

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Haiti: Hurricane season 2008

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT005  
GLIDE TC-2008-000147  
Operations update n° 4  
14 August 2009

Period covered by this Ops Update: 5 December 2008 to 13 June 2009.



Children collecting water during the first day drinking water became available in Peredo village after the rehabilitation of the water source. Source: International Federation

**Appeal target (current):** The Revised budget seeks CHF 8,475,870 (USD 7,895,768 or EUR 5,539,350) in cash, kind, or services to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society to assist 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries).

**Appeal coverage:** 99 %;

[<Click here to view revised budget, interim financial report; or Click here to link to contact details>](#)

**Appeal history:**

- CHF 300,000 (USD 272,727 or EUR 186,335) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation on 27 August.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal of CHF 3,812,770 (USD 3,466,154 or EUR 2,360,848) was launched on 5 September 2008 to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society to assist 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries) for 6 months.
- The Preliminary Appeal was revised on 25 September to CHF 8,360,877 (USD 7,600,810 or EUR 5,177,020) and extended to a nine month period.
- The Revised Emergency Appeal issued on 6 November 2008 features a Revised Budget for CHF 9,817,443 (USD 9,006,829 or EUR 6,293,233) to assist 10,000 families for 9 months.
- Delays of several weeks in the delivery of construction materials for the shelter programme have hindered the expected progress. Therefore, this operations update reflects the extension of the appeal until 5 November 2009 (14 months). The budget has been revised to CHF 8,475,870 (USD 7,895,768 or EUR 5,539,350) in line with appeal funding including two additional pledges.

**Summary:** The hurricane season which officially begins in June and ends in November, left hundreds of people dead and tens of thousands homeless in Haiti in 2008 since Hurricane Gustav, tropical storm Hanna and hurricane Ike made their impact as of 26 August last year. The hardest hit regions of the country were the departments of Sud, Sud-Est, Artibonite and the northern coast. These regions were cut off from the centre due to damaged roads and infrastructure. Emergency relief efforts by the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) with the support of the International Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and the Regional Representation for Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic began immediately, despite the challenges of access to remote areas. Preparedness activities and pre-positioning of emergency relief items had been carried out in the months leading up to the hurricane season.

Following the initial assessment by a nine-member Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT), a joint FACT - Emergency Response Unit (ERU) mission was undertaken in the country as of 2 September to assist and support the HNRCS in its ongoing emergency relief efforts. These efforts focused on addressing the needs of the most affected people were coordinated with Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country as well as with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Since the onset of the emergency, three rotations of ERU teams were deployed for ongoing support to the HNRCS covering basic health care, relief and shelter, early recovery, water and sanitation, logistics, IT telecom, including emergency preparedness, monitoring, reporting and capacity building, in partnership with Movement partners in country.

Based on the appeal objectives, 10,000 families in seven departments: Sud Est (425 families), Nord-Ouest (500 families), Grande-Anse (500 families), Les Nippes (500 families) Ouest (967 families) Centre (1208 families) and Artibonite (5900 families) benefitted from relief items, each family received two jerry cans, one hygiene kit and one bucket facilitating access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation and reducing the risk of waterborne and water related diseases. 300 latrines are being built over a period of six months as well 400 houses, both projects taking place in Gonaïves. 300 families received cleaning tools which then will be used as tools for agriculture and 15,000 people per day received access to safe water, including hospitals and health centres in the Sud-Est department. Additional activities towards the achievement of objectives are described in detail in this document.

National Society capacities continue being strengthened and are prioritized when providing help to the affected people Effectiveness is being ensured by first making sure volunteers and Red Cross staff are well trained and in good physical and emotional conditions. As an example, psychosocial support to volunteers and HNRCS

staff was prioritized in order to guarantee they can help others by ensuring first they are prepared, since often they are doubly affected, both by what happened to them directly and by the stories of the affected people.

The International Federation continues leading activities and ensuring coordination with its partners within and outside the Red Cross Movement by co-operative work as well as attending coordination meetings regularly in order to avoid the duplication of efforts and work more efficiently. Examples of this are given in work with the Partner National Societies such as the American Red Cross (ARC), the Belgian Red Cross (BRC), the Canadian Red Cross (CRC), the German Red Cross (GRC), the French Red Cross (FRC), the Netherlands Red Cross (NRC), the Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) and the Spanish Red Cross (SRC), which together with the HNRCS, are executing projects on health, water and sanitation amongst other areas. Additionally, a bi-national project is being carried out by the HNRCS with the Dominican Red Cross (DRC), supported by the Spanish Red Cross, the International Federation and the European Union water and sanitation project.

Constraints and delays in the procurement of materials have hindered implementation, especially in the objective focused on shelter in the recovery phase, where based on a careful review of the programme taking into account to the "safer building" concept, the HNRCS made the decision to reduce the target number of families for support from 1,000 families to 400. The project now focuses efforts on building stronger and safer houses in 32 villages within a 20 km radius of Gonaïves. The Risk Management and Audit department is arranging an external audit to be carried out on the operation.

As the Operation made the transition from the Transition to the Recovery Phase, this Operations Update n° 4 focuses on the progress achieved in relation with the objectives described in the revised appeal and the Operations update n° 3. Although most water and sanitation activities closed at the end of May, as planned, diverse delays in the procurement of the construction materials (especially timber) for the shelter programme have hindered the construction activities. As a result, the Appeal has been extended until 5 November 2009. The final report will be made available by 5 February 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

The International Federation would like to thank governments, international institutions and Partner National Societies for the generous contributions, both in-kind and cash, in support of this emergency appeal. A detailed list of donors can be found in the attached financial report.

## The Situation

This year at least 11 people have died as of May, as heavy rains flood towns still recovering from last year's hurricanes. Authorities reported that most of the victims were swept away by rivers which burst their banks or died when their fragile homes collapsed. Five of the deaths were reported in the rice-growing Artibonite Valley. Rains that began during the first week of May have been heaviest, hitting the southern peninsula near Les Cayes and Camp Perrin, where 1,000 homes have been flooded. Some areas received nearly 3 inches (74 millimeters) of rain in early June according to the Meteorological Office of the country.

The rainy season finds the country better prepared than last year. The government has been making efforts to control the risks of flooding, thanks to lessons learnt from last year. The Bureau of Civil Protection, led by the country's lead disaster coordinator, recently launched a preparedness campaign. However, with a new hurricane season officially starting on 1 June, officials worry that new floods could damage Haiti's struggling agriculture and economy. Last year, the four tropical storms caused losses estimated at USD 1 billion in damage, and aggravating chronic malnutrition in several areas of the country.

The last hurricane season began when Hurricane Gustav, the seventh named storm of the 2008 Atlantic hurricane season, made landfall on the south-west peninsula of Haiti, approximately ten miles west of Jacmel on 26 August 2008. On the morning of 27 August, as Gustav left Haiti, thousands of people affected by heavy winds and floods were evacuated to temporary shelters in the affected areas of Nord, Nord-Ouest and particularly Artibonite. Hurricane Hanna then brought about torrential rains and heavy floods on 1 September and affected mostly the northern coast of the country. With barely any time to recover, Hurricane Ike reached Haiti a few days

later, and affected the Northern and Southern departments of the country in addition to Gonaïves. Flooded and washed out roads and bridges made the relief effort incredibly challenging. Many communities were left completely isolated with no access to food, clean water and emergency help.

According to statistics from the Civil Protection Department (Département de la Protection Civile - DPC), 793 people lost their lives, 310 were declared missing and 548 were injured. The damage to homes and infrastructure was unprecedented affecting 165,337 families. It is estimated that 22,702 families' homes were completely destroyed and 84,625 families' homes were damaged (DPC).

The European Commission has allocated EUR 7 millions to provide humanitarian assistance to Haiti, including public health measures to improve nutrition (water, sanitation and hygiene), follow-up on risk management, capacity reinforcement. The Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) has opened an office in Port-au-Prince to monitor the development of the situation and the implementation of its humanitarian aid.

Clean-up operations and rehabilitation of infrastructure (which includes roads, clean-up of canals and access to water) have gone forward since December with good weather conditions up until May, making it possible to reach areas that were hard to access until November. At the moment, most families have again taken up their daily activities with children in clean schools and functioning markets. The shelters have closed and the families who benefited from them were back in their places of origin. The return of the rains in May when the rain season begins, may hamper some of the continuous recovery efforts. All partners in the field are currently working on contingency planning. .

## Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation continues working actively together with the other agencies in the field. Seeking to ensure activities are carried out in a coordinated manner, inter-agency meetings (IASC) are held regularly as well as cluster meetings and coordination meetings with the World Food Program (WFP), and amongst other issues the transportation of materials for the Water and Sanitation projects in Gonaïves and Jacmel, the Health project in Nippes (Miragoane & Baraderes) and for the Shelter programme in Gonaïves are dealt with. The International Federation also participated in the Humanitarian Forum led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The Logistics cluster, led by WFP, with the support of the international humanitarian community provided helicopter transportation to Gonaïves until February. An agreement was also signed between WFP and Atlas International for financial and technical support for the deployment of M6 trucks which were put at the disposal of the community to support relief and recovery operations cross-country.

The Presidents of the HNRCS and the Dominican Republic Red Cross held a bi-national meeting in Haiti from 20 to 21 March in order to develop a Plan of Action for border Red Cross service centres and unite efforts towards more effective recovery actions. In that same direction, the Movement Partners continue meeting on a regular basis to discuss progress made and ensure contingency planning for the upcoming hurricane season.

The International Federation and the HNRCS participate in the Thematic Committee for the Management of Temporary Shelters (TCMTS) grouping entities such as the DPC, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail - MAST) and Ministry of Women's Affairs along with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to work on the preparatory work of shelter identification and provide training to strengthen shelter management in coordination with the TCMTS. The goal is to have all data ready for pre and post impact activities.

The WFP provided the International Federation and the HRNCS free access to their 2800 m2 warehouse in Gonaïves for the storage of bags of cement, wood, metal bars, CGIS - flat zinc sheets, and nails necessary for the building of 400 houses. Additionally a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed by the International Federation and the HRNCS with the Service Oecumenique d'entraide (SOE) for the distribution of sanitation tools to communities located in the rural zones of Gonaïves. On 15 March, 1,300 tool kits (including shovels, hoes and wheelbarrows) were distributed to families and communities to clean their homes, small lots and canals. These

tools can now also be used for agricultural purposes. The second phase of distributions of the remaining 200 tools took place in May.

On January 27, the International Federation along with OCHA and other humanitarian partners attended the CARE lessons learnt seminar. This seminar covered human resources, support to programmes, forecast capacity, disaster and needs assessment and coordination.

An MoU was also signed with Hands on Disaster Response (HODR) in February in Gonaïves in order to teach better building techniques for the construction of 300 slab latrines included in the sanitation project. The Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) working group was established through the cluster with the objective of setting up an efficient latrine design. The structure should reflect people's habits, taking into consideration lessons learnt by all actors in the WASH cluster. The International Federation latrine project for 300 families is being used as a pilot project for the working group.

The families hosted in tent camps and other shelters left the last shelters in February after having received support from the humanitarian community and the Haitian government either in terms of non-food items, shelter kits or cash (10,000 Haitian Gourdes for some families and 5,000 Haitian Gourdes for others, based on their needs). Differences in Government support in terms of cash and goods created issues with some of the beneficiaries who refused to leave the shelters and delayed their resettlement. Some families which did not have identified places to go back to posed a major concern for the humanitarian community.

The International Federation worked with the HNRCS for customs clearance of all imported items. The customs clearance procedures require close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (Ministère de la santé publique et de la population - MSPP), Ministry of Finance (Ministère des finances), the National Customs Administration office (Administrateur général des douanes) as well as airport, seaport and borders' customs bureaux. The Haitian Customs have transferred their transactions to a web based system called Sydonia which required training and special coded access. An event to take into account while these activities were taking place is that a fire destroyed most of the Customs files in January.

The water and sanitation and hygiene promotion delegate continues to attend the WASH cluster, led by UNICEF. Coordination and information-sharing is ongoing with the National Society of Drinking Water (Société Nationale des Eaux Potables - SNEP), Water and Sanitation Committee (Comité Eau Potable et Assainissement - CEPA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), OXFAM, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Action against Hunger (Action contre la Faim - ACF) and MSF Belgium.

#### **National Society Capacity Building:**

The HNRCS has now better capacity to respond quickly during the emergency phase of a disaster. The HNRCS's early warning system proved to be very effective and reduced the amount of casualties in the most vulnerable areas. Trained volunteers and staff were essential for initial response, assistance and support at all levels of the ongoing efforts in relief distribution, basic health care, shelter, early recovery and logistics as well as coordination. Their experience and knowledge through capacity-building from previous years allowed prompt planning, coordination of relief efforts and notable increase in emergency preparedness. The International Federation together with the PNS continue working to increase and improve the emergency preparedness of the HNRCS.

HNRCS volunteers have capitalized on their knowledge gained in the procedures and process of relief distribution. This has helped them to successfully identify beneficiaries for the shelter programme. They are also able to set up processes for the distribution of items for the sanitation and health programmes.

In Gonaïves, under the lead of the Shelter Delegate, volunteers were also trained on how to help the beneficiaries build their houses through workshops on the use of construction materials and improved building techniques. Water and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are being conducted with the support of the HNRCS personnel at the departmental and local levels as well as volunteers.

The International Federation logistics delegates have assisted the HNRCS to build its capacity in conducting a major reorganization of the "Diquini" warehouse to produce a complete and viable stock inventory. Federation procedures have been implemented and the warehouse staff and volunteers have been trained in logistics chain

and warehouse management. The “Diquini” staff are now able to efficiently manage and control the stocks. In Gonaïves a warehouse manager who worked with the Federation during the Hurricane Jeanne Response Operation in 2004 has been recruited to manage the warehouse in Gonaïves where all Federation procedures are in place.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

Supported by the International Federation, ERUs and partner National Societies, the HNRCS is succeeding in meeting the needs of the intended target group. Although, most of the operation is meeting the intended overall time-frame, some of the planned objectives and results are being impeded by external factors such as the recent arrival of the rainy season.

The HNRCS has in total distributed non-food items to 10,000 families and 4,000 shelter kits, as planned. The International Federation together with the HRNCS pre-positioned 3,000 kits composed of 1 kitchen set, 1 hygiene kit, 2-blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 1 bucket and 2 collapsible jerry cans in 8 sites identified by the HNRCS and the government as being at high risk of becoming cut off by HNRCS. The ICRC also provided 900 kits.

The American Red Cross and the HNRCS have focused their work on HIV and malaria prevention in coordination with the MSPP. During this period, as malaria reached Fort Liberte, Perches and Terrier Rouge, the American Red Cross began the distribution of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) to pregnant women and children under 2 years old in 6 communities in Nord Est. The American Red Cross also carried out PHAST implementation in Trou du Nord. Additionally, the ARC and the HNRCS worked to expand the TWC methodology to Anse a Veau and Port de Paix. This included hiring four field managers and the selection of 40 peer educators to cover a total of 9 branches. Two new branch offices in the department of Nord Est were established as a result of these activities.

The Canadian Red Cross and the HNRCS have one ongoing project in the department of Les Nippes. The project has two components: PHAST and malaria prevention. The communities have identified the need for latrines within the PHAST project in order to promote environmental health. At the end of March 584 latrines were built of 1,500 community latrines, 100 of these are to be built in schools. The Norwegian Red Cross is an active partner in the implementation of this project which will be completed by the end of June. With regard to malaria prevention, 90 communities in the area of Petit Trou des Nippes and Anse a Veau are being assisted to increase their knowledge on malaria prevention techniques. Added to this, 56 HRNCS volunteers have received community-based first aid training; they will also receive kits to enable them to perform their duties.

During this reporting period, the Canadian Red Cross has distributed the remaining 5,500 mosquito nets. Of the 10,000 initially planned; 4500 were donated to the Federation/HRNCS malaria prevention programme (as described in the health section).

Coordination between the French Red Cross (FRC) and the International Federation began at the early stages of



A group of HNRCS volunteers that participated during the Malaria training in Miragoïnes. Source: International Federation

the emergency response with participation of the French Red Cross and the Platform of Regional Intervention Americas and the Caribbean (Plateforme d'Intervention Regionale Amerique-Caraibes PIRAC) in the Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT). The French Red Cross has supported the shelter programme not only with in-kind support, and delegate outsourcing but also with cash contributions to the Appeal. The FRC is currently studying the possibility of reinforcing the HRNCS through additional programmes in Artibonite. These programmes could be oriented in three areas : disaster preparedness/ management, water and sanitation, food security.

The German Red Cross (GRC) and the HNRCS completed the distribution of 1,000 Federation shelter kits in Les Nippes, Sud and Sud-Est departments. The GRC also completed the distribution of roof material for the rehabilitation of damaged houses for 1,600 families, non-food items for 600 families, and seeds and fishing materials for 1,600 families in the same three departments. These activities were also financially supported by the Belgian Red Cross (BRC).

A proposal was also made by the GRC towards a Disaster Preparedness Programme for the coastal areas of Les Nippes to be submitted to the European Commission. The proposal includes community health, capacity-building and water and sanitation actions in the southern border areas in Savonettes, Cotillon, Ganthier, Fonds Verrettes, Thiote and Anse a Pitre. Another project on food security in the areas of Anse a Pitre and Thiote is being assessed; additionally; a DIPECHO project is under discussion with the HRNCS and other Partner National Societies.

The Spanish Red Cross (SRC) in conjunction with the HNRCS completed its safe drinking water production, hygiene promotion, cleaning and distribution activities on 3 December in Gonaïves, Nippes and the Sud-Est department. Its exit strategy included amongst handing-over the financial and technical supervision of the trucks distributing water to the International Federation and the HNRCS, which took the lead for a two-month period up to 2 February. This activity was completed on schedule by the Federation with a final donation of 22 barrels of water to schools previously identified by the HRNCS. The project offered four 5,000 litres of clean water bladders to 12,000 people on a daily basis including patients in one hospital and two health centres.

The HNRCS is also implementing a water and sanitation bi-national project with the Dominican Red Cross (DRC), supported by the Spanish Red Cross, the International Federation and the European Union water and sanitation project in the border region of the island of Hispanola.

Finally, the Netherlands Red Cross (NRC) completed its "Together We Can" programmes in March.

## Progress towards objectives

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Objective 1: (Relief Phase). The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
10,000 families receive relief items that facilitate access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (20,000 jerry cans, 10,000 hygiene kits, and 10,000 buckets).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ERU relief deployment.</li> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The risk of waterborne, water related diseases and injuries have been reduced through the provision of sanitation and hygiene promotion.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>

1,500 families receive cleaning tools in Artibonite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Procurement of materials and equipment: wheelbarrows, shovels, etc. following International Federation procurement procedures.</li> <li>• Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 1,500 families in Artibonite for six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of 300 family latrines in Artibonite.</li> <li>• Vector control and prevention measures.</li> <li>• Waste disposal measures.</li> <li>• Drainage measures.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
The affected population benefits from improved hygiene behavior, reduction of incidence of diarrheic diseases and increased community management of water and sanitation facilities through implementation of PHAST methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 26 community-based HNRCS trainer of trainer's volunteers in 13 local communities of HNRCS on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology. Implement PHAST in 13 affected communities conducted by HNRCS volunteers.</li> <li>• This objective will be achieved through joint coordination of Health and WASH delegates in the operation in close collaboration with HNRCS.</li> <li>• Provide printed materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) and other supplies to be used in the hygiene promotion campaign.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
The scope and quality of the HNRCS water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion services are improved.  12 000 people benefit from potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct two PHAST workshops (including 1 refresher course) for 26 trainers of trainers in the affected branches within six months.</li> <li>• Provide printed materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) and other supplies to be used in the hygiene promotion campaign.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> <li>• Conduct assessment and feasibility analysis.</li> <li>• Involve the community.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate the Peredo water source.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>

**Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):**

This objective has been achieved and described in Operation Update N° 3 available at: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/08/MDRHT00503.pdf>

**Progress Objective 2 (Transition and Early Recovery):**

The Water and Sanitation delegate, who was deployed on 3 November for a four month period, continues working with the HNRCS until June. The communities in the rural zone around Gonaïves (Artibonite) are benefiting from the distribution of cleaning tools. The American Red Cross donated cleaning tools for 1,500 families which have already been distributed. A total of 230 hoes, 122 spades, and 40 wheelbarrows (cleaning tools) were distributed between May and June. Some faulty wheelbarrow handles have lowered the numbers to be distributed.

These same communities benefit from appropriate sanitation through the construction of 300 latrines built under the Arboloo methodology. At the same time the community is experiencing improvement in behaviour related to hygiene, reduction of the incidence of diarrheic diseases and increased community management of water and sanitation facilities through the implementation of the PHAST methodology.

12,000 people per day received access to safe water in Peredo (Sud-Est) by rehabilitating the clean water source. An additional 3,000 people benefited from the rehabilitation of the water source by the implementation of a secondary pipe system. This 7 km pipeline running from the mountain with 100 meters overpass on the river bed and at a height of 8 metres from the flat land, will provide water to this agricultural community whose supply was cut off since August.



Red Cross personnel testing the water quality in Peredo. Source: International Federation

The water trucking project handed over to the International Federation and the HNRCS by the Spanish

Red Cross provided safe drinking water to 15,000 people in Sud-Est department communities of (Jacmel, Cayes Jacmel, Marigot and Peredo) while the pipeline was being re-habilitated.

Challenges:

- Delays in procurement of specialized pipes.
- The Rainy season which has started again.
- Workers in the projects have gone back to work the land, therefore their availability is likely to diminish.

### Emergency health and care

**Objective 1: (Relief Phase). The immediate health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative basic health services to up to 60,000 people for up to three months.**

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Two basic health care ERU's serve the primary health care needs of up to 60,000 people (30,000 per unit) for up to three months.</p> <p>10,000 families receive mosquito nets (2 per family) to prevent vector borne diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases.</li> <li>• Deployment of the basic health care ERU's to their areas of operations and provision of service.</li> <li>• Handover of the ERU.</li> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end-user.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the activities and provide reporting on distributions.</li> </ul>

**Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The medium-term health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of targeted health education and hygiene promotion, malaria and dengue prevention and psychosocial support to the affected**

<b>communities.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
10,000 families benefit from correct mosquito net use, reduction of malaria transmission and increased community involvement in malaria prevention through social mobilization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community sensitization in correct use of mosquito nets together with distributions in 7 departments.</li> <li>• Community education on malaria, protection and basic vector control in line with the Vwazen Kore Vwazen - Neighbors helping Neighbors; Haiti Community Health and Malaria Prevention Project in 13 communities.</li> <li>• Dissemination of key messages on malaria, treatment and prevention with posters, stickers and leaflets with pictures</li> </ul>
The affected communities benefit from the services of well trained HNRCS volunteers providing psychosocial support through a validated methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct two workshops in Psychosocial support for 400 HRNCS volunteers and staff from la Providence Hospital</li> <li>• Conduct the PSP workshops in affected communities</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting</li> </ul>

#### **Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):**

Following the FACT assessment, two Emergency Response Units – Basic Health Care (ERU-BHC) composed of staff from the American Red Cross, the Belgian Red Cross and the Luxemburg Red Cross were deployed at the beginning of the operation in coordination with HNRCS counterparts. The BHC ERUs handed over activities to the HNRCS and MSPP respectively in October and December.

A total of 10,000 families affected by the disaster were identified as beneficiaries in seven departments: Sud-Est (425 families), Nord-Ouest (500 families), Grande-Anse (500 families), Les Nippes (500 families) Ouest (967 families) Centre (1,208 families) and Artibonite (5,900 families). Each family received two mosquito nets as well as community awareness-raising\* in correct use of mosquito nets in all seven departments (\*awareness-raising in the proper use of mosquito nets is part of Objective 2).

#### **Progress towards Objective 2 (Transition and Early Recovery Phase):**

The Health Delegate who was deployed on 15 November for 6 months continued working with the HNRCS until 13 June in order to fully implement health programmes in malaria prevention and PSP as explained in paragraphs below in this report..

Although the Malaria Prevention Programme is ongoing, its timeframe had to be readjusted due to limited availability of HNRCS human resources in the community-based health sector including volunteers in the areas identified where activities were to be carried out.. A reconsideration was made in order to be able to implement a full Malaria Prevention Programme, divided into the necessary 3 phases (evaluation, training and community-based approach projects, including monitoring), and it was necessary to schedule activities until 30 June.

Working closely with the HNRCS and PNS involved in the malaria programme (American Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross), the areas to implement the malaria programme have been identified: department of Les Nippes, commune of Baradères and Miragoane. These locations are the most affected areas, especially the commune of Baradères, because of its geographical aspects, difficult road access and climate. The malaria prevention programme is being implemented in 45 localities, with a population of 60,000 people. It has been calculated that the direct beneficiaries will be an average of 6,000 people thanks to the activities conducted by the volunteers during the three months. Thanks to the dissemination of messages within the community, indirect beneficiaries could reach an approximate figure 30,000 people.

Training for the Malaria Prevention programme has also taken place for 50 HRNCS volunteers with modules focusing on a community-based approach towards prevention, detection and referral. Tools have been produced in Creole to facilitate data collection and reporting. Additionally, Haiti was profiled in the Federation World Malaria Day Report called "The Winning Formula to beat Malaria" produced by the Secretariat Health and Care department.

With regard to the original objective and the time frame, some adjustments in the area of psychosocial support were decided on by the HNRCS and the International Federation. The activities were reviewed after an analysis of the situation in order to redirect psychological support to HNRCS volunteers and to the staff of the Hospital de Secours des Gonaïves who have been doubly affected by their own stories plus their exposure to human distress during the emergencies. The psychological support programme then focused on improving their psychological status to enable them to respond and support others in a more sustainable way. The psychosocial workshops took place in Gonaïves with 400 HNRCS volunteers and hospital staff from the hospital "Hopital de la Providence". The workshops were conducted by IDEO (Institut de Développement Personnel et Organisationnel) and the Institute specialized in psychology.

The analysis of the 311 Trauma Screening Questionnaires gave the following results:

Graduation of the trauma	Number of participants	Proportion
0 < trauma < 4: no risks of PTS: self cured	106	34%
Trauma = 5: high risk of PTS	46	14.7%
6 < trauma < 7: very high risk of PTS	85	27.3%
8 < trauma < 10: huge risk of PTS	74	24%
Total	311	100%

PTS = Post Trauma Symptoms

IDEO conducted group sessions from 12 to 16 January, where 205 cases surfaced as the most traumatized and reflecting PTS high risk. A second phase took place from 27 to 30 April for the most vulnerable participants, 90 HNRCS volunteers and 30 members of the Hopital de Secours attended. IDEO uses the EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization Reprocessing) treatment.

#### Challenges:

- Limited availability of HNRCS human resources in the community-based Health community-based sector.
- Timeframe needed to be rescheduled.
- Limited availability of volunteers to carry out the activities.
- Volunteers and Red Cross staff affected by the emergency.

Shelter and Non-Food Items	
<b>Objective 1: (Relief Phase). Provide sufficient non-food items to emergency public shelters where essential household activities can be satisfactorily undertaken.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
10,000 families receive kitchen sets (1 per family) and blankets (2 per family).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief ERU deployment to support relief activities in collective shelters.</li> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Procurement of materials.</li> <li>• Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2 (Transition Phase). Provide sufficient covered space to allow for temporary shelter for 4,000 families.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
4,000 families whose houses have been damaged receive shelter kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy.</li> <li>• Trainer of trainers workshops for HNRCS in temporary shelter set up.</li> <li>• Workshops to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter set up to the targeted communities.</li> <li>• Distribution of shelter kits and materials.</li> <li>• Supervision of the construction of temporary shelter by HNRCS trained volunteers in shelter construction.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>

<b>Objective 3 (Early Recovery Phase). The long term shelter needs will be covered by providing durable materials to rebuild homes that were completely destroyed.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
400 families whose houses have been destroyed receive construction materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy.</li> <li>• Trainer of trainers workshops for HNRCS safer building technique and methodology</li> <li>• Distribution of construction materials.</li> <li>• Supervision of the construction of houses.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>

### **Progress Objective 1 (Relief Phase)**

Following the rapid emergency needs and capacity assessment conducted by the FACT team, three rotations of ERU relief teams were deployed. From 16 September to 26 October, 10,000 family kits were distributed, which included the 2,000 family kits pre-positioned by PADRU. 10,000 families affected by the disaster were identified as beneficiaries to receive family kits in seven departments: Sud Est (425 families), Nord-Ouest (500 families), Grande-Anse (500 families), Les Nippes (500 families) Ouest (967 families) Centre (1,208 families) and Artibonite (5900 families). Additionally, 180 family kits were distributed to families in shelters in Gonaïves that were to leave temporary shelters due to the re-opening of schools.

As part of the contingency plan, 3,000 non-food items and kits have been pre-positioned in 7 areas (in 5 departments) as well as 3 new 40 foot TMSU (Tropical Mobile Storage Units) to be used as warehouses (located in Gros-Morne, Hinche and Mirebalais). The 7 areas are: Gros-Morne, Hinche, Mirebalais, Jeremie, Anse-à-Veau, Port-de-Paix and Gonaïves. 900 similar kits sourced by the ICRC have been pre-positioned for this year's hurricane season.

### **Progress Objective 2 (Transitional Phase)**

A total of 3,000 families whose houses were damaged received shelter kits, following beneficiary strategy implementation, between 30 September and 18 November in the departments of Artibonite (2,073 families), Sud-Est (450 families), and Ouest (477 families). In addition, 500 French Red Cross shelter kits were distributed in Artibonite by the HNRCS and the International Federation. During this reporting period, the remaining 1,000 shelter kits were distributed with the support of the German Red Cross in the departments of Les Nippes and Sud-Est.

The shelter kits include the following items:

- Two tarpaulins
- One tool kit including: 1 shovel, 1 hoe, 1 saw, 1 machete, 1 pair of construction scissors, 1 hammer, 30 metres of rope, 5 metres of steel wire, 500 grams of roofing nails and 500 grams of nails.

### **Progress Objective 2 (Early Recovery Phase)**

A new Shelter Manager and Shelter delegate arrived in country in December to work on the shelter programme. The Shelter delegate left in January after reviewing and analyzing the beneficiary selection processes. The Shelter Manager will stay in country until 1 September 2009.

Based on a careful review of the programme in accordance with the "safer building" concept, the continuing lack of donations plus the fact that this programme has not been able to overcome budget constraints and time frame to achieve the objective, the Federation team and the HNRCS made the decision to reduce the target number of families from 1,000 families to 400. The project now focuses its efforts on building stronger and safer houses in 33 villages within a 20 km radius of Gonaïves. Some villages are also part of the water and sanitation programme. The recovery phase now builds homes that were completely destroyed for 400 already selected families.

The construction materials are being sourced through PADRU according to the International Federation standards and procedures. Construction materials include:

Material	Unit	Quantity ordered
Cement	bag	18,900
Wood 2"X4"X12'	pcs	7,200
Wood 2"X4"X14'	pcs	4,800
Wood 1"X4"X16'	pcs	7,600
Roofing nail	Kg	1,400
Nail 3"	Kg	1,000
Nail 4"	Kg	1,000
CGI	pcs	11,200
Flat zinc	pcs	800
Bar 3/8	pcs	10,750
Bar 1/4	pcs	9,800

Locally, the International Federation in coordination with the HNRCS will procure windows and doors for 400 houses. Instead of purchasing the blocks from a construction company, the blocks are being produced with local labour in order to ensure the quality of the mix used for the blocks. In addition, trainings of volunteers from the HNRCS on improved building techniques, as well as workshops in targeted departments were carried out by shelter delegates with the HNRCS counterpart.

Challenges:

- Delays of several weeks in the delivery from suppliers of construction materials and custom matters have delayed the construction activities.
- The rainy season has started again.

#### Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

<b>Objective 1: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). In the six departments of Haiti most affected by annual storms / hurricanes and where there are traditionally difficulties with road access, highly vulnerable communities will be supported by their regional and local Red Cross committees in preparing for future disasters.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<p>Communities in 6 departments of Haiti, with extreme vulnerability to natural hazards, have established an early warning system, emergency plan and community emergency teams in preparation for the annual threat from hurricanes and tropical storms.</p> <p>The HNRCS has the capacity to run a community disaster risk reduction / preparedness programme in 6 departments of Haiti.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize Movement partners to align their DM objectives.</li> <li>• Selection of priority departments based on disaster vulnerability.</li> <li>• Selection of HNRCS branches and volunteers for inclusion in the project.</li> <li>• Training of branch disaster managers as DPP trainers (20).</li> <li>• Training of DPP volunteer teams in branches (teams of 10). Selection of 3 vulnerable communities for each branch (total 18).</li> <li>• Community DPP training for 20 in each location (total 360).</li> <li>• Development of an early warning system and evacuation plans.</li> <li>• Distribution of community emergency equipment kits.</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting of activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The risks of future emergencies on the population</b>	

**have been reduced through improvement of disaster management mechanisms of HNRCS, including the establishment of a national Red Cross contingency planning process in preparation for the 2009 hurricane season, pre-positioning of stocks, and training.**

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>13 HNRCS regional committees have the capacity to develop local contingency planning processes and 75% have developed a formal contingency planning document which is updated annually.</p> <p>Emergency stocks for 3,000 families are pre-positioned throughout the six departments most vulnerable to disasters.</p> <p>Regional HRCS committees and volunteers are trained in VCA and beneficiary selection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design, prepare, and conduct workshop at HNRCS HQ on contingency planning.</li>   <li>• Selection of Regional Committees for pre-positioning.</li> <li>• Define clear procedures and an operating manual for the management and distribution of pre-positioned stocks.</li> <li>• Pre-position stocks in 6 regional committees (3,000 families).</li>   <li>• Conduct 6 branch workshops on stock management, VCA, beneficiary selection and reporting on needs / stocks distributions</li> <li>• Monitor on activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>

#### **Progress towards Objectives:**

Disaster management and disaster preparedness priorities continue being coordinated with other ongoing programmes of the International Federation and the PNS in country. Examples of coordinated programmes at the moment are the UK Department for International Development (DFID) funded project and DIPECHO project.

Details regarding the location and the timeframe of the Disaster Preparedness activities related to the Emergency Appeal are still being worked out. As previously mentioned, emergency stocks for 3,000 families have been procured and are pre-positioned in branches which are most vulnerable to disasters: these include the three branches that were previously used for pre-positioning of stock: Jérémie (Grande-Anse), Anse-à-Veau (Les Nippes) and Port-de-Paix (Nord-Ouest). The kits have been pre-positioned in the following branches:

- Jeremie, Anse a Veau, Port de Paix (500 per location).
- Hinche, Gros Morne and Mirebalais (250 each per location)
- 750 kits planned to be relocated to Gonaives, which due to a lack of storage capacity in Gonaives at the moment are still in the warehouse in Diquini, Port au Prince.

As mentioned above, the ICRC has added another 900 kits. Procedures have been defined and an operating manual is being developed by the HNRCS for the management and distribution of these stocks.

The early warning project will be launched in June with the support of a Canadian Red Cross delegate. The project is titled *Kouri di Vwazin'W* which in Creole means "Run and tell your neighbour" and it is rooted in the oral tradition of Haiti. The objective of the project is to alert and raise awareness in vulnerable communities of potential hazards, such as hurricanes. The project targets the departments of: Sud, Sud-Est, Nippes, Grand'Anse, Artibonite and Nord Ouest.

As part of the project, 150 Haitian National Red Cross Society volunteers have been trained to alert the population and raise awareness as to what they should do if a disaster strikes their community. They are called 'relais communitaires' and they are part of the community where they live and work. Aimed at reducing the impact of disasters, 500 wind up and solar powered radios will be distributed in high risk communities in the six provinces where the project is being implemented. The use of these radios will enable more people to have access to key information in real time. Additionally, partnerships with community and local radios have been developed and radio spots on disaster preparedness have been distributed to key radio stations.

A total of 6 coordinators and 6 deputy coordinators will work in six departments with the 150 volunteers. For the

project, 6 motorcycles will be locally procured to mobilize the coordinators. In addition, 900 shelter tools (locally provided) and 48 megaphones will be used during the project. Twenty slots with messages on hurricane preparedness will be disseminated through the local network of community radios. It is also planned also to print 200,000 pamphlets, 5,000 posters and 15 billboards featuring preparedness messages for this year's hurricane season through the early warning project .

### Programme Support Objectives

IT/Telecom	
<b>Objective 1: (Relief Phase). A well functioning and reliable communications system to ensure effective communication and security for all Movement partners for the immediate response to the disaster has been established.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
The shared ICRC / HNRCS VHF network is covering the operational areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of ERU IT/Telecoms.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 3 VHF repeaters.</li> <li>• Installation of one VHF repeater for coverage of Sud and Sud-Est.</li> </ul>
Radio contact is possible from 3 branches to communicate operational updates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of 6 VHF base stations.</li> <li>• Installation of VHF radios in vehicle.</li> </ul>
Data communication and office facilities are available for the operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of data connectivity facilities and provision of IT support.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The disaster management capacity of the HNRCS has been strengthened through effective communication systems.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
HNRCS will be able to communicate within branch areas and branch to headquarters with independence of public communication systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and provision of spare parts for 10 VHF base stations</li> <li>• Distribution of VHF handsets in 13 branches.</li> <li>• On-site training of staff and volunteers in 13 branches.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>

#### Progress towards Objective 1:

The FACT-IT/Telecom delegate and a joint ERU-IT/Telecom from the Danish Red Cross, the Austrian Red Cross and the New-Zealand Red Cross were deployed for two rotations to support the operation in Haiti in terms of IT and telecommunications, and to strengthen the IT and telecommunications capabilities of the HNRCS.

After the rehabilitation of 3 VHF repeaters, 6 VHF base stations and the installation of a new VHF repeater for the Sud and Sud-Est departments, the HNRCS now benefits from a well functioning and reliable communications system which ensures effective communication and security for all Movement partners while in the field. In addition, this system strengthens the communications and disaster management capabilities through an effective and independent communication system between all 13 HNRCS branches and headquarters.

All six International Federation vehicles were also equipped with high frequency VHF radio equipment and the drivers were trained in radio communication and security procedures.

#### Challenges:

Due to the delays in the receipt and customs clearances of IT/Telecom equipment, temporary support for Gonaïves area and the installation of the permanent repeater in the Sud department thereafter was not possible. Moreover, the antenna provided was delivered without radials which provide support and stability to the antenna. ICRC helped installing the antenna to support HRNCS, along with the HRNCS trained counterpart.

### Objective 2 (transition and early recovery phase):

During the ERU-IT/Telecom team's deployment, their HNRCS IT/Telecom counterpart accompanied them to all branches to rehabilitate and repair equipment thus gaining the necessary training to maintain the equipment in proper working order.

13 HNRCS branches were equipped with VHF handsets for communication between branches and with headquarters and between five to 15 radio operators were trained at each branch.

Logistics	
<b>Objective 1: (Relief Phase). To manage effectively the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERU's, including clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
All programs receive professional logistics support and goods are received for distribution as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of a logistics ERU.</li> <li>• Assess logistics infrastructure.</li> <li>• Set-up efficient logistics unit and identify best supply chain to support the operation.</li> <li>• Carry out reception of air, sea and road relief goods and arrange transportation to distributions points.</li> <li>• Liaise and coordinate with other key actors to ensure best uses of all information.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The capacity of the HNRCS in logistics has been strengthened.</b>	
Expected results	Activities planned
The capacity of the HNRCS to manage the logistics chain is enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in warehouse management.</li> <li>• Monitor activities and provide reporting.</li> </ul>

### Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):

The ERU-Logistics team members continue work by managing the supply chain of materials from arrival, to clearance, storing and forwarding distribution.

The Logic System, a logistic programme implemented by the first ERU team was only maintained through December. All the HNRCS counterparts and volunteers involved and trained in the logistics procedures are now able to manage the HNRCS warehouse according to Federation procedures.

### Progress towards Objective 2 (Transition and Early Recovery Phase):

Following the departure of the third rotation of ERU-Logistics team members, a Logistics delegate arrived on 3 November and left on 14 April. He was supported for a several weeks by another Logistics delegate who reinforced the procurement processes. The latter left on 18 May and has now been replaced by a delegate based in Gonaïves for the rest of the operation. The team is supported by two local logistics assistants and a fleet manager, managing a fleet of six vehicles provided by the Federation's PADRU through the Global Fleet Programme.

The logistics team that assisted the HNRCS build their capacity in conducting a major reorganization of the Diquini warehouse has enabled the HNRCS to produce a complete and viable inventory of stocks. The HNRCS has worked to implement logistics procedures towards disaster preparedness and timely distribution of emergency non-food items stocks for 3,900 families pre-positioned in 8 HNRCS branches in areas most at risk.

Some delays have occurred in the procurement of materials for the shelter programme in part due to the difficulties to obtain some materials such as timber which has to be imported under strict guidelines including phytosanitary certificates, proof of source of origin and traceability by the FSC and SFI insurance scheme.

#### Challenges:

- A string of issues and a chain of unforeseen events, procurement problems, transport changes from the supplier to the mode of transportation, closures of offices in different sourcing countries have hindered the procurement of materials.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The International Federation works on disseminating information outside and inside the Movement. This task also involves working towards the achievement of better information for the affected populations. In this way, tools have been produced in Creole to facilitate data collection and reporting.

Additionally, Haiti was profiled in the Federation World Malaria Day Report called “The Winning Formula to beat Malaria” produced by the HNRCS Secretariat Health and Care department.

### How we work

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

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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.

### Contact information

#### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Panama: Ariel Kestens, Head of PADRU, phone (507) 316 1001; Fax (507) 316 1082; email: [ariel.kestens@ifrc.org](mailto:ariel.kestens@ifrc.org)
- In Panama: Mauricio Bustamante, Head Regional Logistic Unit; phone: (507) 316 1001; fax: (507) 316 1082; email: [mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org](mailto:mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org)
- In the Dominican Republic: Alexandre Claudon, Regional Representative for the Latin Caribbean Regional Representation; e-mail: [alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org](mailto:alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org); phone (829) 970 90 20
- In Haiti: Franco Kabuela, Head of Operations; phone: (509) 36 49 73 47; email: [franco.kabuela@ifrc.org](mailto:franco.kabuela@ifrc.org)
- In Panama: Maria Alcazar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (507) 380 0250; fax: (507) 317 1304; email: [maria.alcazar@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.alcazar@ifrc.org)
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: 41 22) 730 42 74; fax: (41 22) 733 03 95; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org)

***[<Revised budget, interim financial report; or click here to return to the title page>](#)***

## **APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**

Haiti Hurricane Season 08

MDRHT005

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<b><u>RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>			
Shelter	274,248	274,248	0
Construction Materials	571,623	602,396	30,773
Clothing & Textiles	260,522	262,013	1,491
Food			0
Seeds & Plants			0
Water & Sanitation	287,767	198,054	-89,713
Medical & First Aid		367	367
Teaching Materials	1,522	1,522	0
Utensils & Tools	608,776	725,685	116,909
Other Supplies & Services	3,609,087	3,652,400	43,313
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>5,613,545</b>	<b>5,716,685</b>	<b>103,140</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>			
Land & Buildings			0
Vehicles Purchase		26,958	26,958
Computers & Telecom Equipment	52,230	25,065	-27,165
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	15,291	15,291	0
Medical Equipment			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	19,011		-19,011
<b><u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE &amp; VEHICLES</u></b>			
Storage - Warehouse	46,791	75,840	29,049
Distribution & Monitoring	218,948	186,543	-32,405
Transport & Vehicles Costs	188,391	200,150	11,759
Others	24,887	61,904	37,017
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>			
International Staff	712,868	730,481	17,613
Regionally Deployed Staff	3,083	8,152	5,069
National Staff	134,813	199,731	64,918
National Society Staff	202,693	242,547	39,854
Consultants	47,326	58,542	11,216
<b><u>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</u></b>			
Workshops & Training	127,330	118,437	-8,893
<b><u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u></b>			
Travel	84,169	115,185	31,016
Information & Public Relations	52,248	111,361	59,113
Office running costs	72,744	84,710	11,966
Communication Costs	34,828	52,572	17,744
Professional Fees	10,276	47,958	37,682
Financial Charges	24,638	48,639	24,001
Other General Expenses	130,346	33,232	-97,114
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>			
Programme Support - PSR	543,390	315,887	-227,503
<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>2,746,301</b>	<b>2,759,185</b>	<b>12,884</b>
<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>8,359,846</b>	<b>8,475,870</b>	<b>116,024</b>
<b>Available Ressources</b>			
<b>Net Request</b>	<b>8,359,846</b>	<b>8,475,870</b>	

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT005 - Haiti - Hurricane Season

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/11
Appeal	MDRHT005
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>8,475,870</b>					<b>8,475,870</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
American Red Cross	156,895					156,895
Andorra Red Cross	3,634					3,634
Australian Red Cross	-369					-369
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	235,419					235,419
Bahamas Red Cross (from Bahamas - Private Donors)	503					503
British Red Cross (from British Government)	965,686					965,686
Canadian Government	11,836					11,836
Canadian Red Cross	4,414					4,414
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	104,000					104,000
Caribbean Development Bank	464,360					464,360
Cayman Islands Red Cross	31,189					31,189
French Red Cross	150,761					150,761
Irish Red Cross	19,892					19,892
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	296,083					296,083
Japanese Red Cross	224,933					224,933
Japan - Private Donors	7,908					7,908
Monaco Red Cross	29,967					29,967
Monaco Red Cross (from Monaco private donors)	1,498					1,498
Netherlands Red Cross	243,224					243,224
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	26,787					26,787
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	193					193
New Zealand Red Cross	18,818					18,818
Nicaraguan Red Cross	726					726
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	1,700					1,700
On Line donations	21,165					21,165
OPEC Fund For Int'l Development	327,615					327,615
Slovakia Government	51,706					51,706
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	321,800					321,800
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)	110,000					110,000
Switzerland - Private Donors	500					500
United States - Private Donors	1,141					1,141
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>3,833,986</b>					<b>3,833,986</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>						
British Red Cross	6,503					6,503
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>6,503</b>					<b>6,503</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>						
American Red Cross	454,676					454,676
Austrian Red Cross	338,491					338,491
Canadian Government	182,088					182,088
Canadian Red Cross	109,527					109,527
Danish Red Cross	451					451
Finnish Red Cross	184,340					184,340
French Red Cross	87,264					87,264
Germany Red Cross	1,140,100					1,140,100
Luxembourg Red Cross	109,231					109,231

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT005 - Haiti - Hurricane Season

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/11
Appeal	MDRHT005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	118,830				118,830
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	9,609				9,609
<i>Norwegian Government</i>	26,159				26,159
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	1,330,373				1,330,373
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	440,129				440,129
<b>C3. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>4,531,268</b>				<b>4,531,268</b>
<b><u>Inkind Personnel</u></b>					
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	43,193				43,193
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>43,193</b>				<b>43,193</b>
<b><u>Other Income</u></b>					
<i>Services</i>	-24,557				-24,557
<b>C5. Other Income</b>	<b>-24,557</b>				<b>-24,557</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>8,390,393</b>				<b>8,390,393</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>8,390,393</b>				<b>8,390,393</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>99%</b>				<b>99%</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>	0					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	8,390,393					<b>8,390,393</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-7,495,912					<b>-7,495,912</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>894,480</b>					<b>894,480</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT005 - Haiti - Hurricane Season

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/11
Appeal	MDRHT005
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>8,475,870</b>					<b>8,475,870</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	274,248	426,953				426,953	-152,705	
Shelter - Transitional		951				951	-951	
Construction - Housing		80,564				80,564	-80,564	
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc		1				1	-1	
Construction Materials	602,396	213,936				213,936	388,460	
Clothing & textiles	262,013	262,013				262,013	0	
Water & Sanitation	198,054	198,054				198,054	0	
Medical & First Aid	367	367				367	0	
Teaching Materials	1,522						1,522	
Utensils & Tools	725,685	692,585				692,585	33,100	
Other Supplies & Services	3,652,400	301,665				301,665	3,350,735	
ERU		3,350,735				3,350,735	-3,350,735	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>5,716,685</b>	<b>5,527,822</b>				<b>5,527,822</b>	<b>188,863</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	26,958						26,958	
Computers & Telecom	25,065	24,767				24,767	298	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	15,291	15,588				15,588	-298	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>67,313</b>	<b>40,355</b>				<b>40,355</b>	<b>26,958</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	75,840	26,535				26,535	49,305	
Distribution & Monitoring	186,543	175,398				175,398	11,145	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	200,150	169,591				169,591	30,559	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>462,533</b>	<b>371,524</b>				<b>371,524</b>	<b>91,009</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	730,481	596,375				596,375	134,107	
Regionally Deployed Staff	8,152	8,152				8,152	-0	
National Staff	199,731	127,561				127,561	72,170	
National Society Staff	242,547	82,703				82,703	159,844	
Consultants	58,542	49,844				49,844	8,697	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,239,453</b>	<b>864,635</b>				<b>864,635</b>	<b>374,818</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	118,437	84,216				84,216	34,221	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>118,437</b>	<b>84,216</b>				<b>84,216</b>	<b>34,221</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	115,185	100,785				100,785	14,400	
Information & Public Relation	111,361	23,551				23,551	87,810	
Office Costs	84,710	61,129				61,129	23,582	
Communications	52,572	32,130				32,130	20,443	
Professional Fees	47,958	18,001				18,001	29,957	
Financial Charges	48,639	29,901				29,901	18,738	
Other General Expenses	33,232	1,550				1,550	31,682	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>493,656</b>	<b>267,046</b>				<b>267,046</b>	<b>226,611</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	315,888	257,487				257,487	58,401	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>315,888</b>	<b>257,487</b>				<b>257,487</b>	<b>58,401</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries	61,904	47,844				47,844	14,060	
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>61,904</b>	<b>47,844</b>				<b>47,844</b>	<b>14,060</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		34,982				34,982	-34,982	

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRHT005 - Haiti - Hurricane Season

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/11
Appeal	MDRHT005
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>8,475,870</b>					<b>8,475,870</b>	
Total Operational Provisions		34,982				34,982	-34,982	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>8,475,870</b>	<b>7,495,912</b>					<b>7,495,912</b>	<b>979,958</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>979,958</b>					<b>979,958</b>	