

# HAITI: FLOODS

Appeal No. MDRHT002  
GLIDE no:  
FL 2006-000171-HTI  
04 September 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

## In Brief

Final Report; Period covered: 4 December 2006 to 4 April, 2007; Final appeal coverage: 95%.

[Click here to go to the attached Financial Report.](#)

### Appeal history:

- Launched on 4 December 2006 for CHF 624,500 (USD 522,799 or EUR 392,633) for 4 months to assist 17,500 beneficiaries (3,500 beneficiary families).
- Appeal and corresponding budget revised on 21 December 2006 seeking CHF 418,500 (USD 342,444 or EUR 261,125) to assist 11,845 beneficiaries (2,369 beneficiary families) for 4 months; final report is due on 4 July 2007
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 80,000 (USD 64,000 or EUR 50,315).

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for

*national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.*

## **Background and Summary**

As of 23 November 2006, Haiti experienced extreme weather in the regions of Grande-Anse and Nippes as well as in the Southern, Western and North-Western regions of the country. Particularly heavy rainfall fell between 23 and 28 November and caused serious flooding in Grande-Anse, Nippes and the North West region, affecting some 4,040 families of which 325 families were displaced and obliged to move to temporary shelters in Jérémie, Bonbon, Abricots and Chansolme. The following areas were identified as the most affected by the floods:

- Grande-Anse: Jérémie, Abricots, Bonbon, Anse-du-Clerc, Moron, Roseau, Corail, Pestel, Beaumont.
- Nippes: Miragôane, Baradères, Arnaud, Anse-à-Veau, Plaisance.
- North West: Port-de-Paix, Jean-Rabel, Bord-de-Mer de Jean-Rabel, Mare Rouge, Môle Saint-Nicolas, Baie de Henne, Chansolme, Anse-à-Foleur.

The overall effects of the floods were as follows:

	<b>Grande Anse</b>	<b>Nippes</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>Total</b>
Deaths	3	0	4	7
Missing persons	3	0	1	4
Injured persons	4	0	6	10
Affected families	2,000	240	1,800	4,040
Destroyed homes	142	0	175	317
Damaged homes	515	40	62	617
Damaged hospitals	1	0	1	2
Damaged water systems	4	0	4	8
Damaged schools	6	0	4	10

*Source: OCHA SIT Report 12/12/2006*

In December, when river levels returned to normal, the affected families were able to return to their homes. Nevertheless, damage to housing was considerable and about 2,500 families (12,500 people) suffered significant losses as a result of the floods. Stagnant waters receded and the situation for those affected by the floods improved considerably.

One of the main causes of the floods in the communities was the obstruction of drainage systems due to garbage accumulation. The informal, marginalized and chaotic neighbourhoods that were affected lack effective garbage collection systems and basic sanitation planning. In this insalubrious and poorly equipped context the canals were used to avoid garbage accumulation at homes and roads, thereby causing negative side effects within the water drainage systems.

The completion of the cleaning activities significantly improved the situation in the involved communities. The usual rains that occurred after the emergency due to the rainy season did not affect these communities as severe as before, while drainage systems were working properly. Moreover, the sanitation activities contributed to an increased awareness concerning the causes of flooding within their communities. In addition, the local authorities in Port-de-Paix (Nord-Ouest province) are contributing to the improved situation by the establishment of a garbage collection system in the most populated places. Unfortunately, in Grande Anse province, the provincial government cannot guarantee the establishment of this kind of garbage collection system.

## **Coordination**

Since the onset of the disaster, the Haiti Country Delegation constantly communicated with the Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and received support in the definition of the intervention. A Disaster

Management delegate from PADRU was mobilized to Haiti in the emergency phase of the operation, with as a main task to contribute towards the revision of the initial Plan of Action.

The HNRCS coordinated activities with other actors involved in relief actions; in particular, the HNRCS and the Federation, ensuring close liaison with both Partner National Societies (PNS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which, as the lead agency, holds responsibility for security issues.

The UN's Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Haiti shared information and ensured the coordination of humanitarian interventions in support of the national Risk and Disaster Management System. Meetings with OCHA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of the Interior took place on a regular basis during the emergency phase.

Meetings at national level (Forum Humanitaire) with the participation of DPC, United Nations (UN) agencies and other involved NGO's took place in order to share information, avoid duplication of efforts and develop long term activities and plans. Organizations involved in response to the floods emergency are the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, OCHA, the Haitian Department of Civil Protection, Initiative au Développement, CARE, OXFAM and Caritas. Unfortunately such coordination meetings only took place in the onset of the operation and were not continued on a regular basis during the rest of the operation.

## **Operational developments**

In the initial days of the emergency, the Haitian National Red Cross Society intervened immediately to ensure urgent assistance to those affected by the floods including: search and rescue, first aid, evacuation and transportation of affected population and needs assessments.

Relief distributions and sanitation activities were carried out immediately in the affected areas in order to improve the living conditions of the population.

All the activities were carried out in close coordination with local authorities and organizations present in the affected communities. However, the improvement of the sanitation situation in each of the affected provinces was different due to the capacities of local authorities in carrying out sustainable garbage control initiatives.

### **Beneficiaries**

The operation assisted 2,369 beneficiaries that were affected by the floods. The beneficiary selection criteria were based on the level of damage their property has sustained, paying particular attention to the elderly, single mothers, children, persons with disabilities, losses of belongings and/or the degree of difficulty for families to cope with and recover from the situation.

## **Red Cross action - objectives, progress, impact**

### **Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)**

**Objective 1: 2,369 of the most affected families (approximately 11,845 people) receive non-food items which help them recover rapidly from the effects of the floods.**

### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

In response to the heavy rains that started in November 2006, HRCNS with the support of the Federation distributed non-food items to 2,369 families in Nord-Ouest and Grand'Anse provinces.

<b>Province</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
Nord-Ouest	309 Families
Grande-Anse	2,060 Families
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,369 Families</b>

An initial distribution of non-food items for 309 families in the North West region took place in mid December 2006 (see table 1 below). Beneficiary families have received non-food items consisting of family kits, blankets, mosquito nets, 15 litre buckets and jerry cans.

**Table 1 – Relief Distribution Activities in Nord-Ouest Province**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Relief Items Distributed</b>
<i>Nord-Ouest province</i>		<i>309 Families</i>	
10.12.06	Port-de-Paix	192 Families	- 192 Family Kits - 384 Mosquito Nets - 192 Jerry Cans (1 gallon) - 384 Blankets - 192 buckets (15 ltr)
13.12.06	St. Louis du Nord	30 Families	- 30 Family Kits - 60 Mosquito Nets - 30 Jerry Cans (1 gallon) - 60 Blankets - 30 buckets (15 ltr)
13.12.06	Bassin Bleu	30 Families	- 30 Family Kits - 60 Mosquito Nets - 30 Jerry Cans (1 gallon) - 60 Blankets - 30 buckets (15 ltr)
14.12.06	Anse a Foleur	30 Families	- 30 Family Kits - 60 Mosquito Nets - 30 Jerry Cans (1 gallon) - 60 Blankets - 30 buckets (15 ltr)
14.12.06	Baie Moustiques	27 Families	- 27 Family Kits - 54 Mosquito Nets - 27 Jerry Cans (1 gallon) - 54 Blankets - 27 buckets (15 ltr)

With regards to Grande-Anse province, the identified priority needs were blankets, mosquito nets, mattresses and soap. Table 2 demonstrates the relief distributions to the remaining 2,060 families in the Grande Anse province, which took place in the last week of January:

**Table 2 – Relief Distribution Activities in Grande-Anse province**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Relief Items Distributed</b>
<i>Grande-Anse province</i>		<i>2,060 Families</i>	
22.01.07	Jeremie	1,500 Families	- 3,000 blankets - 500 mattresses - 3,000 mosquito nets - 170 boxes of soap
24.01.07	Abricots	300 Families	- 600 blankets - 100 mattresses - 600 mosquito nets - 35 boxes of soap
25.01.07	Bonbon	200 Families	- 400 blankets - 80 mattresses - 400 mosquito nets - 20 boxes of soap
26.01.07	Les Basses	60 Families	- 120 blankets - 20 mattresses - 120 mosquito nets - 5 boxes of soap

Each family received five bars of detergent. The families who received mattresses were those whose houses were seriously damaged or totally destroyed.

Haitian National Red Cross Society also distributed 300 bottles of water donated by World Vision in the affected communities in Grand Anse province.

**Impact:**

The most immediate impact of this objective is that 2,369 of the most affected families (approximately 11,845 people) saw their basic needs met through the distributions of relief items in order to recover from the effects of the floods and to resume their daily lives.

**Constraints:**

Due to delays in supply delivery and donor funding the distributions by local HNRCS branches in Grande-Anse was delayed and postponed until January. In addition, constraints in the internal Red Cross procedures to mobilize human and material resources also caused some delay within the operation. Fortunately, relief distributions were carried out to the remaining 2,060 families in the Grande Anse province in the last week of January.

**Objective 2: Two hospitals affected by flooding, one in Jérémie and one in Port-de-Paix, benefit from non-food items which help them resume their activities by replenishing lost items and restoring appropriate sanitary conditions that were affected by the floods.**

On 26 and 27 February the Saint Antoine Hospital in Jérémie was provided with 200 blankets, 200 mosquito nets and cleaning equipment products such as 12 mops, 12 brooms, one mop bucket and 16 gallons of disinfectant.

The HNRCS local branch in Port-de-Paix faced administrative constraints which delayed effective coordination for the timely deliver of non food items to the Immaculée Conception Hospital. Additional assessments demonstrated that the initial planned distribution of non food items to the Immaculée Conception Hospital in Port-de-Paix proved not to be necessary while there was no urgent need for these items. The non-food items therefore remain in the HRCNS general warehouse to be distributed in case of future emergencies.

**Impact:**

Saint Antoine hospital was provided with necessary non-food items which helped them resume their activities by replenishing lost items and restoring appropriate sanitary conditions that were affected by the floods, thereby improving the attention provided to patients.

**Constraints:**

The HNRCS local branch in Port-de-Paix faced administrative constraints which delayed effective coordination for the timely deliver of non food items to the Immaculée Conception Hospital. The situation did not require the distribution of the mentioned non food items.

## **Water and Sanitation**

More in-depth assessments carried out in the flooded regions indicated that sanitation activities were essential. The informal, marginalized and chaotic neighbourhoods that were affected lack basic sanitation planning and structure. In this insalubrious environment, homes, roads and gutters filled with mud and garbage.

**Objective 1: The population of the departments of North West and Grande-Anse benefit from a basic sanitation programme consisting of the provision of cleaning materials and a hygiene promotion campaign in 39 affected neighbourhoods.**

**Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

In order to carry out this activity, HNRCS volunteers from the local branches within the affected areas received training on sanitation topics. A Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member specialized in Water and Sanitation was deployed to Haiti for one month in order to support the HNRCS with the development and organization of the volunteer sanitation training that took place in the beginning of February.

Hygiene awareness raising activities at community level, as well as cleaning activities were carried out in the affected communities in the Nord-Ouest province during the last week of February and in Grande Anse during the second week of April.

The following awareness raising activities have been carried out:

- Cleaning and clearing stagnant water in order to prevent mosquitoes from breeding;
- Cleaning houses;
- Solid waste control on safe distance from households;
- Cleaning of canals and gutters in order to prevent obstruction by garbage.

The activities were accompanied by dissemination of Principles and values of the Red Cross Movement.

More than 100 Haitian National Red Cross Society volunteers were mobilized and took part in the sanitation awareness activities within the affected communities. Several cleaning equipment, including wheelbarrows, spades, picks, forks, masks, gloves and boots were dispatched to the flood-affected regions in order to facilitate the cleaning activities. The volunteers and people from the affected communities then carried out cleaning activities in the drainage systems and waste and garbage disposals. Road and house cleaning was also encouraged.

All the activities were carried out in coordination with local authorities and communities, which strengthened the support to the sanitation initiatives. The design and development was closely coordinated with the local Ministry of Health. The activities were also coordinated with the Ministry of Transportation, which supported the initiatives by providing trucks for the removal of disposal and garbage in the affected areas.

### **Impact**

These activities had a strong impact on the affected communities, since adequate drainage of the rain waters was established. Upon completion of the cleaning activities, the population understood better that heavy rains do not necessarily cause flooding as long as the drainage system is clean. The commitment of the affected population in cleaning the drainage systems was hereby rewarded and many beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction. In addition, the local authorities in Port-de-Paix (Nord-Ouest province) are contributing to the improved situation by carrying out regular garbage collection.



### **Constraints**

At the beginning of the operation, the HNRCS local Branch in Grande Anse faced some logistic difficulties due to lack of accessibility to some of the affected areas. Other administrative delays in the completion of the activities.

**Red Cross staff carrying out monitoring visits in Grand'Anse province.**

**Source: HNRCS**

Unfortunately, the authorities in Grande Anse are not carrying out garbage collection on a regular basis. Alternatives for solid waste control remain limited and the population is therefore forced to use the water drainage canals to dispose their garbage.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives**

- Relief activities are being carried out based on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
- Beneficiary selection criteria focus on the level of vulnerability of those affected with particular attention paid to the elderly, single mothers, children, persons with disabilities, those who sustained losses of belongings and/or the degree of difficulty for families to cope with and recover from the situation.
- Activities are based on the SPHERE Project humanitarian charter and the code of conduct for emergency response

### **National Society Capacity Building**

Red Cross staff and volunteers continue to gain experience in damage and needs assessment and in the organization of distributions. The Water and Sanitation Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member deployed to

Haiti supported the HRCNS at both National and Branch level carrying out specific trainings and field coordination activities.

### **Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

The Federation issued regular reports on the operation on its web site [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).

An article was published in the « Le Matin » newspaper focusing on the HNRCS distributions in Grande-Anse.

In order to increase visibility, official Red Cross t-shirts and flags with Red Cross logo were provided to the Red Cross volunteers and used during the distribution and sanitation activities.

### **Lessons learned**

- The involvement of local authorities in the planning process certainly improved the operational procedures and effectiveness of the operation at all levels. The Port-de-Paix local authorities contributed to the operation by carrying out regular garbage collection. This has provided the population with an alternative and guaranteed the sustainability of the clean canals.
- The participation of the beneficiaries proved to be very effective during the sanitation activities that were carried out at community level. The perception of the community as primary agent for their own recovery highly motivated the participants and improved the overall impact of the activities. These activities also improved visibility and enhanced awareness and better understanding of the mission of the Haitian Red Cross and the activities undertaken by the Red Cross in general.
- The constraints during this operation revealed the need to revise and improve the capacity from the HNRCS Head Quarters to respond to emergencies. The Red Cross Federation is currently in the process to see how things can be improved at HNRCS Head Quarters.
- The operation faced constraints at some local branches due to the fact that governance and management decision making was carried out by the same person. The operation therefore revealed that a more defined distinction between governance and management would improve activities at branch level.
- Capacity trainings for National Intervention Teams (NIT) and “relais communautaire trainings” carried out in 2006 proved to have a longer term impact, while these trained Human resources were of great value in completing the operation (see Operations Update no.1 for more information). However, improvement on the teams’ activation protocols would enhance efficiency of the response even more.
- The HNRCS, IFRC Country Delegation and PADRU coordinated well, thus facilitating a valuable support in disaster response to the National Society.
- The coordination meetings at national level (Forum Humanitaire) with the participation of DPC, United Nations (UN) agencies and other involved NGO`s only took place in the onset of the operation. Coordination could have been improved if these meetings were continued on a regular basis.
- Haiti is very vulnerable in terms of impact and quantity of disasters to which the region is prone. Floods, landslides and hurricanes are threatening and affecting Haiti during almost the entire year. Maintaining a sufficient relief supplies stock level would certainly improve a timely and effective emergency response. Therefore it is proposed to the donors to use the remaining balance of the operation for relief stock procurement and replenishment.

**[Final financial report below;](#)**  
**[click here to return to the title page.](#)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT002 - Haiti - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/11-2009/09
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/04
Appeal	MDRHT002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>418,501</b>					<b>418,501</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	240,450					240,450
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	13,780					13,780
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	16,075					16,075
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	64,300					64,300
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	43,800					43,800
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	18,274					18,274
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	1,000					1,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>397,680</b>					<b>397,680</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>397,680</b>					<b>397,680</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>397,680</b>					<b>397,680</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>95%</b>					<b>95%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>397,680</b>					<b>397,680</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-395,230</b>					<b>-395,230</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>2,449</b>					<b>2,449</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT002 - Haiti - Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/11-2009/09
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/04
Appeal	MDRHT002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>418,501</b>					<b>418,501</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief		8,904				8,904	-8,904	
Clothing & textiles	107,000	166,992				166,992	-59,992	
Water & Sanitation	56,000	22,542				22,542	33,458	
Utensils & Tools	35,000	42,508				42,508	-7,508	
Other Supplies & Services	31,500	20,903				20,903	10,597	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>261,850</b>				<b>261,850</b>	<b>-32,350</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		48				48	-48	
Distribution & Monitoring	15,500	5,691				5,691	9,809	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	13,000	10,563				10,563	2,437	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>16,302</b>				<b>16,302</b>	<b>12,198</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	44,000	33,309				33,309	10,691	
Regionally Deployed Staff	4,500						4,500	
National Staff	4,000	12,617				12,617	-8,617	
National Society Staff	30,500	19,984				19,984	10,516	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>65,910</b>				<b>65,910</b>	<b>17,090</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	8,000						8,000	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>8,000</b>						<b>8,000</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	17,000	9,666				9,666	7,334	
Information & Public Relation	15,500	8,562				8,562	6,938	
Office Costs	6,298	100				100	6,198	
Communications	3,500	1,468				1,468	2,032	
Professional Fees		250				250	-250	
Financial Charges		408				408	-408	
Other General Expenses		2,756				2,756	-2,756	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>42,298</b>	<b>23,210</b>				<b>23,210</b>	<b>19,088</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	27,203	25,532				25,532	1,670	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>27,203</b>	<b>25,532</b>				<b>25,532</b>	<b>1,670</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		2,426				2,426	-2,426	
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>2,426</b>				<b>2,426</b>	<b>-2,426</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>418,501</b>	<b>395,230</b>				<b>395,230</b>	<b>23,270</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>23,270</b>				<b>23,270</b>		