

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Haiti: Earthquake

Emergency Appeal n° MDRHT008  
GLIDE n° EQ-2010-000009-HTI  
Operations update n° 26  
6 May 2011

### Period covered by this Progress Report:

1 February 2011 to 31 March 2011

**Appeal target (current):** 314,329,971 Swiss francs in cash, kind, or services are required to support the plan of action of the Haitian Red Cross (HRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) 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.

**Appeal coverage:** coverage currently stands at approximately 81 per cent. The 2,560,967 Swiss francs requested to support the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society's inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster has been covered by different donors.

**Summary:** A 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti on 12 January 2010, affecting 3 million people. The earthquake directly affected Port-au-Prince, Léogane, Petit and Grand Goâve and Jacmel, causing over 222,570 deaths and 300,572 injuries. Widespread destruction in Port-au-Prince left over 1.5 million people homeless, and in Léogane and Gressier 70 per cent of homes were destroyed or damaged. Many of those people whose houses were totally destroyed resettled in over 1,354 spontaneous settlement sites across the earthquake-affected area while 661,000 people fled the capital for the regions. According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, at present, an estimated 680,494 persons are living in 1,061 IDP camps in Haiti. The earthquake compounded pre-existing structural problems, severe poverty and low development, as well as very limited access to education, health and sanitation services. Between 10 million and 11 million cubic metres of rubble remain around the country complicating shelter initiatives. As more than two thirds of the population do not have formal jobs, support for livelihoods is essential following the earthquake.

The IFRC Earthquake response programme has made significant progress to date. At the end of March 2011, the relief teams had distributed 376,381 tarpaulins, 264,087 blankets, 407,361 hygiene kits and 140,074 mosquito nets. The transitional shelter programme has been moving forward with the completion of 1,562 shelters by the end of March 2011. In the health sector, more than 150,000 people have been reached by the community based health services and the health unit has been particularly involved in the cholera operation during this month. 108,455 people are being reached with daily water distribution at the end of March 2011 and 630,285 cubic metres water have been delivered.

The Disaster Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction programme has strengthened the capacity of all 13 Haitian Red Cross Branches to respond to disasters and pre-positioned stocks are now available in Haiti in order to serve 25,000 households in case of any emergency. Since the beginning of the operation, the beneficiary communication unit has delivered 33.5 million messages and reached 1.2 million Haitians through

SMSs. 30 hours of radio shows have also been broadcasted during the past year.

## 1. GENERAL DATA

Country: Haiti	Type of disaster: Earthquake	GLIDE number: <b>EQ-2010-000009-HTI</b>
Target number of beneficiaries:  80,000 beneficiary families	Expected duration:  3 years	Budget:  314,329,971 Swiss francs

## 2. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

### 2.1. CURRENT RESPONSE

The earthquake operation is currently undergoing change. The operation is now more focused on the recovery phase. "Camp to community" is to be the main focus of the IFRC earthquake operation in 2011 and 2012. The reporting period also marked the development of the Federation-wide Strategic Framework for Haiti (FWSF), where partners defined jointly the planning for the next 4 years of the operation. Along with the FWSF for Haiti, the budgets and work plans are now being developed by the IFRC for the coming two years.

The overall theory of change assumes that providing families with a shelter solution and increasing access to key inputs and services (i.e. livelihoods, sanitation, cross-sectoral risk reduction, and possibly water, health and education) in part through a community mobilization approach, will lead to stronger, more resilient lakous<sup>1</sup> and communities. The provision of vertical inputs (e.g. only shelter) risks the sustainability of all Red Cross inputs. Without livelihood support and increased access to basic services, beneficiaries are unlikely to be able to leave camps; or, when they do leave camps, shelter solutions may go unoccupied if livelihood opportunities cannot be found nearby. Therefore, the Federation needs to integrate services as much as possible. The importance of integration has long been recognized by the HRC and this theme figures prominently in the HRC Strategy 2010- 2015. Of course, Red Cross integration will not meet all needs. Advocacy at the field level should be undertaken to encourage external actors to fill the gaps where found. This will require greater coordination with Government, UN, multilateral and even INGO actors. Such actions could be facilitated by a Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy which will be needed to support the implementation of this framework.

As the operation enters this new phase, the IFRC will take advantage of the momentum and the excellent response operation that was carried out during the previous 13 months. At the same time, it has been determined that there are continuing basic critical needs of the people who are still in the IDP camps. The Operation is currently working on the exit strategies in order to make sure that beneficiaries' basic needs are met via interventions from the national and civil society mechanisms.

## 3. REPORTING ON THE OPERATION

### 3.1. RELIEF DISTRIBUTION (Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter)

#### 3.1.1. Report on indicators

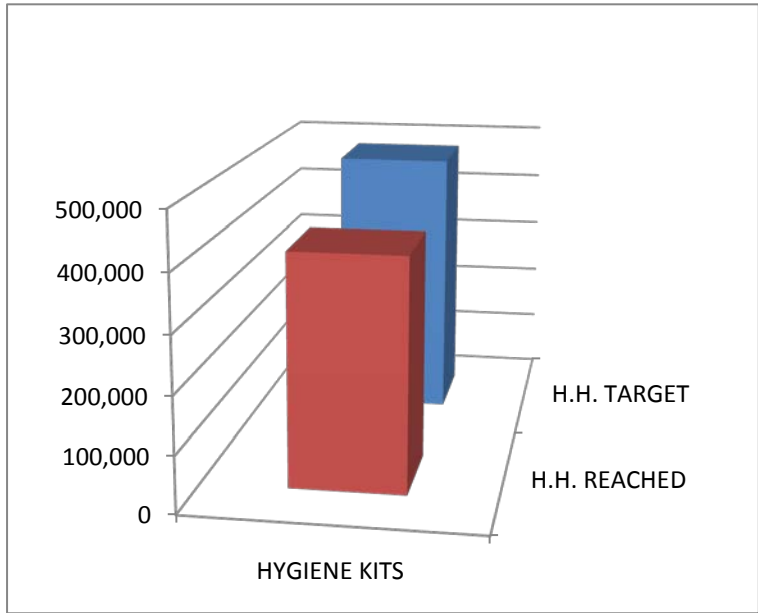
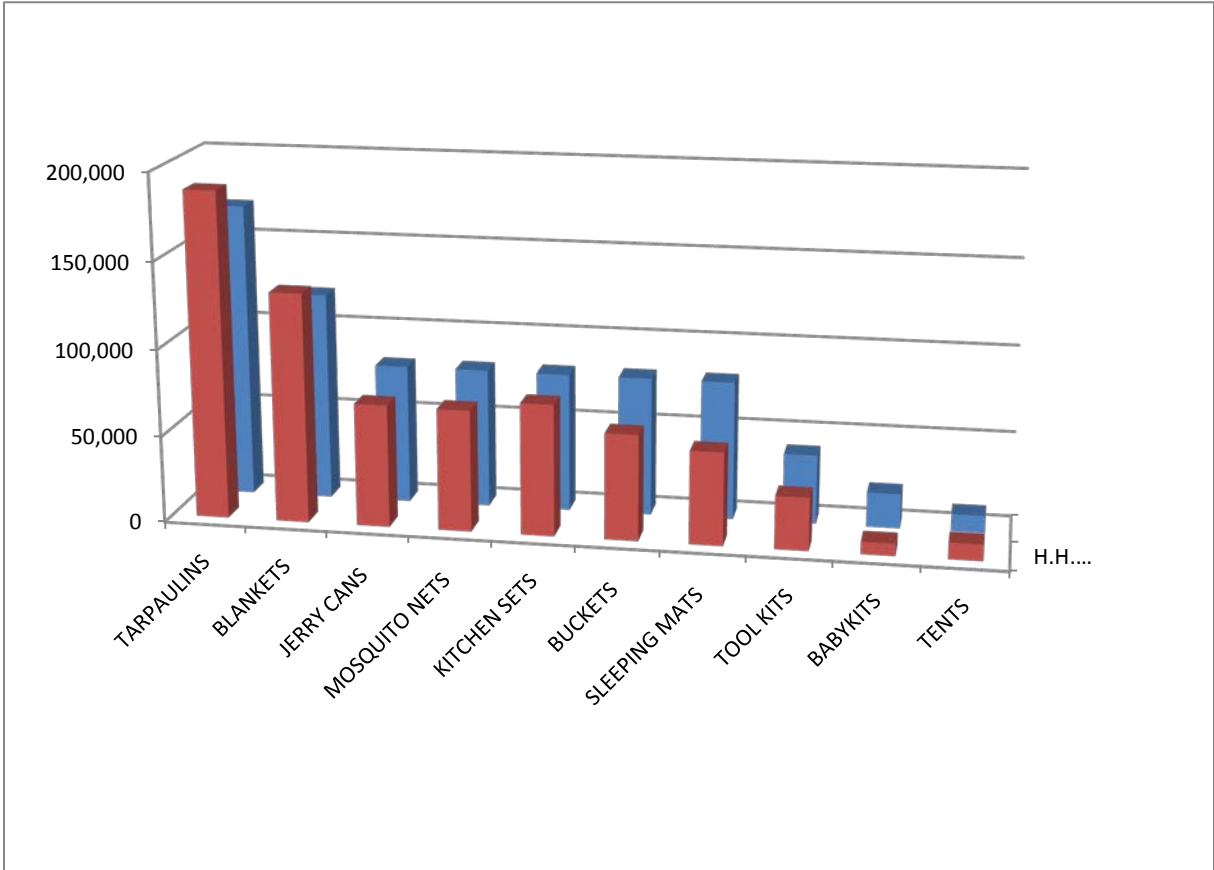
<sup>1</sup> Historically, the *lakou* refers to clusters of homes in which Haitian families reside, as well as to the extended and multiple-generation family form that is prominent in Haitian culture. The members of a lakou worked cooperatively and provided for each other with financial and other forms of support. Source: *The Lakou System: A Cultural, Ecological Analysis of Mothering in Rural Haiti*, Yanique M. Edmond, Suzanne M. Randolph, Guylaine L. Richard <http://www.jpanafrican.com/docs/vol2no1/TheLakouSystem.pdf>

## Indicators

Objective	Indicator	Non-Food Items	Target (no of items)	Year to Date Actual	% to date	Overall %
<b>Output 1.1</b> 80,000 families will have received basic non-food items (including emergency shelter) within the first six months following the disaster.	1.1 a) Total number of households provided with a set of Non-food items.	Blankets (2 per family)	240,000 <sup>2</sup>	264,087	110%	<b>87%</b>
		Jerry cans (2 per family)	160,000	141,424	88%	
		Mosquito nets (2 per family)	160,000	140,074	88%	
		Kitchen sets (1 per family)	80,000	75,735	95%	
		Buckets (2 per family)	160,000 <sup>3</sup>	122,130	76%	
		Sleeping mats (2 per family)	160,000	107,199	67%	
	Baby kits	20,000	7,004	35%		
	1.1 b) Total number of households provided with emergency shelter items.	Tarpaulins (2 per family)	140,000	241,440	172%	<b>148%</b>
		Tents	10,000	9,384	94%	
Shelter tool kits		40,000	30,471	76%		
<b>Output 1.2</b> 20,000 additional families will have been identified in the affected area and have received emergency shelter items	1.2 # households provided with emergency shelter items	Tarpaulins - New camps	40,000	5,648	14%	<b>14%</b>
<b>Output 1.3</b> 80,000 families will have received further emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, and rope) to replace those damaged through use or by the weather, etc.	1.3 Total number of households provided with emergency shelter items.	Replacement Tarpaulins	160,000	129,293	81%	<b>81%</b>
<b>Output 1.4</b> 80,000 families will have received a hygiene kit on a monthly basis	1.4 Total number of households reached with hygiene kits at least six times	Hygiene kits (1 per family for 6 months)	480,000	407,361	85%	<b>85%</b>

<sup>2</sup> The previous report indicated target of 120 000 households, the target no of blankets is therefore 240 000

<sup>3</sup> Households targeted for buckets are 80,000, therefore the target number of items are 160 000



**Analysis of implementation**

**Key accomplishments**

In the month of March IFRC relief teams distributed 54,397 hygiene kits in 100 camps in Port-au-Prince. 120 Haitian Red Cross volunteers, 10 Colombian Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members and 4 relief delegates worked throughout the month in order to make these distributions a success.

## Other distributions

After in depth discussion with the Haitian Red Cross to respond to the needs of the elderly population in Haiti who have been affected by the 2010 earthquake, IFRC relief teams and the Haitian red Cross decided to research the homes for older persons.

In December 2010, in order to identify the most vulnerable earthquake-affected home for older persons, the IFRC relief teams and the Haitian Red Cross visited the following institutions in Port-au-Prince and in Léogane:

- Asile Communale in Port-au-Prince
- Sainte Anne elderly community in Port-au-Prince
- Asile St Vincent de Paul in Léogane

After an assessment of their status, their needs and their vulnerability, the relief teams decided to extend support by utilizing funds provided by the European Economic Committee to the Asile St Vincent de Paul in Léogane.



Asile St Vincent de Paul in Leogane, Source: IFRC Communications team

This particular home for older persons gives shelter to around 120 elderly people from all around the country and had been gravely damaged by the earthquake. The government of Haiti has been supporting this institution but the support ended in November 2009 due to insufficient funding. The IFRC and the Haitian Red Cross relief teams decided to assist this institution.

After analyzing the situation, it was concluded that the hygiene practices of this elderly community needed reinforcement, particularly in light of the outbreak of cholera in late 2010.

The following items were distributed in the given quantities.

No.	Item Description	Unit	Total Quantity
1	Laundry soap (carton of 36 blocks)	Box	84
2	Soap, body soap, 80g (carton of 72 blocks)	Box	42
3	Clorox	bottle	1,000
4	Detergent, household, multipurpose, liquid, 5L (6 per box)	Box	134
5	Toilet paper, hygienic, roll	Rolls	3,000
6	Pine disinfectant 32 FL Oz (24 units per box)	Box	34
7	Balsamine (box of 24 units)	box	35
8	Ajax Bleach	box	800
9	Broom handle, 120cm natural wood, with standard threads	Item	100
10	Diaper (adult disposable, 18 per box)	Box	56

11	Wire brush, block type, steel wire	Piece	100
----	------------------------------------	-------	-----

To date, tarpaulin distribution in camps not previously served stands at 14%. In the coming weeks, this figure is expected to increase significantly, with plans to distribute tarpaulins to 60,000 families (two tarpaulins per family) by the end of May 2011; this round of distributions will ensure that these 60,000 families have adequate shelter ahead of the upcoming rainy season.

## 3.2. SHELTER

### EMERGENCY SHELTER

**Outcome 1: In cooperation with IFRC relief and water and sanitation teams, technical support has been provided to 3,000 families with training on how to optimize the use of existing emergency shelter resources and improve site conditions.**

### SHELTER SOLUTIONS

**Outcome 2: In parallel to rapidly meeting the emergency shelter needs, provide shelter solutions to 7,500 Households within the next 24 months.**

#### 3.2.1. Report on indicators

To date, good progress has been made in assisting families by providing options for improved shelter solutions, as well as in expanding the skills base of communities through training in carpentry and masonry. This, together with the provision of livelihoods support, provides a solid platform on which to build stronger, more resilient communities, in keeping with a more integrated service delivery approach.

<p><b>Output 1.1 3,000 families will have received guidance on how to make best use of available materials.</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.2 Improvements will have been made to the physical site(s) where the 3,000 families are temporarily settled.</b></p>	<b>Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of people receiving carpentry training. 350</li> <li>• No. of people receiving masonry training. 5</li> <li>• Total number of community members trained 350</li> <li>• Number of improved emergency shelters 222</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1 1,000 families will have received assistance with improving their shelter having elected one of five options</b></p>	<b>Support to "yellow" household owners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of households (yellow) who were able to return home. 0</li> </ul> <p>1. <i>** (estimates of the number of families have been made based on the official percentage of HH which were classified as red, yellow or green by the Government)</i> The American Red Cross and the IFRC are collaborating with the objective of repairing 5,000 yellow houses. The project is now at the planning stage, with further details to be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.</p>	
	<b>Site preparation for "Red" household owners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of households (red) who were able to return home. This activity is currently not being</li> </ul>	0

		implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	
	<b>Households are supported to move to a new Government planned camp</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of settlements grants</li> </ul>	518
	<b>Host Communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of households who have settled into a host community.</li> </ul>	206
<b>Output 2.2: 6,500 families will have received a timber or steel frame transitional shelter</b>	<b>Transitional Shelter</b> <b>Households are supported with site preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of households supported with site preparation for transitional shelters.</li> </ul>	IFRC: 832 PNS: 950
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of families who received a transitional shelter</li> </ul>	445
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of families who received a steel frame transitional shelter</li> </ul>	0
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of families who received a wood frame transitional shelter</li> </ul>	445
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total number of households that are no longer living in camps/tents.</li> </ul>	1,071

## Analysis of implementation

### Key accomplishments

#### Outcome 1.1

**3,000 families will have received guidance on how to make best use of available materials.**

#### Outcome 1.2

**Improvements will have been made to the physical site(s) where the 3,000 families are temporarily settled.**

### Annexe de la Mairie

**306** families received emergency shelter material during the second phase of distributions which was carried out by the Danish Red Cross in May 2010 which gave each household the possibility of leaving the camp of Annexe de la Mairie and returning home or moving to a camp closer to their original place of residence.

**222** families have so far received additional emergency shelter material and technical support as part of the programme for relocating families within the camp so as to make space for transitional shelters within the camp.

#### Outcome 2.1

**6,500 families will have received a timber or steel frame transitional shelter**

As of the end of March 2011, the IFRC has constructed 832 transitional shelters and has delivered 950 transitional shelters to Partner National Societies as detailed below. A total of 581 shelters are currently occupied, of which 277 were constructed by PNS and 304 by the Federation.

### Transitional Shelters supplied to Partner National Societies

- Supplied **195** transitional shelters provided to the Canadian Red Cross in Jacmel and Léogane
- Supplied **162** transitional shelters for the Norwegian Red Cross in Petite Goâve
- Supplied **593** transitional shelters for the French Red Cross in Port-au-Prince

## IFRC Implemented Transitional shelter programme

### Prototypes

- 14 prototypes have been constructed in various locations around Port-au-Prince

### Saint Marc

- 15 shelters have been constructed in St Marc for families who had left Port-au-Prince after the earthquake of January 2010. Water and sanitation facilities including a communal kitchen area have also been provided for the 15 families.

### Annexe de la Mairie

- 322 houses have been completed to date and 191 shelters are currently occupied. Drainage and flood mitigation works are continuing

### Annexe de la Mairie - decongestion

- 26 houses have been constructed on plots of land provided by the beneficiaries and all are occupied. 122 households have resettled in Port-au-Prince while 91 have benefited from the settlement grants

### La Piste

- 369 houses have been completed to date with 148 beneficiaries occupying completed shelters.

### Carradeux: decongestion

Carradeux is composed of 4 camps (Villages des Refugiés, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Kan de Bénédiction and CCTT). As at end March 2011, 107 households have resettled in Port-au-Prince, 42 have constructed on plots of land, and 173 have relocated to the provinces.

### St Louis Gonzac: decongestion

- This is a camp consisting of 1,025 families. 56 households have resettled in Port-au-Prince, and 33 have relocated to the provinces

The 'settlement approach' adopted for the shelter programme offers a framework of support to communities and infrastructure, integrating sectors such as water and education, and often described through economic and social 'livelihoods'. This widens the understanding of shelter to include support to all of the settlement options chosen by affected populations, including host families, rental accommodation and, where necessary, camps. In choosing between options, families and groups can make best use of their coping strategies for livelihoods, community development, and security. In July 2010 the International Federation began the process of registering internally displaced households living in four of the camps that make up Carradeux. A project proposal was developed identifying a variety of solutions for households to support them in returning to their places of origin or finding a shelter solution outside of the camp. As many households had lost their livelihood opportunities at the time of the earthquake, a cash grant was also proposed for people to develop a livelihoods opportunity.

The interventions planned were based on assessments and discussions with families where they identified three areas that would help them to move forwards, an improved shelter solution, support for livelihoods to allow them to place regular food on the table and plan for the future, and an option to help their children to



Handover of a transitional shelter  
Source: IFRC



Marie Vixmant and her father in law. Marie returned to her plot of land in mid-2010, cleared the rubble and constructed a small house Source: IFRC

return to school. Towards this end, the options being offered to beneficiaries are described in more detail below.

**Option 1: Families who own houses or land on which they can build a transitional shelter:** Though the numbers of persons who state that they were property owners in the past or have a house are limited, there are some and they could be offered options to move back to where their house was or to a piece of land that they can show ownership of. In this case, cash for work (CFW) involving people residing in the camp could be undertaken to either clear the land of debris or organic matter if it is the case of an empty block of land. These people would then have access to a transitional shelter and a small unconditional grant to help them to re-enter the employment market.

**Option 2: Families who have the opportunity to move to a plot of land:**

There are people who are living in the camps and have got to know their neighbours and now have an opportunity to help them, or people who know someone who has a plot of land and have said that they would be able to reside on the plot for two years. They would then need to produce a document signed by their neighbour/friend that states that they can live on the land for two years and a copy of the ownership documents of the owner and their identification to have access to option 1 above. A number of people have come forward to state that this would be possible for them to move from the camps.

**Option 3: Families who have green houses that require simple work to make them habitable:**

There are persons who have houses that have been classified green and would like to return to their homes if they had the resources to repair minor aspects of their dwelling. These persons would be offered cash or a voucher whereby they could go and access the materials they needed to improve their home and also an unconditional grant that would allow them to either buy tools and set up a business or use towards aspects of their activities. Training on earthquake resistant construction will be offered to enable them to take the learnings into consideration for future construction that they may be involved in. This training will be compulsory for all those that are involved in the voucher option.

**Option 4: Families resettling in Port au Prince:**

In this instance, families identify a shelter solution, that is, accommodation within Port-au-Prince that they can rent. These persons make up some of the 70% of householders in Port-au-Prince which were renting before the earthquake. If the accommodation sought is deemed to be secure, has a water and sanitation solution and is seen as a safe dwelling, the Federation will pay up to 500 US dollars (20,000 GHT) for a family to resettle. This sum covers a year's rent. Often, people move towards the areas they lived in previously as they are familiar with the area and can begin their own process of returning their life to a level of normalcy. After they have been living outside of the camp for one month, there is a follow-up meeting, during which the family receives a 250 US dollar unconditional grant which they can use to start a small business or put towards another activity of importance to them.

**Option 5: Families who can move to a host family:**

Some families have stated that they would like to return to the provinces from which they came, if they were able to receive a shelter and some support to enable them to re-enter the employment market. This group could be assessed to see if they can be supported with a transitional shelter (especially in the case where a number of families are moving to the same area) and an economic package. It could be possible to coordinate with PNSs if people are planning to move to areas where they are engaged in transitional shelter construction. There are families who know of alternative accommodation that they could utilize, and with some financial support through a conditional grant, this would allow them to move to the alternative accommodation.

***Findings of the Registration of internally displaced persons***

To determine the most appropriate shelter solution for the beneficiaries, registration and assessment of households in camps was undertaken, during this process, key information was collected. 107 households stated that they either owned a house or had land where they could build. Added to this number were the households who had friends or neighbours who agreed that they could live on their land for a minimum of two years. To date, 68 transitional shelters have been built on land outside of the camps and this process is ongoing. These families have also received a cash grant of 250 US dollars to help them begin a small business or help them return to the workforce. The table below shows the progress made regarding shelter solutions as at the end of March 2011.

<i>Name of Camp</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Resettled</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Resettlement</i>	<i>Relocated to</i>	<i>Livelihoods</i>
---------------------	--------------	------------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------

	<i>Households in camps</i>	<i>in Port-au- Prince</i>	<i>Transitional Shelters on land</i>	<i>Transitional shelter grant</i>	<i>province</i>	
Villages des Refugiés	644	42	06	01	56	60
Toussaint Louverture	99	19	01	01	07	15
Kan de Bénédiction	497	69	14	11	65	69
CCTT	192	57	21	08	45	54
Annexe La Mairie	907	122	26	91	0	77
La Piste	148	0	0	148	0	0
Saint Luis	1025	56	0	0	33	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>275</b>



: New shelter for family in Port-au-Prince and establishment of a small business Source: IFRC Shelter team

Five families who had a “green” house that required repairs received a grant of 500 US dollars (20,000 GHT) to buy materials and pay for the labour to repair their homes. These families have left the camp and have repaired or are repairing their homes.

The first families moved to alternative accommodation in September 2010. Initially they found accommodation in Port-au-Prince and a resettlement grant of 500 US dollars (20,000 GHT) was given to the host family. People tended to go to areas near where they were living before the earthquake; these are areas with which they are familiar. This process involved the team visiting the proposed settlement and then through a bank transfer system, taking the head of household to the bank to receive the funds and then passing them on to the host family. After the people had resettled for a month they had a follow-up meeting during which they filled out a small business form and talked about how they would like to move on with their lives. They were then given a cash transfer of 250 US dollars which they could use for livelihoods or for their most pressing needs. The participant households were self selecting, though special attention was given to the most vulnerable.

The resettled households were asked to attend monthly meetings with the International Federation team and, to date, all households have attended. When asked how they feel about their move they state that they are more relaxed and feel that they have a more secure future. They also state that now they are out of the camp they do not fear for their safety and think that their family is in a healthier state and frame of mind. Some have already begun to save funds to pay for the rental of accommodation in a year’s time.

In October and after continued rains, people who had friends or relatives in the provinces began to come forward in greater numbers asking for support to return to the provinces. This was facilitated by giving each household a cash grant of 500 US dollars (20,000 GHT) to each household. It was up to the household to determine how this money was used, but it was stressed that this was to support their re-entry to the province and their host family. One month on, they are being visited in the province to see how they are faring and to follow-up with a cash grant for them to develop income generating activities.



*Completed shelter and community workers      Family in the provinces with business*

On the recent provincial visits some of the comments made by households who had resettled in the provinces include that “the weather is better”, “there is more security in the province,” “it was bad in the camp with the heat of living under plastic.” Generally the comments are about experiencing a greater measure of security and comfort living in areas that they are more familiar with and with family and friends.

Follow-up with persons who relocated to the provinces and who received the settlement grants were undertaken, to document the activities to which these funds were directed. The table below refers.

	<b><i>Uses of settlement grant</i></b>
1	Repair of house
2	Rented a room and bought furniture
3	Has a bank account
4	Clothes business
5	Bought a cow
6	Has given money to the host family
7	Schooling for children
8	Pay for operation
9	Burying a family member
10	Supplies to build a house
11	Charcoal and will use the money to expand the business
12	Curtains and household goods
13	Business selling clothes and shoes
14	Selling foodstuffs

The households who had settled in the province were in much better conditions, some living in large rural homes with extended families. They had also been able to start income generating activities with the funds that they had received.

Families who have been resettled have stated that now their objectives are to have their home in the province, to use further funds to buy land, to help them support the family, to finish the construction of the house and send their children to school. They also want to be able to save money on a regular basis to ensure that they have money available for the future.

When asked what role they felt the International Federation could play for them in the future they stated that they would like the International Federation to continue to help the persons in the camp, give follow up to the people that have gone to the provinces, share advice and follow-up to help them improve their lives and help them to learn how to save money and open bank accounts to ensure that the money was secure. The households that have been involved with the International Federation activities are pleased with the outcomes and ask for the work to continue.

All these households will receive livelihoods support in the form of grants and trainings for a minimum of 12 months. The possibility of expanding the livelihoods programme for 24 months in total is being reviewed.

Intervention	Target Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	Remarks
Livelihoods grant (500 US dollars)	Shelter solution beneficiaries (Rental)	3,500 households	Ongoing 275 families have received the grant

To date, 198 beneficiaries from the Carradeux de congestion programme and 77 beneficiaries from the Annexe de la Marie decongestion programme have received the livelihoods grants. Follow up with some of the recipients of these livelihoods grants has been undertaken to document how the funds have been used. The table below refers.

	<b>Types of small business</b>		<b>Other uses of grant</b>	
<b>1</b>	Food products	12	School fees	15
<b>2</b>	Cosmetics	4	Kitchen utensils	3
<b>3</b>	Plastic utensils	2	Uniforms	1
<b>4</b>	Drinks	1	Bed	5
<b>5</b>	Ice	1	Medicines	1
<b>6</b>	Wood	1		
<b>7</b>	Clothes	4		
<b>8</b>	Minutes on phone	4		
<b>9</b>	Caisse populaire	3		
<b>10</b>	Charcoal	2		
<b>11</b>	Goats in the country to sell in the city	1		
<b>12</b>	Shoes	2		
<b>13</b>	Money exchange	1		
<b>14</b>	Haberdashery wholesale and sells singly	1		
<b>15</b>	Bags and suitcases	2		
<b>16</b>	Television and radio	1		



Small business venture established after the Cash for Work programme

Source: IFRC

In addition to the livelihoods grants distributed, *cash for work* is undertaken to clear the plot of land, be it of rubble or vegetation. Ten people from the camp are involved in this for a period of 5 days at a time. To date, over two hundred people have been involved in these activities, and it has given them an opportunity to have income and at times begin income generating activities. In addition, the construction teams working on the shelters are people who are or were living in the camps and therefore they now have a livelihoods option.

### 3.3. HEALTH AND CARE

#### Outcome 1

Health risks posed by 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.

#### 3.3.1. Report on indicators

<b>Output 1.1</b>	At least 200,000 people in affected communities, including IDP camps, have been reached through health education programmes and increased their capacity and skills in epidemic control, hygiene promotion, vector control, first aid and psychological support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total no. of people reached by community based health services (community outreach).</li> <li>Total # of people reached with community health awareness text messages</li> </ul>	<p>&gt;150,000</p> <p>More than 1.2 million</p>
<b>Output 1.2</b>	Curative and preventive health care services provided by Haitian Red Cross Society and Red Cross Red Crescent partners have been effectively coordinated to ensure the optimal use of resources and timely and appropriate service delivery to beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total no. of sites where RCRC health facilities provide services.</li> <li>Total no. of HRCS volunteers involved in health activities</li> </ul>	<p>0<sup>4</sup></p> <p>98 volunteers are involved in PSP programme and 3 in mosquito net distribution, 32 volunteers were trained at the world Tuberculosis day activities</p>

#### Analysis of implementation

##### Key accomplishments

Federation partners have been working together on a 5-year strategic plan with the aim of providing a transition from *camp to community* in an integrated and co-ordinated manner in specific geographical areas. The revised document with amendments was presented to the participants at the Health Technical Working Group meeting on 17 March.

##### Psychosocial Support Programme

Movement Partners continue to work in the area of psychosocial support (PSP) in a coordinated manner through a partnership approach. A second draft of the PSP plan of action, budget and partnership agreements have been shared with and discussed by partners.

<sup>4</sup> The Health and Care programme has transitioned from the delivery of curative services, which were the main focus of the immediate emergency phase, to an emphasis on more long-term health programming. As such, in this reporting period, the curative service delivery has scaled down considerably, in favour of implementation community-based programming.

The PSP teams have been active in sensitization sessions dealing with cholera treatment, dissemination of prevention messages, while also addressing the psychosocial aspects of the disease, such as fear, rumours and stigmatization. In early March, the Health department undertook training in cholera prevention and anti-stigma for 35 Voodoo priests.

Last year, the psychosocial support team completed a needs assessment that included the participation of some 2,400 community members from six communities. The analysis of the data was delayed due to the cholera outbreak in the last quarter of 2010. However, an external contractor has been engaged to analyze the information and provide advice on the programme focus.

With the support of volunteers, psychosocial support activities have continued to take place in earthquake affected areas. Activities, including cholera related prevention activities, recreational and psychosocial activities in non-formal schools and camps and non-formal education, reaching approximately 350 persons per day with PSP messages continue in these communities.

### **Community based health**

During this reporting period, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Draft of the Plan of Action for Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) was developed with a Working Group consisting of representatives from Haitian the Red Cross, the IFRC, PNSs, the Ministry of Health and the Health Faculty of the University. The Plan of Action will be finalized for presentation to the HRC Governing Board for its approval.

In recognition of World Tuberculosis Day, celebrated annually on 24 March, the Haitian Red Cross held a two-day tuberculosis awareness session. The first day was devoted to volunteers – 32 volunteers participated in the training session. The second day targeted 35 managers, staff and general workers. The objective of the sessions was to educate a broad audience to increase awareness of the disease.

The Federation team in Léogane undertook a community mapping exercise and conducted health assessments in the communities of Neply Sou Maturin, Bagade and Lot Bo Dlo. The objective of the exercise was to identify the main health challenges facing these communities. In the coming weeks, the data captured from these assessments will be analyzed and the key findings used for project planning.

### **Emergency Health**

In the month of March, the IFRC assisted the Haitian Red Cross with material and logistical support to carry out educational campaigns on diarrhoeal diseases, focusing on cholera prevention, as well as sessions on HIV and AIDS, in a number of locations during the carnival season – especially at the largest event in Jacmel.

The rainy season is quite often accompanied by an escalation in vector-borne diseases. As one of these prevention activities, on 16 March, the IFRC/HRC Health team led a mosquito net distribution in Pierre Payen. Prior to the distribution, 583 persons received sensitization messages about malaria and the appropriate use of mosquito nets.

The Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) material was translated into Creole and will be reviewed in early April by representatives of the HRC and the Ministry of Health to ensure the clarity of the translation and the graphics. It will then be field tested in a number of communities before being printed.

### **HIV and AIDS**

The Senior Health Officer (HIV and AIDS) from the Federation Secretariat Headquarters in Geneva visited Haiti to assist the Health Department with formulating a 5-year Plan of Action based on the Global Alliance principles. He also worked with IFRC and HRC on the HIV in the Workplace Directive 2006 and its implementation in Haiti.

### **Coordination & Partnerships**

A meeting of the Health Technical Working Group was convened at the Red Cross Base Camp on 17 March. The meeting saw good participation from the American Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross as well as Haitian Red Cross, the ICRC and the IFRC.

The health team continues to work with Movement partners, as well as external agencies. Representatives of the Health Department met with several partners over the past month. A meeting was held with UNICEF to discuss areas of common interest, including aspects of Community Health such as malaria, HIV and AIDS, as well as PSP. The health team met with Canadian Red Cross associates from the University of Montreal to brief them on the IFRC health programme. The Swedish Red Cross Health Advisor was also briefed by the health team on on-going programmes and future needs. There continues to be close liaison with the Japanese Red Cross Society on the on-going health project in Léogane, with a joint Japanese Red Cross Society – IFRC field visit to Léogane taking place in March. In addition, the health team provided technical support to German Red Cross in Archaie on their community health project.

### 3.4. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

**Outcome 1: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases in affected areas has been reduced through the provision of safe water**

#### 3.4.1. Report on indicators

**Outcome 1: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases in affected areas has been reduced through the provision of safe water**

	Objectives	Indicators	
Output 1.1	Safe water is available to up to 200,000 people in camps, makeshift settlements and surrounding neighbourhoods, in Port-au-Prince over a 18 month period, with a minimum of 5l/p/d of drinking water, aiming for 10 l/p/d and SPHERE standards in long-term camps	Total # of people provided with daily access to drinking water (emergency set up)	108,455
		Total amount of drinking water distributed (# of litres)	630,285 m <sup>3</sup>
		Total # of (emergency) water distribution sites set up	82 water point and 55 sites
Output 1.2	Safe water is available for up to 40,000 people in outlying areas and including host families through the improvement/rehabilitation of water supply networks and/ or creation of new water sources, as appropriate – including the drilling of boreholes, springs and small network development.	Total # of people provided with access to an improved water source through the rehabilitation of water systems and/ or creation of new water sources.	0

**Outcome 2: Meet the sanitation needs of the beneficiary population including the provision of latrines in areas where digging is feasible, as well as where digging is not feasible**

Output 2.1	Excreta disposal facilities and washing facilities are available to up to 280,000 people in temporary settlements, planned settlements and/or to the affected population in general. <i>**Facilities will include pit latrines and</i>	Total # of people provided access to sanitation facilities	37,435 <sup>5</sup>
		Total # of community and social infrastructure provided with improved sanitation facilities	303
		Total # of settlements where an environmental sanitation	34

<sup>5</sup> This figure refers to the number of beneficiaries who are provided with access to sanitation facilities in the sites where IFRC is engaged in WatSan activities. The IFRC is also providing de-sludging services at the sites of Partner National Societies; the last report stated the number of beneficiaries taking into consideration all sites. From this point onwards, the IFRC sanitation team will provide data related to sanitation activities carried out in the camps and sites where IFRC is directly involved in WatSan activities.

	<i>raised tank latrines. Services will include sludge removal.</i>	intervention has been conducted.	
Output 2.2	Up to 200,000 people living in temporary settlements and camps have access to improved drainage and vector control.	This activity is currently not being implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	
Output 2.3	Existing septic tanks and latrines in schools, hospitals and other public infrastructure which remain occupied by earthquake victims, or which have now resumed their ordinary functions have been emptied.	This activity is currently not being implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	
Output 2.4	Red Cross Red Crescent Basic Health Care Units have improved medical waste management and disposal.	This activity is currently not being implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	
Output 2.5	Alternatives such as manual de-sludging, or cost recovery for use of the HRC de-sludging trucks have been evaluated; and an exit strategy for the Red Cross to gradually discontinue de-sludging activities has been developed, and the responsibility for these services has been assumed by the government.	This activity is currently not being implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	

**Outcome 3: Improved hygiene practices – targeting in particular women and children – through hygiene promotion activities, dissemination of key health and hygiene messages on water and excreta-related diseases, hygiene practices during emergency and by building capacity for participatory health and hygiene promotion through CBHFA**

Output 3.1	Water and sanitation interventions for people living in Port-au-Prince and outlying areas and/or with host families (approximately 300,000 people) are supported through the creation, training and support of water committees and accompanied by hygiene promotion and household sanitation practices.	Number of people reached through hygiene promotion activities.	108,455
Output 3.2	Community based health and first aid committees are in place in selected IDP camps (40,000 people) and accompanied towards self-supporting and empowered community for HP, disaster preparedness, vector control.	This activity is currently not being implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	
Output 3.3	Households living in IDP camps at risk for flood, hurricane and other natural disasters are prepared for potential emergencies through adapted HP messages.	This activity is currently not being implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	

**Outcome 4: The IFRC support to up to 3,600 households with shelter solutions is complemented with water and sanitation interventions to ensure that families are situated in a safe and sustainable environment.**

Output 4.1	A sustainable sanitation system has been built in newly identified and previously approved existing sites in coordination with the shelter programme.	Total # of people provided access to sanitation facilities.	146,716
Output 4.2	6,500 households who have received shelter support from the IFRC have a reliable source of water and have received water through water trucking for up to three years.	Total # of people provided with access to an improved water source through the rehabilitation of water systems and/ or creation of new water sources.	218,000
Output 4.3	New water sources (groundwater and surface water) have been constructed for households located in newly identified and approved pre-existing sites in coordination with the shelter programme.	Number of people reached through hygiene promotion activities.	53,981
Output 4.4	Community based health and hygiene promotion activities have been provided to up to 6,500 beneficiary families of the Red Cross Red Crescent Core/Transitional Shelter programme.		

**Outcome 5: The national water authority (DINEPA) is applying the three year strategy for water which has been developed in cooperation with the HRCS and the IFRC, to assume full responsibility for water trucking, and is providing water to communities through the network, and using equipment donated by the HRCS and the IFRC.**

Output 5.1	The sanitation needs of 1,000 families (5,000 people) living in the streets close to their damaged houses have been met.	This activity is currently not being implemented and is under review. Amendments will be communicated in a revised Plan of Action.	
Output 5.2	The water needs of 1,000 families (5,000 people) living in the streets alongside their damaged houses are met, based on assessments, and including increased water storage capacity and establishment of water points.		30 water points of a total of 82 IFRC water points are located in neighbourhoods.
Output 5.3	The national water authority (DINEPA), with technical and material support from the IFRC, is able to truck water or supply water through repaired networks or new water sources to communities in Port-au-Prince, including poor communities who were unable to access water prior to the earthquake.		An MOU has been prepared and is now under finalization in order to be signed with DINEPA.

## Analysis of implementation

### Key accomplishments

#### Water

The distribution of water was disrupted for two days in March – one day's disruption was due to security movement restrictions instituted as a result of the announcement of preliminary election results, while the second disruption was due to the drivers of the water trucks being on strike. For the rest of the month, the water distribution targets were met.

In January 2011, the Federation undertook a survey of all 66 camps to determine the best exit strategy from water trucking. The key objectives were to ascertain the population of each camp, determine the availability of alternative water sources, identify the presence of a functional camp committee, assess whether the camps would continue to exist, and confirm the quantity of water supplied vis-a-vis the camp population. The survey results were analyzed and indicated that the population of most camps was over-estimated, while in other instances, it was clear that some camps no longer required the water distribution services of the IFRC. Key actions arising from the survey results have been a reduction of water supplied to most of the camps. This has led to a reduction in the number of water-trucking rotations from 136 per day to 97 per day, as well as a reduction in the number of camps serviced and the number of beneficiaries. Overall, it is estimated that water-trucking has been reduced by 28%. This accounts for the reduction in the numbers of beneficiaries receiving water on a daily basis from 218,910 at the end of January to 108,455 at the end of March, as well as for the overall reduction in the number of water points served by the Federation.

Some issues regarding security of assets were encountered at La Piste, where three water tanks were stolen, after being vandalized the previous week. As a consequence, one 600 gallon water tank was installed at La Piste, and two security guards have been asked to secure it. The tank is being filled twice a day. This security incident, along with a delay in the delivery of sand, has postponed the start of construction of tap stands. However, the drainage base foundation for each of the tap stands is complete.

At Annexe de la Mairie, a rapid assessment of the water network and water resources around the camp will be undertaken to ascertain if the borehole is the most appropriate water solution in that area.

One key achievement over this period was that that IFRC was able to sustain distribution of 10.1/10.2 litres of water per person per day, in keeping with DINEPA standards. In addition, Federation water points, when tested, met with DINEPA standards 98% of the time, according to the most recent report of the Surveillance System for Residual Chlorine ( SIS KLOR Programme).

The IFRC undertook a field assessment in Maïs Gate 10 with representatives from Action International, regarding the installation of a gravity fed chlorination system. This activity represents the piloting of an innovative technique.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the national water authority, DINEPA, has been prepared. This MoU sets out the conditions under which, with technical and material support from the IFRC, DINEPA will take responsibility for supplying water through repaired networks or new water sources to communities in Port-au-Prince, including communities which were unable to access water prior to the earthquake. During this reporting period, discussions between the IFRC, HRC and representatives of DINEPA to progress work on the review of the Memorandum of Understanding continued. Work also progressed on the establishment of the Regional Office of Drinking Water and Sanitation - OREPA.

## **Sanitation**

The work at the two transitional shelter camps, Annexe de la Mairie and La Piste, is now complete, and, as such, the activities at the Solferino Workshop will decrease. However, for the month of March, construction and installation of showers and latrines continued. At total of 95 shower modules and 36 tank latrines were produced at the Solferino Workshop. 35 shower modules and 11 blocks of tank latrines were installed at La Piste, while 50 shower modules and 16 blocks of latrines were installed at Annexe de la Mairie. At La Piste and Annexe de la Mairie, repair and maintenance work was undertaken on 37 latrines.

Volunteers have undertaken the spraying of latrines with high test hypo-chlorine (HTH) in 12 camps – Premature, Lindor 1, Lindor 2, Angle la guerre et M, New Piste, Bellair, Av. Pouplard, Clercine 24, Henfrasa, Charbonnière, Zone école silo, and Annexe de la Mairie. Each camp is sprayed several times a week. For the month of March, there were a total of 109 spraying activities undertaken

At the beginning of 2011, the IFRC desludging capacity increased with the addition of 3 larger capacity vacuum trucks to the existing fleet. Moreover, 9 additional waste operators have come on board to work with the new trucks, and support the desludging activities. The operations have been further optimized through the removal of the screen on the suction pipes, increasing the speed of emptying. In March, desludging activities continued in 34 IFRC and PNS camps (IFRC – 10 camps and PNS – 24 camps), with a total of 1,517m<sup>3</sup> of excreta transported to the Trutier dump site. In addition, 2,480 rice bags were distributed to 12 camps to facilitate garbage collection. Subsequently, dump trucks were sent to these camps for removal of a total of 334m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste. Finally, 84m<sup>3</sup> of gravel have been distributed to IFRC camps to aid with drainage.

## Hygiene Promotion

In March alone, there have been 9,982 people reached directly through interactive hygiene promotion activities such as puppet making and theatre, as well as card games and other sensitization activities. Participants are awarded items such as soap and balloons, are encouraged to ask questions and share their own thoughts about water and sanitation issues, as well as hygiene promotion. To commemorate the International Day of Water, hygiene promotion activities were undertaken in Annexe la Mairie. Monitoring of hygiene promotion in all camps is an ongoing exercise. To date, a total of 162,436 people have been reached through the implementation of hygiene promotion activities in camps, as well as in the transitional shelter communities of Annexe de la Mairie and La Piste.

For the month of March, 22 new volunteers were trained in hygiene promotion, bringing the total number of hygiene promoters in the Water and Sanitation team to 40.

### 3.5. BENEFICIARY COMMUNICATIONS AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

#### 3.6.1 OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS – Beneficiary Communications

	Narrative Update
<b>Outcome 1: The capacity of the IFRC and the HRC to communicate with disaster affected communities using media and advocacy tools has been developed.</b>	
<b>Output 1.1 Partnerships and mechanisms.</b> Agreements which are in line with the IFRC's procedures have been formed with local media and print providers.	Ongoing: Relationship with Radio 1 through weekly show and with stations throughout the country. Good relationships with local artists and printers through poster production.
<b>Output 1.2 Infrastructure.</b> The necessary infrastructure (office and radio broadcast and video production studios) has been built to allow beneficiary activities to commence within the IFRC structure.	Ongoing: Currently operating with hired Radio equipment in joint container shared with AV. Awaiting arrival of larger container for dedicated radio studio. Following issues with changes to radio frequencies in Haiti, issue has now been resolved and equipment is in final stages of being ordered and is being managed by Panama Regional Logistics Unit.
<b>Output 1.3 Employment and training.</b> Operational staff for television, radio, print media and SMS, has been hired and provided with training in all aspects of beneficiary communications.	Ongoing: 3 national staff recruited to work on SMS and Radio and this will continue to increase during 2011 following budget approval.
<b>Outcome 2: The necessary partnerships and mechanisms to allow the Red Cross to deliver beneficiary activities to the people of Haiti have been developed.</b>	
<b>Output 2.1 SMS Gateway.</b> Field representatives have managed information received through SMS, and field representatives have directly assisted with the facilitation and resolution of issues raised by or on behalf of both individuals and communities.  <i>**The SMS Unit will use an SMS gateway to receive information from beneficiaries.</i>	Ongoing: Rather than using SMS, a pilot project has been established with a Haitian call centre which manages calls from one camp with a shelter project and responds to these with a Q&A. The Red Cross then follows up on calls to resolve issues. Two reports analyzing the service have been completed and pending budgets, a decision will be made whether to continue with Noula or establish an in-house questions and complaints line.

	Noula have answered 389 calls from implementation in October to 31 March 2011.
<b>Output 2.2 Print Media Programming.</b> A more effective layout has been designed for the HRC quarterly newsletter and the publication's distribution is increased and the audience expanded.	No longer required by HRC.
<b>Output 2.3 Electronic media programming (Television/Radio).</b> Programming through a network of local radio stations and TV service providers in Haiti has accelerated and interfaced with HRCS outreach.  <i>**Electronic Media programming will include a weekly 60 minute "talk back" radio show, and 15 minutes per week of TV. Ongoing management of *733 information line with VOILA.</i>	Ongoing: 60 minute talkback radio shows have broadcast 36 shows to date with Haitian Red Cross involvement. Television at this stage is not a priority as much of the population does not have access to a TV.
<b>Output 2.4 Media based events for the community.</b> Outdoor community events have taken place supported by outside interactive radio broadcasts which have accelerated and interfaced with HRCS and community outreach and advocacy efforts.	Planned: When the radio equipment arrives, these are planned for 2011.
<b>Outcome 3: A mentor programme to assist in building the capacity of participating volunteers in beneficiary communications to improve the capacity of HRC in conducting accountability and beneficiary communications within the framework of the HRCS/IFRC management efforts has been developed.</b>	
<b>Output 3.1 Mentor programme.</b> Project mentors have been identified and have commenced the initial inductions and training of HRCS volunteers to support future activities.	Postponed: Currently the HRC does not have capacity to provide volunteers for beneficiary communications. This will be looked at again following budgeting and planning approval for 2011 and onwards.
<b>Output 3.2. Working with local organizations.</b> The HRCS is working closely with local, regional and international groups including the Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (CDAC) working group, the Emergency Information System (EIS), USHAHIDI (crowd sourcing and crisis information) and local media outlets and is also working with other Red Cross projects to assist in their communicating with beneficiary needs.	Ongoing: CDAC Haiti, EIS and Ushahidi have now ceased operating; however HRC and IFRC continue to feed into CDAC Global discussions.  The Haitian call centre used for the pilot questions and complaints system is the local provider who took over from Ushahidi.
<b>Output 3.3 Partnerships and networking.</b> Beneficiary Communications representatives have attended CDAC and all meetings relevant to beneficiary communications strategies per sector.  <i>**Beneficiary Communications representatives will work closely with HRCS/RCRC/PNS. The Beneficiary Communications project will be evaluated.</i>	Ongoing: CDAC has ceased operations; however the Red Cross has joined the Accountability Learning and Working Group which focuses on sharing best practice on beneficiary accountability.

### Key accomplishments in March

**FACT BOX – BENEFICIARY COMMUNICATIONS – FROM JANUARY 2010 TO 31 March 2011**

**SMS DELIVERED: 33.5 MILLION**

<b>PEOPLE REACHED:</b>	<b>1.2 MILLION</b>
<b>RADIO HOURS:</b>	<b>43 HOURS</b>
<b>CAMPS REACHED BY SOUNDTRUCK:</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>CALLS TO RED CROSS INFO LINE:</b>	<b>911,224</b>

### **Radio Croix Rouge Haïtienne**

Five editions of Radyo Kwa Wouj were broadcast during the reporting period on Radio 1 (90.1FM) and streamed live at: <http://bit.ly/91fnU1>. A new Radyo Kwa Wouj advert has been recorded and is playing six times per day on Radio 1 to promote the show to new listeners.

On Wednesday 2 March, the show focused on First Aid and Cholera prevention in the carnival. Many calls were received from the audience which were answered by the Director of the Haitian Red Cross Ambulance Centre the National coordinator of Club 25 which is the driving force behind Haitian Red Cross blood collection programme.

On Wednesday 9 March, the show consisted of a carnival post mortem looking at services provided by the Red Cross ambulance and other services during the carnival weekend (5 – 8 March). Guests including the Haitian Red Cross Head of communication, and the IFRC emergency health delegate and the IFRC Health delegate for the cholera operation were in studio to answer calls from listeners.

On Wednesday 16 March the show focused on self-sheltering solutions being provided by the Red Cross Partners. Guests of the show were the IFRC Movement Coordinator for Shelter, the Shelter Delegate from the French Red Cross and a beneficiary living in a camp.

On Wednesday 23 March, the show focused on tuberculosis in commemoration of International Tuberculosis Day on 24 March. Representatives of the Haitian Red Cross Health Department and the Haitian Ministry of Health were in studio to answer questions from callers.

On Wednesday 30 March, the show focused on water and sanitation. As the Red Cross prepares to scale down and finish its emergency water trucking services to camps, the radio show sought to explain this process to the general public. Calls from listeners were answered by representatives of the Haitian Red Cross and the IFRC water and sanitation teams.

### **Cholera**

Beneficiary communications is supporting the cholera operation through SMS, radio shows and widespread radio advertising:

- Targeted SMS campaigns are now being planned in coordination with cholera teams following the end of country-wide generic messaging in January – this saw 10.5 million SMS delivered;
- Sound trucks are being used 5 days per week in Port-au-Prince, and the team is still investigating options elsewhere in the country;
- Radio spots continue to be played on 75 radio stations across Haiti – including all the biggest stations.
- Cholera remains a recurring subject on the Red Cross Radio shows;

### **Noula**

Two analysis reports have been produced looking at the number and type of calls made to the Haitian call centre, Noula. Noula is running a 'questions and complaints' line on behalf of the Red Cross for residents in Annexe de la Mairie camp, where the IFRC is running a shelter programme.

From 1 October to 31 January, 265 calls were made to Noula, the majority of which were asking for a shelter. All callers were called back and 85% were satisfied with Noula and 46% were satisfied with the Red Cross. The main reason for dissatisfaction with the Red Cross was not having received a shelter yet. The report from 1 February to 15 March saw 62 calls made to Noula, again the majority were asking for a shelter. Noula answered 88% of calls and 79% said they were satisfied with the service – however issues still remain around the Noula service and the accuracy of their answers to calls. A decision now needs to be made whether to continue with Noula and expand to cover more IFRC projects or to set up an internal questions and complaints line.

### Profiling beneficiary communications

Beneficiary communications was interviewed by RCRWireless for an online video documentary on the use of SMS in Haiti as part of aid operations.

### Humanitarian Funding Bid proposal

The IFRC Haiti Delegation was invited to formulate a proposal for the Humanitarian Innovation Fund for use of technology in humanitarian operations. Achievements in beneficiary communications supported by the use of radio and SMS technology are at the core of this proposal to be submitted by the end of April. The bid is for 150,000 pounds sterling to improve the SMS system and set up an interactive voice recognition information line at Red Cross base camp.

## 4. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION

**Outcome 1: The capacity of the Haitian Red Cross to prepare, respond and recover from disasters has progressively improved.**

### 4.1.1. Report on indicators

Output	Objective	Indicators	Year end actual
Output 1.1	The HRC with support from the Red Cross Red Crescent has implemented and delivered a contingency plan in line with the National and Interagency contingency plans.	Total number of HRC branches with strengthened capacity to respond to disasters. Total number of households covered by pre-positioned stock for Haiti.	13 25,000
Output 1.2	An operational and logistics Disaster Management Operations Centre has been established in Hinche.		The land was purchased and the construction of the office in Hinche housing the Disaster Management Operations Centre has been completed.
Output 1.3	Regional Branches of the Haitian Red Cross have been progressively strengthened over a period of 24 to 36 months.		Logisticians from 13 branches have been trained. Office furniture for 11 branches had been provided; improvement of the radio system for the branches of Hinche and Les Cayes has commenced.
Output 1.4	Emergency relief supplies have been pre-positioned for 25,000 families.		All supplies are in Haiti. The stocking of the supplies in Jérémie, Les Cayes, Jacmel, Gonaives, Port-de-Paix, and Anse à Veau has been carried out.
Output 1.5	The Information Technology and telecommunication system have been progressively strengthened over a period of 24 to 36 months.		Repair and installation of the information system in 8 branches has taken place

**Outcome 2: The preparedness of communities has been progressively strengthened through risk reduction.**

<b>Output 2.1</b>	High risk communities and makeshift camps in Léogane, Jacmel and Port-au-Prince have been identified and assessed within a 12 month period.	Total number of people trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment or community based disaster management.	47
<b>Output 2.2</b>	Simple early warning systems for hurricanes, flooding and epidemics in identified communities and makeshift camps have been established.	Total number of camps/communities reached with mitigation activities (in temporary camps as well as communities in high risk areas outside the earthquake affected area)	90
<b>Output 2.3</b>	High risk communities and makeshift camps have progressively improved their level of preparedness for disasters.	Total number of camps/communities with early warning systems in place.  Number of people reached with text messages on steps to take to prepare for disasters.	90  1.2 million
<b>Output 2.4</b>	Mitigation activities have been carried out in high risk communities outside the earthquake affected area.		Yet to take place
<b>Output 2.5</b>	100 safe community facilities have been built in high risk areas.		Yet to take place

**Outcome 3. The IFRC and the HRC (in its role as an auxiliary to the government) are working with the government on strengthening the legal framework for International Disaster Assistance in line with IDRL guidelines.**

<b>Output 3.1</b>	The GoH is better prepared to receive and coordinate international assistance for relief and recovery.		The DP DRR teams of the Haitian Red Cross and the IFRC have been working closely with the Civil Protection (DPC) during the periods of heavy rain and Tropical Storm Tomas in order to assist and strengthen the capacities of the DPC.
-------------------	--	--	---

## Analysis of implementation

### Key accomplishments

#### Community based disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities

In 2010, the DP/DRR team encouraged the creation of and provided training for Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) to be the first responders in the event of a disaster. In March, a 'lessons learned' meeting was convened in Léogane, Petit Goâve and Jacmel to reflect on what went well last year, and how the system can be improved to provide wider coverage for the upcoming 2011 Atlantic Hurricane season.

#### Institutional based Preparedness Activities

Community based disaster response involves community assessment in order to identify risks and hazards, as well as building on existing capacity to improve disaster response skills at the community level. To facilitate this skills development, with the financial support of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Haitian Red Cross will establish the '**Community Education and Awareness Training Centre**'. While the definitive structure for the centre is under construction, a provisional tent has been set up to house the centre, while local staff for the centre have been identified and are being incorporated into the Haitian Red Cross' organizational structure. Existing community education tools, such as the Riskland game, have been adapted to the Haitian context, and are in process of validation by the HRC, after which they will be sent for printing.

At the same time, work is advancing on the strategy to build capacity within the Haitian Red Cross Disaster Risk Management Department by embedding delegates within the Haitian Red Cross structure. To date, a draft Disaster Risk Management organigram has been produced and is in process of being finalized.

The Haitian Red Cross Disaster Management Operations Logistics Centre was set up in Hinche, and has provided support through field coordination to the cholera operation. In March, some construction work was undertaken, as well as outfitting and equipping of the office space.

The DP/DRR team continues to work closely with Red Cross partners, as well as with partners external to the Red Cross. There continues to be close coordination with and support from Partner National Societies involved in the DIPECHO programme. In addition, the IFRC/HRC DP/DRR team has actively participated in the national contingency planning process with the Civil Protection. There was also active participation in a 'lessons learned' session on the management of the 2010 hurricane season, hosted by the DPC. March also saw good participation in an NGO platform coordination meeting on disaster risk management attended by the DPC, UNDP and ECHO. Additionally, there was direct involvement by the IFRC/HRC DP/DRR team in the setup of the new coordination mechanism model of the COUN (Centre d'Opération d'Urgence National), with the objective of facilitating a joint effort in the preparedness and response to the upcoming hurricane season. In addition to coordination with other actors in preparations for the hurricane season, the National Society has started its own process of reviewing its contingency plan.

## 5. NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY BUILDING

At the Montreal and New York Strategic Coordination Committee Meetings supporting the Haiti Earthquake operation the "three pillar" approach was agreed upon as a way to organize responsibilities as well as conceptualize thinking around the way Red Cross Red Crescent partners will be involved in response and recovery operations in Haiti. It was decided that:

- Pillar 1: Earthquake operation will be led by the Federation Secretariat;
- Pillar 2; Preparedness for hurricanes and rainy season will be led by the Haitian Red Cross
- **Pillar 3: HRCS Organizational Development will be led by the Haitian Red Cross.**

The Strategic Objective of Pillar 3 is to ensure that HRC scales up and sustains key services to beneficiaries by strengthening the technical and human resource base within the HRC while assuming the role of an auxiliary to the national and local authorities.

In order to implement its strategy and deliver the different core services, the Haitian Red Cross has identified the need to become a flexible and modern organization with efficient programme delivery systems. This will require strengthening human, technical and financial resources and systems.

The first meeting of the National Society development working group was held on the 16 March 2011, with the participation of the President and several board members of the Haitian Red Cross, the Regional Representative from the Latin Caribbean and the Country Representative, the 10 PNSs present in Haiti and the ICRC. The objective of the first meeting was to review of the Terms of Reference of the working group and to give an updated presentation on the ongoing activities in the organizational development carried out by the PNSs. It was agreed during this meeting that all the PNSs present in Haiti and ICRC could have membership of the HRC development working group. The representative should be the Head of Delegation or Country Representative.

### Updated presentation of the ongoing activities in the organizational development sector

Who	What	Where	With Whom
American Red Cross	<p>Training of national staff and branches on Movement Principles and history, technical training, HIV prevention, hygiene promotion, DRR, surveys, record keeping, finance,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of office furniture</li> <li>- Organization of an exchange workshop</li> <li>- Commitment to contribute to an HR department for the Haitian Red Cross</li> </ul>	North, North East, West, Nippes, Petit Goave, Port de Paix, Petionville, Anse à Pitre	HRC
Canadian Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OD, first Aid,</li> <li>- Volunteer management,</li> <li>- Violence prevention.</li> <li>- Committed to support the "Trust Fund"</li> </ul>	Jacmel, Léogane	HRC
French Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainings</li> <li>- Contributing to development of a regional plan</li> <li>- Interested in funding an embedded delegate in DRR</li> </ul>	Bas Artibonite, Petit Goave, Port-au-Prince	HRC
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Provision of funds for rent of the building for the blood centre</li> <li>- Interest in supporting future regional blood centres possibly in Les Cayes</li> </ul>	Port-au-Prince	HRC, German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, IFRC
Nordic Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic health care</li> <li>- Hygiene Promotion</li> <li>- Training in reporting and data base analysis</li> <li>- Interest in supporting OD activities in the health department</li> </ul>	Port-au-Prince metropolitan area	HRC, Consortium = Finnish, Swedish, Icelandic Red Cross Societies
Danish Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support at branch level to train volunteers</li> <li>- PSP component: financing of the development material in PSP</li> <li>- HIV/Aids awareness, PHAST, CBHFA, DP</li> </ul>	Les Cayes (6 communes)	HRC
Spanish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structural capacity building</li> </ul>	Léogane, Port-au-Prince	HRC

Red Cross	- Support for the emergency response team		
Japanese Red Cross Society	- Commitment to support capacity building	Léogane	HRC
Netherlands Red Cross	- Support to the PSP team - interest in a long term perspective with adjustment of OD activities	Petit Goâve	HRC
British Red Cross	- Reconstruction of the HRC office - Funding of containers in the base camp - CBHFA - Supporting cholera response and preparedness team	Les Cayes Port-au-Prince La Piste / Port-au-Prince St Marc	HRC
Swiss RC	- Support to the blood bank / consortium	Port-au-Prince	HRC, GRC, KRC, IFRC
ICRC	- Traditional HRC partner - Family links - First Aid	Country-wide	

## 6. PROGRAMME SUPPORT

### 6.1. Logistics

#### Key Statistics:

Arrivals into the Country since 12 January 2010:	To Date Total
Air consignments received	282
Sea consignments received	321

Arrivals during the Reporting Period:	Period
Air consignments received in Haiti	13
Sea consignments received in Haiti (containers and break bulk <sup>6</sup> )	32
Road consignments received in Haiti from Dominican Republic	2
Estimated tonnage received from air, sea and road consignments to Haiti	1,084.4 MT

Fleet:	Vehicles
IFRC light vehicles and trucks	117
IFRC VRP vehicles undergoing registration	35
IFRC locally rented vehicles	35
PNS VRP vehicles	127

<sup>6</sup> In [shipping](#), **break bulk cargo** or **general cargo** is a term that covers a great variety of goods that must be loaded individually, and not in [intermodal containers](#) nor in [bulk](#) as with oil or grain.

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Break\\_bulk\\_cargo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Break_bulk_cargo)

PNS VRP vehicles undergoing registration	29
PNS owned vehicles	164
PNS locally rented vehicles	98
Total Vehicles in Haiti	605

The Logistics Department held a team building workshop during the reporting period. The purpose of the exercise was to acquaint team members with the qualities of a solid team and to inform the team members of the pitfalls of a poor team. Over 100 logistics staff members participated. There is another team building session amongst the delegates scheduled for early April.

## Procurement

International procurements included the following items:

- Cholera items, such as: Ringer lactate, ORS, protective equipment, soap. These items are in the request for quotation or purchase order stage.
- Purchase orders for 147,395 tarpaulins were placed to cover the Relief Department's request.
- One all terrain forklift is undergoing the request for quotation process.
- 100 security boxes for delegates are undergoing the request for quotation process.
- 200 x 530 gallons water tanks for water and sanitation: purchase order is placed and the tanks are in production.

Local procurements included the following:

- Shelter and water and sanitation programmes in Port-au-Prince and Léogane required construction materials for a total of approximately 3,000,000 USD. Due to the amount of some items (hurricane straps, timber, doors, windows, plywood) and in order to guarantee the delivery at the requested time, partial quantities will be procured locally and the rest will be procured internationally.
- Procurement to drill 5 boreholes in Léogane is ongoing. A site visit with the supplier is scheduled for 6 and 7 April 2011.
- Procurement of 100,000 bricks for the British Red Cross is undergoing quotations.

## Pipeline and Customs Clearance

The pipeline and customs clearance team is working to eliminate or reduce demurrage incurred at the port. At present, there are 17 days to clear goods free of charge after the ship arrives at the port. The demurrage costs are from 30 to 90 US dollars per container and per day. Every effort is being made to extend the period free of charge from 17 to 25 days.

## Fleet

### Fleet Pipeline and Customs Clearing:

During the reporting period, the Fleet was able to register 59 vehicles, as indicated by the following table:

Programme	No of plates
Danish Red Cross	2
British Red Cross	2
Canadian Red Cross	1
French Red Cross	29
Spanish Red Cross	1
IFRC DP/DRR	1
IFRC Logistics	4
IFRC Media	1
IFRC Water and sanitation	4
IFRC Administration	3
IFRC Relief	7
IFRC Health	1

IFRC Movement Coordination	2
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>

#### Light Vehicles:

The light vehicle pool system composed of 126 light vehicles, provided transport to 2,462 passengers during the reporting period.

#### Heavy Vehicles:

During the reporting period, the heavy fleet supported the programme by transporting goods as follows:

Program	Items	MT	Km
Cholera	Water Purification tablets	2,240	27
Shelter	Frames, floors, trusses, cement, roofing, paints, shelter tool kits	831	1931
Relief	Hygiene kits, kitchen sets, jerry cans, baby kits, blankets, mosquito nets	131	842
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>964.753</b>	<b>2800</b>

Construction work continues satisfactorily at Barbancourt Warehouse for the vehicle workshop.

### **Supply Management**

Four Logistics warehouses are operational (Barbancourt, Woodstock, Solferino and Colorado). Capacity is as follows:

#### **Barbancourt**

Name	Permanent structure M2	Rubbhalls	20' Container	40' Container	Open Area M2		
<b>Barbancourt</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8,359</b>

Name	Permanent structure M2	Rubbhalls	20' Container	40' Container	Open Area M2
<b>Solferino Warehouse</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,280</b>

#### **Woodstock Warehouse**

Name	Permanent structure M2	Rubbhalls	20' Container	40' Container	Open Area M2			
<b>Woodstock</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7,420</b>

#### **Colorado Warehouse:**

Name	Permanent structure M2	Rubbhalls	20' Container	40' Container	Open Area M2	
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In addition to the permanent warehouse capacities above, the IFRC has temporarily stored Disaster and Risk Management stock for 8,000 families in World Food Programme (WFP) facilities.

The daily stock movement reports for each warehouse are available for reference. These stock movement reports are the warehouses' stock counts and can be compared to the theoretical stock counts entered into the data base called LOGIC.

## 6.2. Security

The security situation in Haiti remains fragile. The weekly murder rate in Port-au-Prince averages 50-70, the majority of deaths being the result of gunshots to the head. Gunfire exchanges between rival gangs and the Haitian National Police and criminal elements occur daily within the Metropolitan area. The majority of these incidents take place during the daytime, which is a noticeable distinction from the same period in 2010, when the hours of darkness was the preferred time for such exchanges. This shift has increased the risk level to for Red Cross Red Crescent members as they move around Port-au-Prince outside of the curfew hours.

March has also seen an increase in politically motivated rallies and demonstrations. The second round of the Presidential election was held on 20 March. The preliminary results were scheduled to be released on 31 March. However due to a high percentage of ballot fraud and irregularities, the scheduled date for release was subsequently rescheduled to 4 April 2011.

March also saw an increase in demonstrations against various International organizations (including RCRC members); the focus of these demonstrations was a demand for the organization targeted to supply more employment opportunities. Associated with these events has been an increase in the frequency whereby members of a community demand money from a national staff or delegate. This seems to be a result of the one-year commemoration for the Earthquake in January since during this period, international media were focusing upon the fact that humanitarian organizations have large sums of funding, yet many Haitians have seen little benefit from all the funds that were pledged and donated.

During late March one security delegate completed his mission and a new security delegate started his mission. For the final weeks of March the Security Unit was under-resourced. However, in April a second security delegate is due to arrive and also a new security coordinator.

## 6.3 Communication

The new camp to community strategy will be at the heart of all communications activities for the coming year.

In this regard, external communications will make use of a range of tools including audiovisual productions to explain and showcase the progress made by all programmes in keeping with the camp to community strategy. These tools will also be used to manage the reputation of the organization vis-a vis its beneficiaries, donors, media and general public as it transitions from relief to recovery. It is expected that the withdrawal of some services such as relief distributions and water and sanitation services will generate some measure of misunderstanding and criticism, hence the importance of explaining the transition process to those affected.

A Haiti issues brief was prepared for the IFRC New York delegation outlining critical challenges for the Haiti operation in moving forward. This document has been shared amongst programme managers, National Society Communicators and the Global Communications Working Group.

The Panama Zone will be hosting a photo exhibition in May 2011, focused on emergencies in the Americas in 2010. The communications team have selected 50 images which showcase the work of the Red Cross along with captions. A series of videos to be shown has also been submitted.

## Contact information

### In Haiti:

- Eduard Tschan, Country Representative for Haiti; email: [eduard.tschan@ifrc.org](mailto:eduard.tschan@ifrc.org)
- Stephen McAndrew, Head of Operations in Haiti; email: [stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org](mailto:stephen.mcandrew@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; phone: (507) 380 0250; cell phone: (507) 65505289; email: [ruben.cano@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.cano@ifrc.org)
- Thierry Schweitzer, Logistics Mobilization Coordinator, Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU); phone (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082; e-mail [thierry.schweitzer@ifrc.org](mailto:thierry.schweitzer@ifrc.org)
- Sandra Lombardo; Resource Mobilization Officer – Haiti Operation: email: [sandra.lombardo@ifrc.org](mailto:sandra.lombardo@ifrc.org); phone: (507) 317 3050; fax: (507) 317 1304.

**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)

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