

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° 18
5 June 2010

Period covered by this Ops Update: 13 May – 28 May 2010

Appeal target (current): 218.4 million Swiss francs (203,478,000 US dollars/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 livelihood support for vulnerable populations in the earthquake-affected region. Of the 218.4 million Swiss francs sought, the International Federation solicits 2.07 million Swiss francs to support its inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Clusters.

The donor response report shows current coverage of 94% of the 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>](#)



The Spanish Red Cross construction team busily engaged with the construction of their first transitional shelter in Leogane.
Source: José Manuel Jimenez/IFRC

Summary:

The period of reporting has witnessed considerable developments in the sector of shelter in the Federation and with regard to other agencies. The Ministry of Public Works has now evaluated 77,000 houses (from 44,000,

the result was 42% of them are green, 31% yellow, 27% red¹, the categories are not linked to the extent of destruction, but to the safety regulations). Around 500 transitional shelters have been built in Haiti. However, some agencies have not reported on their construction to the shelter cluster, hence the assumption at this point is that there are more transitional shelters being built. During the last month, the internally displaced population in Port-au-Prince increased by 500,000 due to lack of job opportunities, food, education and livelihood opportunities in host communities outside the city of Port-au-Prince.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent has committed to build 30,000 transitional shelters out of those 125,000 in need according to the information from the shelter cluster.

The major challenge in this operation is the lack of land and property rights. Between 60 and 80 per cent of Port-au-Prince's population rented before the earthquake making the land issue more complex. Few agencies already have built their first transitional shelters in Port-au-Prince as a pilot project, assuming that it is the responsibility of the beneficiary to deal with the land tenure issue with the owner of the land. According to the Haitian law, the houses built on any land, belongs to the owner of the land. This increases the risk of families to lose their houses when constructing on the landowner's property, even though an agreement is signed between the owner and the tenant.

High population movement is another major challenge faced by the shelter teams, significant numbers of people left the affected areas in search of safer places to stay, mainly going back to extended families in search of support. Factors such as job shortages, education, food and shelter in non-direct-earthquake-affected areas provoke constant population movements from the outside of Port-au-Prince to the capital, in addition to movement within the same city from a camp to another that may be better maintained and supported.

Recently, heavy rains have caused flooding in most vulnerable temporary settlements. Some households, which had set up temporary shelters at the site, were flooded by heavy rains and had to move to a nearby settlement. At the same time, the ground is becoming increasingly saturated and causing damage to water and sanitation facilities. The deteriorating conditions are now causing families to migrate towards the well-maintained camps, making it difficult to monitor population needs.

The Red Cross Partner National Societies have begun building transitional shelters; houses are currently being built in Leogane, Petit Goave and Jacmel as part of programmes implemented by the Spanish Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross. The Spanish Red Cross and their Haitian Red Cross Society counterparts are building houses on sites where title deeds can be obtained. The Canadian Red Cross is building on land that the mayor has certified common law tenure if a person cannot produce the deeds. Furthermore, the Netherlands Red Cross is currently building shelters for selected families who had to move from schools in Petit Goave when classes restarted in April. Up to now, the most progress that has been made is with shelters that have been built outside the capital, as there is less rubble to clear and it is easier to identify landowners and potential tenants.

At this point, it is fascinating to explore some shelter figures in a more tangible manner: If you laid all tarpaulins that have been distributed by humanitarian agencies end to end, they would reach from **New York City to Mexico City, Madrid to Moscow, Bangkok to Beijing or Nairobi to Cairo**. The earthquake created approximately **19 million cubic meters** (25 million cubic yards) of debris that needs to be removed.

The situation

The week from 24 to 29 May was marked by several demonstrations in Champs-de-Mars, perhaps the most iconic and high profile of all the camps due to its location facing the collapsed Presidential Palace where rocks and stones were thrown. On the 27 May, there were approximately several hundred demonstrators on the streets due to current government decisions. The majority of the manifestations took place in the area of Saint Jean Bosco, Champs-de-Mars, Presidential Palace and the Faculty of Ethnology. Tear gas was used to prevent protestors from breaching the Palace Security perimeter.

¹ The categories represent the state of the house: Red colour = dangerous building – entrance forbidden; yellow colour = dangerous building – limited entrance; and green colour = building was not damaged by the earthquake nor has superficial damages – immediate occupation/return is safe.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

On 22 May, following heavy rains –which fell in Port-au-Prince in the late afternoon on 21 May– the Haiti Operation Emergency Response Teams staffed by Haitian Red Cross Society and IFRC personnel were mobilized to carry out damage assessments. These multi-disciplinary teams are placed on standby when heavy rains or other potential events are imminent, and then evaluate the damages and needs following the event to provide assistance as required.

Due to the magnitude and complex challenges that will be faced by the operation in terms of risks, the risk management and audit delegate will be offering advisory services in the form of individual/team consultations, internal audits and workshops.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (basic non-food relief items)
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.
Expected results (Relief phase) <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6). Future Operations Updates will present revised activities, based on the up-coming Appeal and revisions currently underway in light of the Montreal Summit).</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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>The pilot project aims to provide cash grants to up to 2,000 to 15,000 IDP households (10,000 to 75,000 people) **AS NOTED PREVIOUSLY, THIS RESULT HAS CHANGED.</i>

The Haitian Red Cross Society and Partner National Societies continued with distribution activities during the period under review. Moreover, capacity building for the Haitian Red Cross on relief distribution was strengthened. A two-day relief distribution training for 214 Haitian Red Cross Society volunteers in Port-au-Prince (24 and 25 May) was organized and the participants were highly satisfied with the quality of this training. A similar training programme was held on 26 May for volunteers in Jacmel and Leogane.

The Danish Red Cross ERU has been conducting distribution activities in Annexe de la Mairie, La Cour Bastian, Beudet areas. It has distributed tool kits, tarpaulins and timber. At the same time, the Finnish Red Cross has been distributing tents, tarpaulins, blankets, buckets, kitchen sets and hygiene kits during this period. To date, the French Red Cross has reached 17,000 families with 2,011 tents, 10,483 tarpaulins, 89 shelter tools kits, 3,940 hygiene kits, 5,062 blankets, 6,609 jerrycans, 3,684 mosquitoes nets, 553 buckets, 3,578 sleeping mats, 20,600 aqua tabs and 1,050 kitchen kits. The French Red Cross will continue its distributions for three weeks and assessments to identify additional needs or gaps.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMERGENCY RELIEF ITEMS AS OF 27 MAY 2010

	Tarps	Blankets	Hygiene kits	Jerry cans	Tents	Mosquito nets	kitchen sets	Buckets	Sleeping mats	Baby kits	Shelter tool kits
Colombian Red Cross	200	1,564	9,746	677	0	0	110	10	1,026		1,552
Danish Emergency Response Unit	35,803	0	0	0	2,211	0	0	0	0		17,874
Finnish Red Cross	1,226	9,087	2,636	0	1,054	0	2,636	4,507	0	30	0
French Red Cross	11,328	14,332	7,293	7,039	1,627	5,621	4,583	3,549	3,578	0	103
German Red Cross	0	0	510	1,020	0	0	865	0	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 Red Cross	11,560	26,814	7,856	14,282	1,990	16,360	5,812	6,698	11,308		0
IFRC-Colombian Red Cross	3,280	3,396	1,698	3,196	0	3,096	50	1,748	0		0
IFRC-Dominican Republic Red Cross	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 Red Cross	2,640	5,209	771	756	0	30	15	2,584	0		0
IFRC-Haitian Red Cross	15,432	16,337	9,181	7,075	345	6,282	3,837	6,957	6,593	287	3
IFRC-MEX/COL Red Cross	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 Red Cross	2,832	500	200	700	0	700	350	1,918	700		0
Spain Red Cross	400	1,600	225	800	0	800	0	800	0		0
Turkish Red Cross	0	650	0	0	177	0	100	600	0		0
Others	220	0	0	0	12	0	0	300	0		103
Danish Red Cross	7,973	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	2,581
Grand Total	205,456	247,398	100,757	133,838	7,797	127,599	66,977	93,411	102,100	479	24,138

The Danish Red Cross ERU remains until 10 June, and continues to focus on the distribution of emergency shelter items. The fluctuating numbers of people in the settlements can pose a challenge to relief teams. For this reason, during the relief distributions, and ticketing in particular, the Relief team leaders must work closely with local committees to ensure that distributions are taking place in a stable environment and that the evolving needs are met.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME

The objective of this pilot is to provide cash grants to up to 2,000 to 15,000 internally displaced households (10,000 to 75,000 people) residing in nine high-risk camps that choose to relocate to safer shelter options.

This project is coordinated within the relief operation with staff provided by the American Red Cross and British Red Cross and fiscal controls, operating systems, and contractual agreements established and managed by the American Red Cross. Nine camps have been identified to be at high risk and imminent danger of flooding and mudslides. The Haitian government has approved a relocation support package that includes a hygiene kit and a onetime cash grant of 50 US dollars per household in order to encourage the voluntary relocation of families living in these camps. To ensure equity among displaced communities in each of the priority sites, these support packages will be provided to all families that register to leave these nine high-risk camps and choose one of the options under the 'Safer Shelter Strategy'. Coordinated project activities include information provision to high risk camp residents, project recipient identification and registration, provision of cash grant, encased at remittance agency, and project monitoring. Other actors with specific roles within the project will cooperate to carry out the activities. This is coordinated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for registration of beneficiaries, OCHA and camp management. As demonstrated in previous cash transfer programmes in other disaster situations, an immediate infusion of cash to vulnerable households in internally displaced settlements is expected to empower the earthquake-affected Haitians to provide for their basic needs, including assistance in expenses related to relocating, and lead to positive multiplier effects throughout local markets and the economy.

The relocation cash grant distribution through mobile SMS is now in its 5th week in the Corail settlement and in its 2nd week in Tabbare Issa: Four series of SMS messaging have been carried out to date on the 4 May, 11 May, 18 May and the 25 May. To date, 1,602 beneficiary families have been notified, informing them to collect their relocation cash grant and 1,531 have successfully received their cash. Out of 1,602 beneficiaries, only 49 to date did not have a mobile phone and received a voucher instead of an SMS.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion
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.
Expected Results (Relief phase) <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6. Future Operations Updates will present revised activities, based on the up-coming Appeal and revisions currently underway in light of the Montreal Summit).</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane, and Jacmel and Petit Goave have access to safe water. • Three health facilities in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have access to safe water. • 80,000 families will receive a 6 months' supply of aqua tablets for water purification.*** THIS ACTIVITY HAS BEEN CANCELLED • At least 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have improved environmental sanitation through community clean-up committees and healthier hygiene practices. • 150,000 to 300,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel have better access to sanitation facilities.

The Spanish Red Cross, in cooperation with the Haitian Red Cross Society have been installing up to 97 water distribution sites, water trucking being the only way of delivering water.

To date, out of the 62 sites covered by the ERU M15 which ended its operation on the 15 May, the French Red Cross bilateral project took over 29 sites, 34 have been taken by the IFRC and the Spanish Red Cross continue its operation on 35 camps

Since the start of the operation, 147,846 cubic metres of drinking water have been distributed to 282,055 people across 86 camps. There are now 235 flood-proof tank latrines and 1,565 pit latrines installed in camps.

The HRCS and the IFRC's water and sanitation team will be identifying water sources in Leogane. There are reports that some 900 sources have dried up in this area.

Haiti Operations Emergency Response Teams: At present the US's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ([NOAA's Climate Prediction Centre](http://www.noaa.gov/stories2010/20100527_hurricaneoutlook.html)) forecast² a busy hurricane season for 2010, and a seventy per cent probability of the following ranges:

- § 14 to 23 Named Storms (top winds of 39 mph or higher), including:
- § 8 to 14 Hurricanes (top winds of 74 mph or higher), of which:
- § 3 to 7 could be Major Hurricanes (Category 3, 4 or 5; winds of at least 111 mph)

Therefore, forecasts point towards a fifty percent chance that Haiti affected by a hurricane in the coming months. The high profile of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in Haiti combined with the Haitian Red Cross Society's primary role in disaster response has created an obligation to respond and be available to respond to disasters, which occur outside the operational areas. Red Cross Red Crescent partners and the IFRC are currently in a strong position to support the response efforts of the Haitian Red Cross Society to such possible emergencies.

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 <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6. Future Operations Updates will present revised activities, based on the up-coming Appeal and revisions currently underway in light of the Montreal Summit).</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical health, surgical care and physiotherapeutic treatment are ensured in the rapid deployment hospital

² http://www.noaa.gov/stories2010/20100527_hurricaneoutlook.html

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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected communities increase their capacity and skills in epidemic control, community-based first aid and psychological first aid.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected affected groups and communities and Movement personnel and volunteers receiving psychosocial support have improved their resilience and coping mechanisms.

The Finnish Red Cross Basic Health Care Unit (BHCU) Emergency Response Unit phase was completed during the second week of May. The Finnish Red Cross plans to integrate psychosocial support (PSP), health and hygiene promotion activities into the services currently being provided by the BHCU. The exit strategy for the BHCU is to transit into community-based health activities including hygiene promotion. In April, the Finnish Red Cross started supporting the HRCS and the ICRC, training volunteers in two locations.

The Finnish Red Cross will build the capacities of the current health volunteers who are engaged in clinical work at the first aid posts by training them to conduct health and hygiene promotion activities. There have been no significant challenges beyond the loss of some volunteers when the ICRC completed their activities. First aid posts are operating in three locations in Port-au-Prince; additionally Haitian Red Cross Society volunteers working in La Piste are now conducting hygiene promotion activities with the support of the British Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross in the waiting area of the clinic.

To date the Japanese Red Cross Society has not required volunteers to support their activities. Nonetheless, with the addition of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, the Japanese Red Cross Society will approach the HRCS about volunteer recruitment. The plan is to first train the hygiene promotion volunteers in conducting evaluations and assessments. The volunteers will then participate in the planned assessments in Leogane.

Following the recommendations of Government after the emergency phase, the French Red Cross has identified health care centres to be supported. Progressively transferring equipment, medications and some of human resources from its previous dispensaries (Petion-Ville and Delmas 19) and ERU mobile clinics, the French Red Cross is now proceeding to conduct needs evaluations to reinforce their capacities. Up to the reporting period, it identified eight health centres in collaboration with the Ministry for the Public Health in Delmas, Mais Gaté and Cité Militaire areas. Ten community agents have been recruited and started their activities in Saint Martin. In addition, the French Red Cross is currently supporting the hospital Eliazar Germain in Pétienville, but is preparing its exit strategy as the facility is now working well.

Moreover, the French Red Cross plans to contribute to rehabilitate the physiotherapy division in Ofatma Hospital (Cité Militaire).

Petit Goâve: The French Red Cross is supporting three public dispensaries (Violet, Arnoux and Madeleine). These dispensaries closed after the earthquake and currently the French Red Cross focuses on reinforcing their capacities, especially in terms of organization, to return to their normal business routine. In Violet, staff have been also recruited, additional equipment (laboratory) have been bought and activities have started again. In the two other dispensaries needs assessments are ongoing.

Shelter and community infrastructure
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.
Expected results <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6. Future Operations Updates will present revised activities, based on the up-coming Appeal and revisions currently underway in light of the Montreal Summit).</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Emergency shelter targeted 80,000 households as of 24 May, last figures from Shelter Coordination cluster show that more than 41,289 households are still in need. Heavy rains and winds provoke relief shelter items such as tents or tarpaulins to deteriorate so after every heavy rain living conditions in the camps are weakening.

Currently the Haitian Red Cross Society jointly with the IFRC shelter team continue working with those living in L'Annexe de la Mairie in Cité Soleil in Port-au-Prince and Saint Marc on preparing the site for the erection of transitional shelters. The IFRC has also started an assessment in Gressier as continuation of the Finnish Red Cross work. The IFRC has already taken the lead in one area of Port-au-Prince (Cité Militaire) and commenced assessments. The HRCS jointly with PNS and the IFRC are working in Leogane, Jacmel, Petit Goave, and Gressier among others. To cope with the challenges to implement transitional shelters, the IFRC is working on the development of alternatives 'sheltering solutions'.

Families from Sarthe, in the community of Cité Soleil, started constructing makeshift shelters on the site Annexe de la Mairie that belongs to the community. During site visits, it became clear to the IFRC teams that a large number of the families present in the site set up makeshift shelters to be present in the camp during the day when humanitarian agencies are providing assistance, but go to other places to sleep at night.

The IFRC shelter approach at this moment is two-folded. Providing two different shelter solutions according to the needs of the 1,403 displaced families on the site Annexe de la Mairie:

- Assistance to households to return to their site of origin, if they are owners, renters or can live with a host family. The HRCS and the IFRC will assist these families by distributing shelter materials and tools (two tarps, four CGI, four timber poles, shelter toolkit) so that they can leave the camps.
- Displaced households who have no site to return to (renters or squatters or families with a house that is destroyed) will be assisted through transitional shelter construction on the site where they put up their makeshift shelter after the earthquake. Decongestion of the site is necessary before starting the construction as the capacity of the site is 500 households, but currently 1,403 families are registered.

On the 8 March, the local authorities of Cité Soleil granted the Haitian Red Cross Society and the IFRC to use the land for 18 months for transitional shelter construction. Assessments on shelter needs have been conducted since March 2010. To date, HRCS volunteers assessed 1,403 families. The camp committee limited the influx of new families in the camp after the assessment, as the capacity of the site had exceeded its limits. Three hundred and two families received shelter materials and tools and are moving out of the camp. Another 182 families left the site spontaneously, 94 makeshift shelters are abandoned and are being removed by the camp committee and 825 families are currently living on the site (500 will get a shelter on L'Annexe de la Mairie, 325 will have to be relocated to another site in the same area).

Meetings with local authorities are held on a regular basis. The principal mayor has given the approval on the 20 May to start construction as soon as possible.

A technical package about the IFRC transitional timber frame shelter has been developed to share with interested Partner



The Haitian Red Cross Society volunteers and the Spanish Red Cross construction team busily have started the construction of their first transitional shelter in Leogane. Source: José Manuel Jimenez/IFRC

National Societies. On 3 April, 3 volunteers of the shelter team, 10 HRCS volunteers working with the Danish Red Cross ERU, and 20 HRCS volunteers working with the Finnish Red Cross ERU were trained on how to carry out assessments on shelter needs, how to approach the community, camp management committees and beneficiaries, and how to complete the beneficiary identification forms. A second training was organized on 12 and 24 May for the same volunteers, as assessments are now also done on a case by case base on the plot where the affected families were living before the earthquake.

For the moment, the IFRC's shelter team has the support 33 HRCS volunteers; another 11 will be integrated to the team (previously supporting the Danish Red Cross ERU) in the coming days, as well as 7 carpenters and 6 assistant carpenters

Strengthening of HRCS capacities

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

The role of Haitian Red Cross Society in this operation is crucial and the IFRC is working in line with the plans for the HRCS in developing the programmes and in training volunteers and staff from the National Society.

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 <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shared ICRC / HRCS 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 mission from the Danish Red Cross IT/Telecom team is in place in order to give additional support to the office and the Haitian Red Cross Society until 10 June. This support includes: Microsoft email solution for the National Society, installation of a server and wireless network, equipment support for the HRCS branches, IT/Telecom training for the branch representatives and radio room (in coordination with DPP/Surge) and support in the relocation/optimization of the Nina B system.

Logistics

Objective 1 (Relief phase): To effectively manage the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERUs, including clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution.
Expected results <i>(Note: Details of activities planned are available in Operations Update 6.</i>
All programmes receive professional logistics support and goods are received for distribution as planned.

Progress:

Key Statistics as of 26 May:

Arrivals into the Country:	To Date Total
Total aircraft received	104
Sea shipments (40' containers) and trucks received	419
Total tonnage of shipments received (sea and road)	8,797

Activity during the Reporting Period:	To date total
Air cargo shipments received in Haiti	10
Sea shipments received in Haiti (containers and break bulk)	26
Road shipments received Haiti (containers and trucks)	15
Estimated tonnage received	372
Trucks dispatched	109
Estimated tonnage dispatched	580

Fleet:	Vehicles
IFRC light vehicles	27
IFRC locally rented vehicles	7
VRP vehicles with PNS	48
ERU and PNS light vehicle fleet	84
IFRC trucks in country	25
IFRC trucks due in country	2
IFRC Buses	1
IFRC Mini-buses	2

The IFRC Logistic department is expecting the arrival of several non-food relief items in the coming days including mosquito nets, tarpaulins, buckets, hygiene kits and rice bags. In addition, training for drivers began during the reporting period for the IFRC and PNS drivers. The training was designed to reduce the high accident rate and to improve basic driving skills. The new filling station is now operational at the base camp.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The IFRC Communications team was active over the reporting period producing web stories, photos and footage on the following stories during the period of reporting: the plight of people living in a settlement that stretches for nearly a kilometre on the central reservation of a busy coastal highway leading west out of Port-au-Prince. Photographs taken by a Danish Red Cross (DRC) photographer of a settlement during a DRC distribution of relief items and of the first transitional shelters under construction in Leogane, Petit Goave and Jacmel as part of the Spanish Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross programmes respectively have also been sent to IFRC Communications department for use.

Progress has been made in beneficiary communications, which can be considered as a major step forward in the operation. The current overview of the Beneficiary Communications Programme is as follows: working with the DPP/DRR programme to look at what mediums of communications to use to interact with the recipients of the DPP/DRR programme. This will include a mix of radio, TV and SMS messaging technologies.

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 IFRC also plays a main role in humanitarian cluster meetings. Twelve clusters are active in Haiti, as reported previously³, 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 Reports⁴.

ICRC Response

The ICRC continues to search for the families of children separated from them by the earthquake, while continuing its traditional activities, such as visiting detainees, renovating drinking water infrastructure in Cité Soleil (a poor neighbourhood in Port-au-Prince) and supporting victims of violence.

Movement Coordination

The Movement Coordination team continues holding coordination meetings in the different sectors, such as health, water and sanitation, and shelter. For the last weeks a Geographical Coordination meetings were also arranged for the area of Gressier-Leogane-Petit Goave as well as for Jacmel. The latest Technical Committee

³ 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.

⁴ The latest OCHA reports for Haiti can be found on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/tabid/6412/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Shelter meeting was last Friday in Leogane, where livelihoods was added as an important topic, and where gender was the cross-cutting issues of the day. As part of the coordination structure, the Movement Coordination team is requesting all Red Cross Red Crescent partners, including the Federation to present ongoing and new projects by presenting concept papers. These are being numbered as they are received, and the team has now reached Concept Paper number 44, covering sectors such as health, water and sanitation, shelter, livelihoods, and disaster management. The projects presented through these documents will be discussed and validated by the Technical Committee before being presented at the Movement Operational Committee for approval.

Appeal history

- 500,000 Swiss francs (491,265 US dollars/338,880 euro) were 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 10.1 million Swiss francs was launched on 12 January 2010 to support the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) to deliver immediately 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 105.7 million Swiss francs 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 218.4 million Swiss francs of which 2.07 million Swiss francs 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, Acting Head of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU); phone (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082; e-mail 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
- In the Dominican Republic: Alexandre Claudon, Regional Representative for the Latin Caribbean; e-mail: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org
- In Panama: Ruben Cano, Haiti Support Team Coordinator; cell phone: (507) 65505289; email: ruben.cano@ifrc.org
- In Panama: Zuleyka Maynard; Resource Mobilization officer; phone: (507) 380 0250; email: zonerm.americas@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
- Shelter Cluster: Coordinator can be contacted on shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com; Information and updates can be obtained from www.shelterhaiti.org

[<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

ANNEX I

CASE STUDY

Homemaking in a tarp

“Make yourself at home”, says Maniouly Jeannot, a 32 year old beautician, living with her extended family in Camp Neptune in Port-au-Prince. “I shall be with you once I have finished dying my hair”. With typical Haitian hospitality, Jeannot is happy to welcome visitors into the tarp where she and her eight-year-old son, Kideley Philoma, and her 60-year-old mother Louise Emanette, have been living since the earthquake destroyed the house they were renting in Petionville, one of the capitals more upscale neighbourhoods.



Manuouly with her son Kinly and her mother Louise at their home made of tarpaulins.
Source: José Manuel Jimenez/IFRC

“I never thought I would be living like this”, she sighs, as she checks her new hair style in the mirror. “But we Haitians are house-proud, so I have done my best to make it as cozy as possible.”

When she moved in five months ago, she was living out of plastic bags and boxes, but now her possessions are neatly stacked on tables and chairs, and the family sit on bamboo chairs with spotless white covers, surrounded by pictures and flower

arrangements. A battery operated radio hisses in the background while the television, she recovered from the rubble of her home takes pride of its place, even though there is no electricity to watch it.

“The Red Cross came in February and gave us tarps, plastic sheeting and poles, as well as kitchen sets and plastic buckets.”

“We really appreciate what the aid agencies are doing for us. Without them we would be living in the street, just like we were immediately after the quake.”

However, the sheeting is wearing out and Jeannot is worried that the tarp will not withstand the heavy rains and winds that can wreak havoc during the hurricane season from June to November. “Last week after the strong winds and rain, part of the tarp collapsed and we lost some poles”, she explains pointing to the sagging canvas over the family’s sparse sleeping quarters.

Jeannot and her neighbours went last week to see some “transitional shelters” –small wood or metal framed houses with corrugated iron roofs– but they prefer to stay in camp Neptune, a settlement of some 1,200 displaced families, perched on a rocky outcrop overlooking a main road.

“This is ten thousand times better because we are high up.”

“What we really want is that the aid agencies negotiate with the landowner so we can stay here or give those of us whose homes are not too badly damaged, tools to repair them with”, she explains as her neighbours nod in agreement.