

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Haiti: Hurricane Season 2008

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT005
GLIDE No. TC-2008-000147
6 November 2008

This Revised Appeal seeks CHF 9,817,443 (USD 9,006,829 or EUR 6,293,233) in cash, kind, or services to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society to assist 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries) for 9 months.

[<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget;](#)

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 for nine months.
- This Revised Emergency Appeal features a Revised Budget for CHF 9,817,443 (USD 9,006,829 or EUR 6,293,233) to assist families for 9 months.

Appeal coverage: 90%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Summary: Since 26 August hurricane Gustav, tropical storm Hanna and hurricane Ike have left hundreds of people dead and tens of thousands homeless in Haiti. 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 were carried out. 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 since 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 and were coordinated with Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country as well as with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The FACT-ERU support covers basic health care, relief shelter, early recovery, water and sanitation, logistics, IT telecom, including emergency preparedness, monitoring, reporting and capacity building in partnership with PNS and the ICRC.

Nearing the end of the 2008 hurricane season (but at the beginning of the most critical month of the season) and following the request from the HNRCS for international support from the Red Cross Movement, this second Revised Appeal will focus on revised sheltering activities, updating sectoral activities as well as on highlighting the most recent support from donors.

This operation is expected to be implemented over a period of nine months, and will therefore be completed by 5 June, 2009; a final report will be made available by 5 September 2009 (three months after the end of the operation.)

The situation

Hurricane Gustav, the seventh named storm of the 2008 Atlantic hurricane season, made landfall on the south-west peninsula of Haiti, approximately 10 miles west of Jacmel on 26 August. 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. Leaving barely any time for the population to recover, hurricane Ike reached Haiti a few days later, and affected the northern and southern departments of the country in addition to Gonaïves. Roads and bridges were destroyed cutting off access to the most remote and affected areas.

The city of Gonaïves (in Artibonite), with a population of approximately 300,000 people, was the hardest hit with 506 deaths, 255 persons reported missing, and 5,447 houses destroyed according to the Département de la Protection Civile (DPC). 80 percent of the city was submerged under two meters of water. The receding flood waters left approximately 3,000,000 tonnes of mud. Major around-the-clock clean-up operations are underway by the National Centre of Equipment (Centre National d'Équipement - CNE) and NGOs. Infrastructure rehabilitation is also underway along the banks of the Quinte River in Artibonite. According to DPC, 165,337 families were displaced.

During the past weeks improved weather has allowed for rehabilitation of roads and bridges and access is now possible by road to the most affected areas in the Departments of Sud, Sud-Est, Les Nippes, Artibonite and Nord-Ouest. Access has allowed emergency relief operations to continue in the areas affected and has also permitted to assess the extent of the damages and the conditions of the most vulnerable populations. However, movement to most areas remains difficult due to road repairs and clean-up operations. Rehabilitation of housing and provision of emergency relief are priorities, as forecasts predict two named storms and one hurricane within the next month. Some areas north of Hinche toward the Nord-Est are still not accessible.

Health care is now resuming countrywide but there is still a concern as to the costs of healthcare as a large part of the population cannot afford consultations and treatment. There is growing worry about malnutrition seeing that food prices are on the rise and livelihoods were destroyed by these storms.

Cases of skin infections are being recorded in high numbers due to the lack of access to clean water. Water purification and the fight against vectors remain priorities. The World Health Organization (WHO) has confirmed cases of tetanus, typhoid fever and other infectious diseases in Gonaïves. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Health has determined that no additional medicines are required.

The government of Haiti has announced its plans to reopen schools as of 10 November in Gonaïves. Rapid assessments will take place in all schools used as shelters to establish if families can return to their dwellings, provided they receive shelter kits to enable their return in safety and with dignity. More stable alternatives away from temporary shelter sites continue to be identified in partnership with authorities and NGOs for those who will not be able to return.

In Gonaïves, daily population monitoring is taking place. During the first week of October, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Ministère Haïtien des Affaires Sociales et du Travail (MAST) carried out a rapid shelter assessment which has already identified some population movement trends. From 9 October to 22 October the number of families in shelters decreased from 6,619 to 3,393. This considerable decline in the number of emergency shelter residents comes along with noteworthy population movements between shelters.

The International Federation distributed more than 10,000 non-food-items (NFI), reaching 100 percent of the objective set in the appeal. 204 family shelter kits were distributed to date with the remaining distribution to take place over the coming weeks, following the plan of action.

The Canadian, Finnish, German and Swiss Red Cross basic health care ERU mobile clinic remains operational in the city of Gonaïves since the beginning of operations on 1 October, with 4,740 consultations to date.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that 63,777 hectares of agricultural lands were destroyed. The valley of Artibonite, where 80 percent of the country's rice is cultivated, was completely flooded. The planting season is starting within one month, irrigation channels are obstructed and the remaining non affected crops are at risk of being lost if nothing is done within the next few weeks. The Early Recovery cluster took over the coordination of the cleaning work from the Water and Sanitation and Hygiene cluster. The nature of the work will mainly focus on labor-intensive cash-for-work.

**Overview of Damages
(TOTAL 4 Events)
1 October 2008**

Department	Deaths	Missing	Injured	Families Affected	Houses destroyed	Houses damaged
Ouest	156	40	401	30,276	5,447	17,842
Artibonite	506	255	58	61,403	7,470	29,421
Centre				1,476	112	830
Nord Est				178	5	173
Nord	3	2	31	6,967	1,184	5,006
Nord Ouest	3	2	5	12,925	564	5,848
Sud Est	52	5	33	17,022	5,116	11,906
Nippes	19	1	13	3,587	504	3,078
Sud	48	2	6	27,754	1,685	8,792
Grande Anse	6	3	1	3,749	615	1,729
TOTAL	793	310	548	165,337	22,702	84,625

Source: DPC

Coordination and partnerships

The HNRCS is constantly coordinating with the PNS in the field to evaluate needs. Weekly cluster meetings are attended by Movement delegates. Basic health care provided by the ERU mobile clinics have provided consultations to 4,740 people to date thanks to close collaboration between the Movement, HNRCS, government authorities and Doctors without Borders Belgium (Médecins Sans Frontières - MSF). The situation is being closely monitored during cluster meetings lead by WHO, and attended by UNICEF, the Water and Sanitation and hygiene cluster lead agency. As the International Federation's Representation for Haiti is no longer present in the country (as has become the Regional Representation for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, in the Dominican Republic), the Federation recommended the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to be the leading emergency shelter cluster since they have permanent representation in-country. IOM assessed that 93,110 tool kits and 104,546 tarpaulins are urgently needed to ensure people have adequate living conditions instead of having to seek shelters. Early Recovery cluster meetings led by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are ongoing.

Close coordination continues to take place with the Spanish Red Cross (SRC). SRC is conducting hygiene promotion campaigns with children in shelters, schools and orphanages in Gonaïves and in the Sud-Est. Also, the HNRCS is implementing radio messages in Gonaïves with the SRC for mass sanitation and hygiene promotion.

In addition, the SRC has increased water production and distribution to 250,000 litres per day in Gonaïves, while 45,000 litres are produced per day in the Souh-East. Upon arrival of the International Federation's Water and Sanitation delegate on 1 November, discussion will take place for continuity of Water and Sanitation activities.

French Red Cross (FRC) has distributed agriculture seedlings to 325 beneficiaries in Anse-Rouge as part of early recovery actions. Discussion is underway for the coordination of sheltering activities.

Discussions are underway with American Red Cross (ARC) for funding of Water and Sanitation materials for HNRCS and International Federation activities. Regarding sheltering activities, additional discussion with French Red Cross and German Red Cross are also currently in progress. Close coordination and contacts are ongoing with all PNS present in the country.

National Society Capacity Building: The HNRCS capacity to respond during the emergency phase of the disaster was immediate. 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. Halfway into the hurricane season, local HNRCS teams of staff and volunteers are in place and working in all ten departments. The capacity building provided by the IT Telecom team for radio communication in the most remote areas is also increasing the emergency preparedness of the HNRCS.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The deployment of the International Federation's standard disaster response units, such as FACT (consisting of members from PNS of Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States) and ERUs (integrated by members of PNS from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland and the United States) has greatly contributed to ensure a coordinated International Federation response to the disaster.

The Red Cross Movement coordinated efforts internally and externally from the onset of the emergency. The Red Cross Movement represented in country by PNS (Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and United States), ICRC and the International Federation's FACT-ERU team. They have been providing assistance to the HNRCS under the Movement banner to coordinate efforts and representation in all weekly cluster meetings organized through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Weekly Movement meetings take place to share information and coordinate relief operations. PNS have provided support to FACT-ERU teams with embedded delegates. An International Federation/ Platform of Regional Intervention Americas and the Caribbean (Plateforme d'Intervention Regionale Amerique-Caraibes - PIRAC) (French Red Cross) pre-agreement was reached to coordinate emergency relief distribution of NFIs and shelter kits. The Norwegian Red Cross facilitated transportation and housing to the teams in Haiti in the initial stages of the operation and are providing in-kind donation of 10,000 mosquito nets to fill gaps. ICRC has assigned a liaison officer to the International Federation and a temporary office space. The team is also working closely with the ICRC field officer in Gonaïves for security and information sharing. The Spanish, Canadian and Netherlands PNS are providing assessment information from the Sud and Sud-Est departments. HNRCS is providing constant support in terms of information sharing from government authorities, facilitating customs procedures, facilitating discussions with the Ministry of Health for medical licenses for the health care teams. The HNRCS is assigning volunteers and staff to every part of the operation underway and is proving to be a major part of the success of the operation.

Programme Objectives:

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
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.	
Expected results	Activities planned
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"> • ERU relief deployment. • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The risk of waterborne, water related diseases and injuries has been reduced through the provision of sanitation and hygiene promotion.	
Expected results	Activities planned

1,500 families receive cleaning tools in Artibonite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of materials and equipment: wheelbarrows, shovels, etc. following International Federation procurement procedures. • Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
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"> • Rehabilitation of 300 family latrines in Artibonite. • Vector control and prevention measures. • Waste disposal measures. • Drainage measures. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
The affected population benefits from improved hygiene behaviour, reduction of incidence of diarrhoeic diseases and increased community management of water and sanitation facilities through implementation of PHAST methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • This objective will be achieved through joint coordination of Health and WASH delegates in the operation in close collaboration with HNRCS.. • Provide printed materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) and other supplies to be used in the hygiene promotion campaign. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
The scope and quality of the HNRCS water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct two PHAST workshops (including 1 refresher course) for 26 trainers of trainers in the affected branches within six months. • Provide printed materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) and other supplies to be used in the hygiene promotion campaign. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.

Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):

Water and Sanitation objectives continue to be implemented thanks to close cooperation with Spanish Red Cross, ICRC and an International Federation's delegate. A Federation Water and Sanitation delegate has arrived to continue implementing objectives.

A joint International Federation/ICRC assessment was conducted in Lower-Artibonite to fix a water pipe from the source Duco which supplies the village of Williamson. This village sustained damages due to landslides. A donation of 100m of two-inch polyethylene pipe, fittings, three shovels and three picks was made to local HNRCS in Arcahaie to fix breakages.

1,000 jerry cans and 1,000 buckets were distributed from International Federation's stocks in Gonaïves to provide support to the Spanish Red Cross operation. Also, a clean up campaign headed by HNRCS volunteers started in the community of Saint Jacques mainly in schools. In addition, a water and sanitation promotion campaign started with a distribution of 10,000 purification tablets and water filters, starting with 230 families in the community of Terre Blanche.

Progress towards Objective 2 (Transition and Early Recovery):

After further assessments from the International Federation health delegate, in consultation with the Haitian Red Cross objective no. 2 has been modified from the originally planned expected results and activities planned.

Challenged: The implementation of the above mentioned activities was somewhat delayed due to the difficulty of finding a French-speaking Water and Sanitation delegate. However, arrival of a new Water and Sanitation delegate will ensure the completion of the activities within the coming weeks.

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 ERUs 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"> Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases. Deployment of the basic health care ERUs to their areas of operations and provision of service. Handover of the ERU. Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. Monitor and evaluate the activities and provide reporting on distributions.

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 communities.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>10,000 families benefit from correct mosquito net use, reduction of malaria transmission and increased community involvement in malaria prevention through social mobilisation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization in correct use of mosquito nets together with distributions in [NUMBER OF] communities. Community education on malaria, protection and basic vector control in line with the <i>Vwazen Kore Vwazen - Neighbors helping Neighbors; Haiti Community Health and Malaria Prevention Project</i> in 13 communities. <i>Dissemination of key messages on malaria, treatment prevention with posters, stickers and leaflets with pictu</i>
<p>The affected communities benefit from the services of well trained HNRCS volunteers providing psychosocial support through a validated methodology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct two workshops in Psychosocial support for 60 volunteers. Conduct two PSP workshops in affected communities Monitor activities and provide reporting

Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):

One basic health care-ERU (BHC-ERU) composed by French Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross is working in the Sud and Cote-de-Fer, and HNRCS coordinated a joint free medical mobile clinic in different areas of the Ouest department from 27 September to 5 October providing basic medical care to a total of 879 people.

This ERU was comprised of 10 delegates from the Spanish Red Cross (three doctors, three nurses and four technicians). Half of the team departed on 26 September, the remaining departed on 9 October.

The other basic health care-ERU (consisting of Canadian, Finnish and German Red Cross Societies) has set up a mobile out-patient clinic in Gonaïves (Artibonite), which is annexed to the MSF emergency hospital. Operations began on 1 October in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the HNRCS. The facility will have the capacity to treat 30,000 persons over three months with preventive and curative care. Another aspect of the operation focuses on health education and hygiene promotion as well as psychological support.

The BHC-ERU in the Gonaïves mobile clinic is comprised of one waiting area and three treatment tents as well as a mobile laboratory to test urine, stool, blood, parasites, renal function, malaria and hepatitis (two microscopes and one photometer). The BHC-ERU team in Gonaïves is integrated by seven delegates from the German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and Swiss (one team leader, one medical doctor, three nurses, one lab technician, and one technician).

Health and malaria education and hygiene promotion (PHAST methodology) is also planned with local HNRCS medical staff and volunteers. Between 1 and 24 October, the BHC-ERU in Gonaïves provided basic medical care to 4,470 affected people.

Challenges: No challenges identified within this objective.

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

Based on a revised plan of action developed by the International Federation's health delegate in close consultation with the Haitian National Red Cross Society and as a result of further analysis, the originally planned expected results and activities under this objective have been modified from the original.

Shelter and Non-Food Items	
Objective 1: (Relief Phase). Provide sufficient non-food items to emergency public shelters where essential household activities can be satisfactorily undertaken.	
Expected results	Activities planned
10,000 families receive kitchen sets (1 per family) and blankets (2 per family).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief ERU deployment to support relief activities in collective shelters. • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of materials. • Distribute supplies and control supply movements from dispatch to end user.
Objective 2 (Transition Phase). Provide sufficient covered space to allow for temporary shelter for 4,000 families.	
Expected results	Activities planned
3,000 families whose houses have been damaged receive shelter kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy. • Trainer of trainers workshops for HNRCS in temporary shelter set up. • Workshops to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter set up to the targeted communities.
1,000 families whose homes have been destroyed receive shelter kits plus construction materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of shelter kits and materials. • Supervision of the construction of temporary shelter by trained volunteers in shelter construction. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
Objective 3 (Early Recovery Phase). The long term shelter needs will be covered by providing durable materials to reinforce and weather proof the shelters repaired or constructed in the previous phase.	
Expected results	Activities planned
3,000 families, whose damaged houses have received temporary repair, are able to reinforce their homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop with Movement partners a joint approach for the reinforcement and weatherproofing of houses. • Refining beneficiary targeting strategy. • Trainer of trainer's workshops for HNRCS in good construction practice, reinforcement of house from recurrent disasters
1,000 families who have constructed temporary shelters are able to reinforce their homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops to disseminate knowledge on good practice and guideline on disaster resistant housing to the targeted communities. • Supervision of the housing construction by HNRCS trained volunteers and identified local worker.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor activities and provide reporting |
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Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):

To date, all 10,000 family kits have been distributed in various communities within the departments of Sud, Sud Est, Grande Anse, Ouest, Artibonite Nord Ouest and Les Nippes. In the department of Sud-Est 204 shelter kits were distributed to date. Senior shelter officer from Geneva has arrived in the country to support the shelter consultant for planned forthcoming activities.

The family kits include the following:

- 1 kitchen set
- 1 hygiene kit
- 2 mosquito nets
- 2 blankets
- 2 jerry cans

NFI Family Kits:

The relief phase objective of 10,000 families is completed. Additional stocks provided by PNSs are being evaluated to streamline distribution efforts and Movement distribution statistics are being consolidated for information and reporting.

2,000 NFI family kits pre-positioned by PADRU were distributed in the early phases of the operation, restocking of the 2,000 kits in addition to the further 1,000 is being procured through PADRU as mentioned in the Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction Objective.

Challenges: Challenges have been identified in crowd control in Artibonite as the population grows desperate. Access to affected communities has improved, but remains a challenge and any minor change in weather could greatly impair access which highlight the importance and need for pre-positioned stocks.

Progress towards Objective 2 (Transition Phase):

The shelter kits include the following:

- 2 Tarpaulins
- 1 tool kit (1 shovel, 1 hoe, 1 saw, 1 machete, 1 pair of construction scissors, 1 hammer, 30 meters of rope, 5 meters of steel wire, 500 grams of roofing nails, 500 grams of nails).
- In addition to shelter kits, timber was provided for 1,000 families whose houses were totally destroyed.

After consulting with the shelter department in Geneva and HNRCS, the objectives of the previous appeal were modified in order to include the early recovery phase to allow more sustainable shelter to families whose houses were damaged or completely destroyed. The early recovery component comprises distribution and assisted installation of building material to strengthen the transitional shelters that were repaired and rebuilt in the emergency phase.

Beneficiaries will be selected in large part from the 10,000 families who already received NFI family kits. The objective of providing shelter kits to 6,000 families, whose houses have been damaged, was revised to the original proposal of 3,000 families. Also, the number of 2,000 families whose homes were destroyed was revised to the originally proposed 1,000 families to receive shelter kits plus timber. These revisions aim to ensure a more complete coverage of their needs with permanent building material in the following phase.

The operation began in the department of Sud-Est (Jacmel, Caye Jacmel, La Vallée and Marigot) as a pilot project site to validate beneficiary identification forms, training and distribution and monitoring of shelter kits. Based on the relief ERU team's assessment and distribution in the department of Bas-Artibonite, the shelter team will now be able to deploy its priority efforts in the towns of Desdunnes, l'Estere, Dessalines, St-Marc, Grande Saline and Petite Rivière.

From October to December, 3,000 families will receive shelter kits for emergency repairs of their houses, while 1,000 families will receive shelter kits and wood to build their temporary shelter. The priority is to assist families

living in rural areas where no other shelter assistance is provided, as well as to encourage return of families still living in collective refuges (schools and churches) by providing them with tools and two tarpaulins. The shelter kit will allow beneficiaries to repair their homes temporarily. Families whose homes are completely destroyed will receive tools, wood and tarpaulins to build a temporary shelter. Distributions will begin in November.

Training on the use of shelter kits was conducted in September and 14 volunteers from different departments were trained as trainers. Additional training of volunteers and branches coordinators is ongoing in the department where shelter kits will be distributed. This training aims to teach building techniques for temporary shelters and to reinforce existing damaged structures.

Proposed Objective 3 (Early recovery phase):

The early recovery component comprises distribution and assisted installation of building material to strengthen the houses repaired and shelters rebuild using tarpaulins in the transitional phase.

Beneficiaries will be selected in large part from the 10,000 families who have already received family NFI kits and shelter kits.

The components foreseen are:

- CGI (zinc sheets) for water proofing roofs.
- Cement and cement blocks to build and strengthen foundations.
- Training of trainers (HRCS volunteers) on improved building techniques and workshops in targeted departments.
- Contracting local carpenters and masons to ensure hazard resistant constructions.
- Preparation of leaflets on improved construction techniques for awareness amongst beneficiaries.

Challenges: The revised shelter plan includes a total cost for the shelter programme of CHF 2,300,000 of which materials represent a cost of CHF 1,700,000. **Donor support will be essential in order to implement this crucial activity.**

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

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.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>18 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"> • Mobilise Movement partners to align their DM objectives. • Selection of priority departments based on disaster vulnerability. • Selection of 6 HNRCS branches and volunteers for inclusion in the project. • Training of branch disaster managers as DPP trainers (20). • Training of DPP volunteer teams in 6 branches (teams of 10). Selection of 3 vulnerable communities for each branch (total 18) • Community DPP training for 20 in each location (total 360). • Development of an early warning system and evacuation plans. • Distribution of community emergency equipment kits. • Monitoring and reporting of activities.
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The risks of future emergencies on the population 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, prepare, and conduct workshop at HNRCS HQ on contingency planning.

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

Progress: Currently, HNRCS is still receiving relief items. Once these are delivered, stock pre-positioning will take place. At the end of the operation it is expected to have 3,000 NFI pre-positioned for future emergencies. In addition, transition and early recovery actions will be implemented following the relief phase.

Programme Support Objectives:

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

Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):

The HNRCS repeater antenna for communications in Obleon covering the South (Port-au-Prince) is repaired and will allow for proper communication and security during relief operations to take place in Jacmel as well as provide good coverage for ambulances in Port-au-Prince.

Two team members travelled to the Fort-de-Pêche repeater site accompanied by a technician from ICRC in order to refuel the generator and restore the repeater to normal operation improving coverage for the Gonaïves area.

The repeater antenna 9, covering the North, was repaired by two team members. Additionally, repairs and upgrades were made in ten Red Cross branches in the north and east (Limbes, Cap Haitien, For de Liberté, Mirebalais, Hinche, Port-de-Paix, Gonaïves, St-Marc, Jacmel, Anse a Galets on island La Gonave). Backup batteries were exchanged in all locations and necessary equipment provided where needed. Installation of solar

panels, chargers, power supplies, antennas and radios was performed where necessary in order to get stations back in operation.

Also, operator training by HNRCS counterpart with local branch staff (5-20 people) was completed in all the locations visited, and regular radio checks will be done.

Installation of very high frequency (VHF) equipment in four vehicles is completed. However, not all installations could be finished due to lack of material.

Challenges: IT support for the operation continues, no major problems have been encountered recently.

Logistics

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

Progress towards Objective 1 (Relief Phase):

Spanish Red Cross logistics ERU continued to carry out its mandate in Haiti ensuring the supply chain management from goods reception in the country to their further dispatch from main warehouse in Port-au-Prince to distribution points in the field. Also, this unit is ensuring the logistics support to the International Federation's operation in Haiti, IT, health ERU and PNS based in the country and the Haitian National Red Cross Society as well.

An International Federation logistics delegate will arrive on 1 November to provide support until end of operation.

Challenges: Several challenges were encountered within these objectives including the lack of accessibility by road to many remote areas, lack of fuel in many hurricane-affected areas, technical conditions of rented vehicles are only at satisfactory level and lastly there is a long customs clearance process in the country.

Early Recovery

An Emergency Markets Mapping Analysis project (EMMA) focused on cash based response under critical market systems Was led by Oxfam; who also organized a training for participating agencies. The training took place during the week of 29 September with 12 participants including HNRCS, International Federation, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and Save the Children. The Red Cross participants of this training consisted of an International Federation delegate, three HNRCS delegates and one Canadian Red Cross delegate. The analysis results captured data for supply of wood (timber), beans and goats for possible local procurement.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A Response Intervention Team (RIT) delegate is in place since 23 September to provide reporting and information, to implement the communications plan and to provide support to the HNRCS for media tools, information for press relations and public information material.

The communications plan was implemented with support from the Americas Zone Office, in Panama. The plan has as objectives to:

- Enhance the visibility of activities carried out by the Red Cross.
- Promote confidence and transparency of actions.
- Learn from good practice in communications for future experiences.
- Improve internal and external communications with regard to information sharing.
- Promote and disseminate Red Cross activities and emergency response during the hurricane season.
- Increase the presence of the International Federation, step up programmes and strengthen their impact for beneficiaries.
- Promote the International Federation as a humanitarian organization that is a "leader and model" for disaster response among the media, members and donors.

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:

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[<Revised Appeal budget below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

HAITI HURRICANE SEASON 2008

MDRHT005

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	Difference
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	576,700	424,200	-152,500
Construction Materials	400,000	1,350,000	950,000
Clothing & Textiles	250,800	278,700	27,900
Food			
Seeds & Plants			
Water & Sanitation	169,000	159,000	-10,000
Medical & First Aid	2,400	2,400	0
Teaching Materials	-		
Utensils & Tools	783,340	1,163,260	379,920
Other Supplies & Services	3,845,105	3,821,895	-23,210
Total Relief Needs	6,027,345	7,199,455	1,172,110
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings			
Vehicles Purchase			
Computers & Telecom Equipment	40,600	53,700	13,100
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.			
Medical Equipment			
Other Machinery & Equipment	-	22,500	22,500
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	-		
Distribution & Monitoring	435,000	475,000	40,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	102,420	209,960	107,540
Service fee & recovery	150,000	-	-150,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	622,250	631,200	8,950
Regionally Deployed Staff	34,650	43,650	9,000
National Staff	129,200	68,190	-61,010
National Society Staff	13,200	100,600	87,400
Consultants	26,800	70,300	43,500
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	55,930	91,930	36,000
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	48,000	48,000	0
Information & Public Relations	2,245	14,745	12,500
Office running costs	41,440	56,220	14,780
Communication Costs	17,140	17,140	
Professional Fees	-	5,520	5,520
Financial Charges	10,000	-	-10,000
Other General Expenses	61,200	71,200	10,000
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	543,457	638,133	94,676
Total Operational Needs	2,333,532	2,617,988	284,456
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	8,360,877	9,817,443	1,456,566
Available Resources			
Net Request	8,360,877	9,817,443	1,456,566