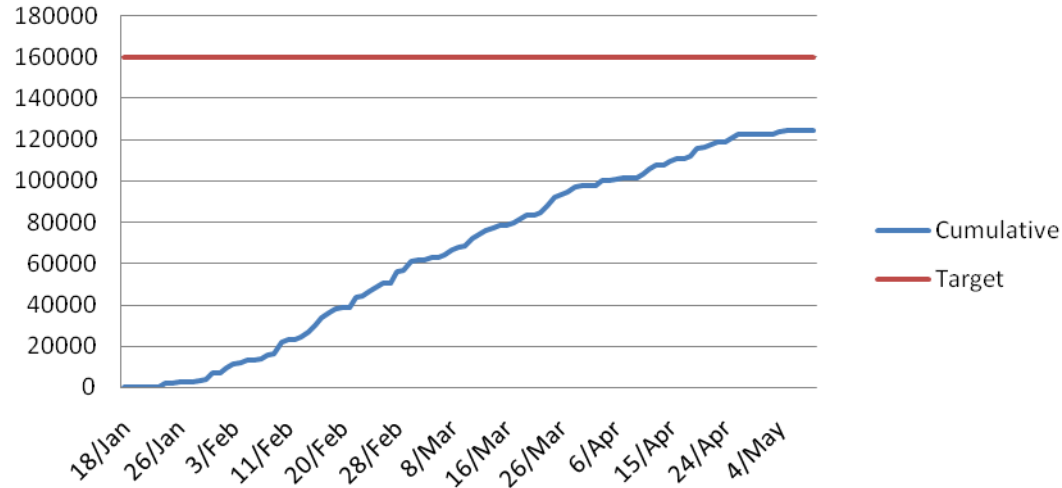
### Distribution of Tents



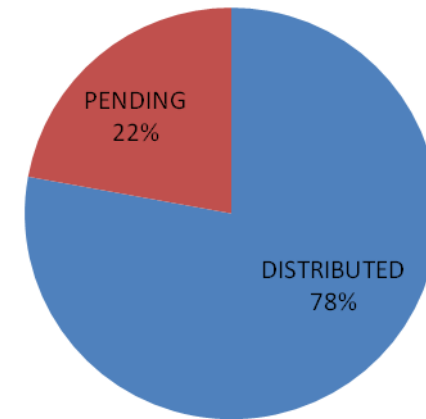
### Distribution of Tents



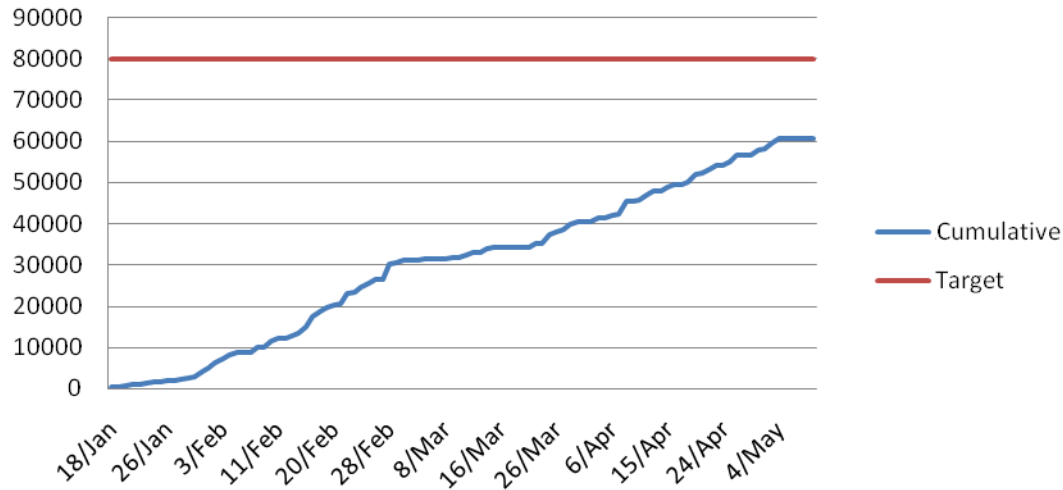
### Distribution of Mosquito Nets



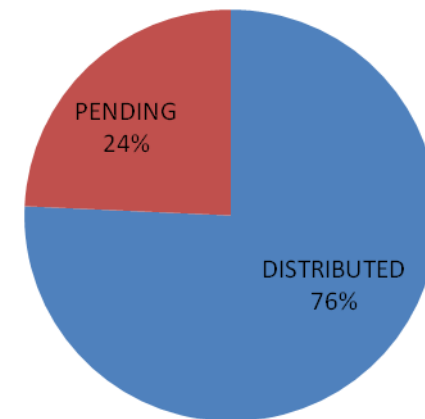
### Distribution of Mosquito Nets



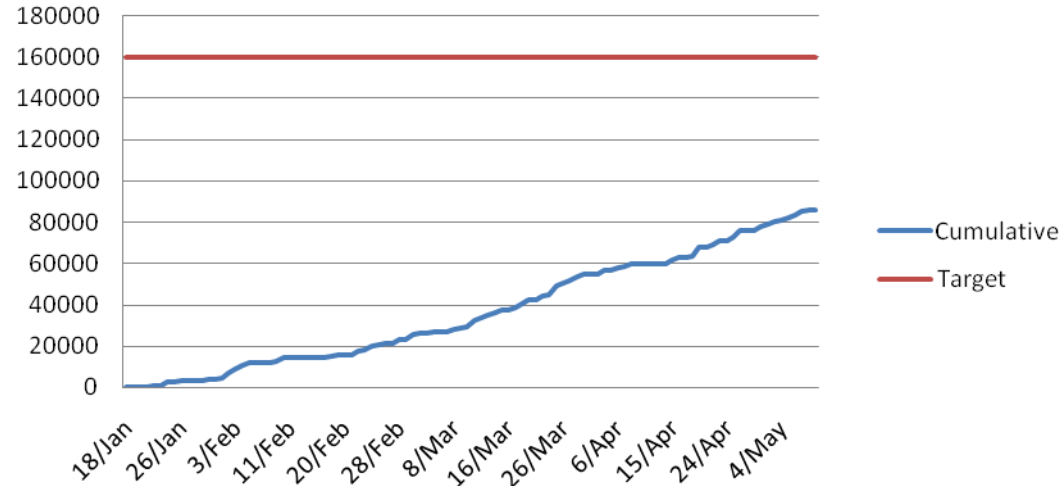
### Distribution of Kitchen Sets



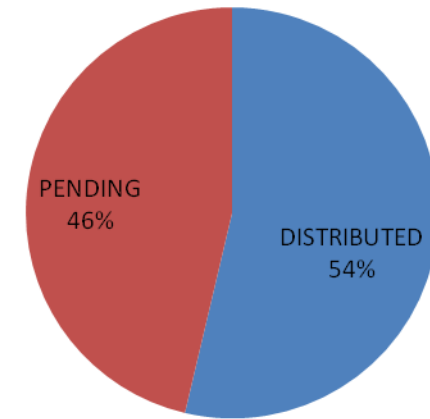
### Distribution of Kitchen Sets



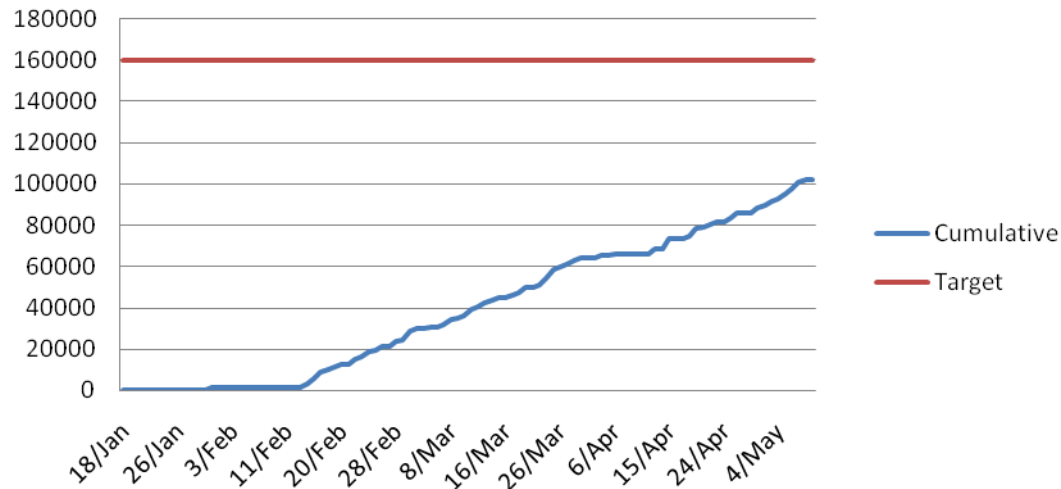
### Distribution of Buckets



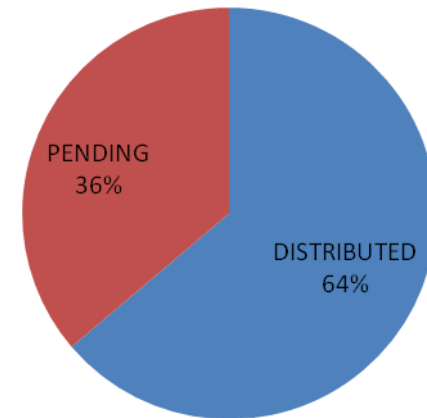
### Distribution of Buckets



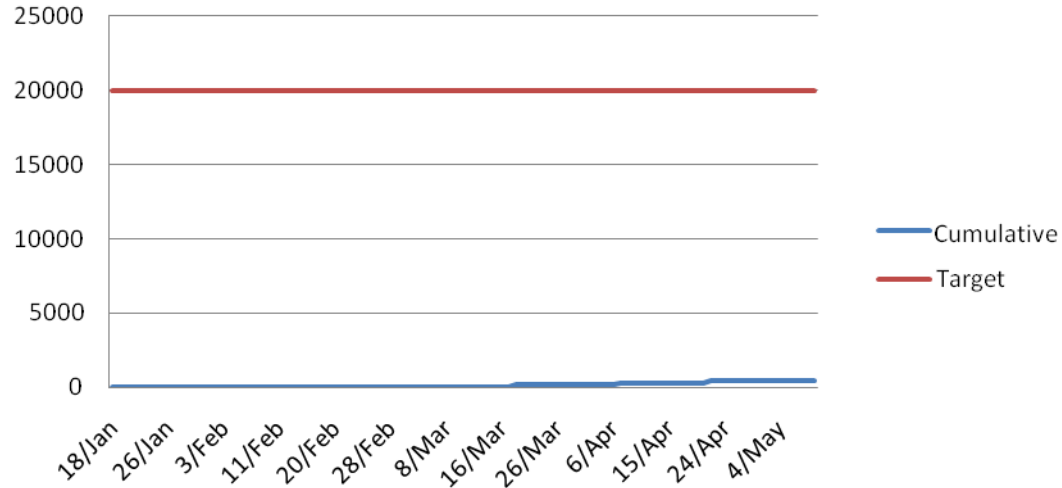
### Distribution of Sleeping Mats



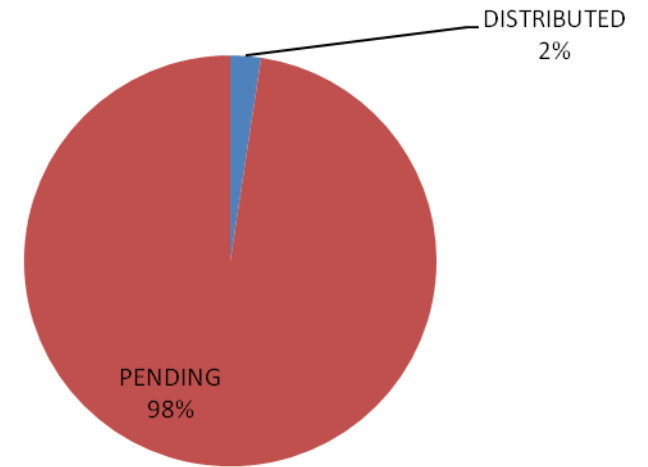
### Distribution of Sleeping Mats



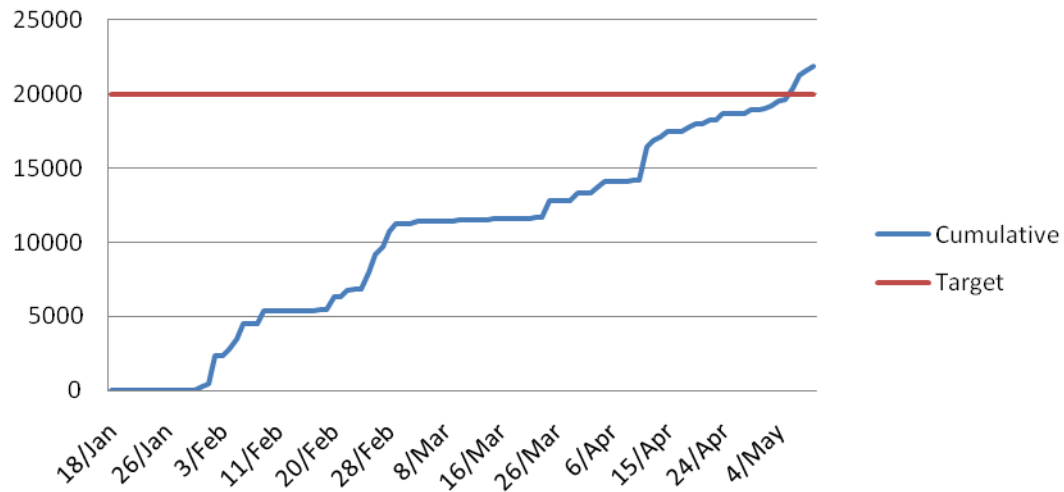
### Distribution of Baby Kits



### Distribution of Baby Kits



### Distribution of Tool Kits



### Distribution of Tool Kits

