

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

HAITI

Appeal no. 05AA042

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2005, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Click on figures below to go to the detailed budget
Click on title to go to programme narrative

	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Health and Care	359,358
Disaster Management	308,021
Humanitarian Values	207,914
Organizational Development	333,155
Total	1,208,449

Regional Context

Following 150 years of slow economic decline since its independence from France in 1804, Haiti suffered almost four decades of dictatorship and military rule from 1957 to 1994, apart from the short period of President's Aristide first mandate in the early nineties. In the last decade, Haiti has endured unstable democratic governments and several coup d'états. The precarious situation in Haiti degenerated significantly in February 2004 as rebel groups clashed with government supporters and the country saw increasing degrees of violence and insecurity. By the end of February, rebel factions held the northern and central regions of the country, including the second largest town, Cap-Haïtien. Hospitals were attacked, infrastructure destroyed, and ports, homes and shops were looted. The crisis culminated on Sunday, 29 February as President Jean-Bertrand Aristide fled the country. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which took over from the peace-keeping armed forces of France, the United States and other countries, has been in the country since 1 June 2004, but security remains a serious issue in the country. The violence and insecurity is continuing to disrupt both the daily lives of Haitians and the relief efforts ongoing in the country by the International Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other international and relief organizations.

As a result of its many years of economic and political instability, Haiti has the worst human development indicators in all of the Americas and is the poorest country in the western hemisphere; its Human Development Index rank of 153 is far below the next lowest country in the Americas, Guatemala, which ranks at 121. The adult literacy rate in Haiti stands at 48.1 percent and 54 percent of the population does not have access to a clean water source. The country's HIV prevalence is 5.6 percent, the highest in the Americas.

Human Development Indicators —Haiti

	HDI Rank	GDP per capita (PPP USD)	Life expectancy at birth (years)
Haiti	153	1,610	49.4
Latin America and the Caribbean (average)	--	7,223	70.7

Source: United National Development Programme Human Development Report 2004

Haiti is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, to a large extent due to socio-economic factors such as poverty, unplanned urbanization and deforestation. Haiti experienced two deadly floods in 2004: the first in May when some 1,600 people were killed in the southern border region near the Dominican Republic, and the second in September when Hurricane Jeanne brought heavy rains to the northern region of the country, killing approximately 2,000 people. In the Americas, the Red Cross continues to develop an integral disaster management system in order to ensure effective response to disasters through global mechanisms, the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) and regional resources.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement Context:

The overall goal of the Red Cross Movement in Haiti is to ensure that the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) is strengthened in order to more effectively meet the needs of the vulnerable people in the country and becomes an increasingly relevant partner for civil society. The Federation will assist the National Society in the implementation of Strategy 2010 and the Plan of Action of the XVII Inter American Conference, which reflects the undertakings of the Santiago de Chile Commitment.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has maintained a continuous presence in Haiti for many years. The International Federation had a delegation in Haiti from 1989 to 1997, which was later re-established in 2003 and has been further enlarged since March 2004. The International Committee of the Red Cross has been present in Haiti for over 10 years, although only recently has the ICRC established a full-scale delegation, following the increase of political violence and insecurity in 2004.

In prioritizing programmes to support and build the capacity of the Haitian National Red Cross Society, the Federation will continue to work closely with the ICRC and Partner National Societies present in the country. From 2005 to 2007, the Federation will focus its assistance in the following areas: health and care in the community, disaster management, promotion of humanitarian values, organizational development, coordination, cooperation, representation and development of strategic partnerships. An evaluation of the National Society's capacity to

prepare for and respond to natural disasters and conflicts was carried out during the second half of 2004. The main findings of this evaluation were taken into consideration in the planning of projects and activities within the framework of this appeal.

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:

Since March 2004, the HNRCS, with the support of the Federation, has been implementing an operation in response to the social unrest, focusing particularly on the north of the country. The HNRCS and the Federation are also implementing relief operations in response to the flooding that occurred in south-eastern Haiti and south-western Dominican Republic in May, and in response to flooding caused when Hurricane Jeanne struck north-western Haiti in September 2004. The Netherlands Red Cross has been working in the Sud-Est Department of the country for several years, supporting branch development programmes. The French Red Cross is also working actively in the country. The Federation and its partners are working with the HNRCS in order to strengthen its capacities in view of the challenging humanitarian environment. However, given the conditions of vulnerability and political and economic turmoil, the capacity of the HNRCS is stretched to the limit, with the implementation of urgent emergency relief operations covering most regions of the country.

The National Development Plan (NDP) drawn up as of 2002 with Capacity Building Fund financing states that National Society priorities focus on strengthening of the National Society, in particular in the area of disaster management given the level of vulnerability of the country to natural disasters. The NDP also stresses the need for volunteer recruitment and retention and for the dissemination of humanitarian principles and values. Organizational development initiatives will seek to strengthen the National Society at branch level in order to work closely with vulnerable communities to help them prepare for and mitigate the effects of hazards.

Strengthening the National Societies

All of the Federation's programmes to strengthen the Haitian National Red Cross Society share a common goal:

Goal: An efficient, responsive, and focused programme that contributes to reducing vulnerability is implemented by the Haitian National Red Cross Society

Health and Care

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

Poor nutrition, unsanitary conditions and inadequate health services are reflected in human development indicators reported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 2002, the year for which the most recent data is available, life expectancy at birth was just 49.4 years, and infant mortality stood at 79 per 1,000 live births, more than twice the regional average. The two political and economic crises in 1991-94 and 2003-2004 resulted in widespread malnutrition, and the level of impoverishment is likely to have increased further since then. According to figures provided by the UN World Food Programme in 2004, four-fifths of Haiti's population live below the poverty line. Half the population is listed as being *food insecure* in terms of obtaining proper nutrition on a daily basis, and half of all Haitian children under five are under-sized as a result of malnutrition. In addition, less than half of the population has ready access to safe drinking water, compared with an average of 70% in other countries classified by the World Bank as low income countries. Immunization rates have increased over the past ten years, but still only around half of the population is vaccinated for diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and polio.

The legacy of a sex tourism industry in the 1970s and 1980s, together with a poor health service, has left Haiti with the highest incidence of AIDS outside Africa. According to the UNDP Human Development Report the adult infection rate was 5.6 percent in 2003, but other estimates put the rate as high as 12 percent for the urban population, and 5 percent for the rural population. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that a total of 300,000 people are affected in Haiti, of which 80,000 are children. It calculates that 5,000 babies are born HIV-positive every year, and that the disease causes a fifth of all infant deaths and has orphaned around 200,000 children. The UN agencies, working together with international and local NGOs and the Haitian government, have supported AIDS treatment and prevention programmes. Programmes to prevent the transmission of the virus from

mother to child have succeeded in reducing the risk of infection from 30% to 9%, but funding for these programmes is still precarious.¹

The situation in most of Haiti remains very unstable. However, using lessons learned from different responses to disasters, the HNRCS intends to build the capacity of local branches, through existing local disaster committees, to conduct community health awareness campaigns. This structure will be used to recruit new volunteers and to create a network of volunteers involved in providing health awareness door-to-door.

The HNRCS is running the blood bank network in the country which is being funded by the UN Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Federation will support the campaign, promoting the availability of blood through the recruitment of volunteer and non-remunerated blood donors, targeting the most affected and neglected regions. The recently installed radio network will be used for daily follow-up activities.

The health focus for 2005 will be on preventing communicable diseases through awareness campaigns, focusing on hygiene and sanitation, HIV/AIDS and safe blood donation.

Health and Care Programme Objective:

The Haitian National Red Cross Society has contributed to improving health conditions in vulnerable areas, particularly in the departments of Artibonite, Nord, Nord-Est and Sud-Est, and two impoverished areas of Port-au-Prince.

Project Objectives under this programme are :

1. The risk of the spread of disease due to poor hygiene and sanitation is reduced.
2. The risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS is reduced.
3. The availability of safe blood is reinforced.

Expected Results under each project objective are:

Community Health

1. *Public information and health campaigns are carried out, targeting school populations and focusing primarily on the importance of clean drinking water, personal hygiene and the disposal of household refuse.*
2. *Red Cross branches in at least three departments have benefited from assistance in recruiting and training volunteers in first aid and water and sanitation, and necessary materials are provided to conduct community water and sanitation campaigns.*
3. *Best hygiene practices and experiences are documented and shared with other regions of the country.*

HIV/AIDS Prevention

1. *Awareness campaigns targeting youth are underway, focusing on HIV/AIDS information and combating HIV/AIDS related stigma.*
2. *Key health messages are delivered to the most vulnerable populations.*
3. *Best practices for HIV/AIDS programming are shared and incorporated in HIV/AIDS programmes.*
4. *An increased number of young people are involved in a range of Red Cross health activities.*

Safe Blood

1. *A network of non-remunerated voluntary blood donors is established through a recruitment campaign targeting individuals within public and private institutions.*

¹ Country Profile 2004 www.eiu.com © The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited 2004

Disaster Management

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

Haiti is a highly disaster prone country. Haiti is extremely vulnerable to both heavy rains and droughts, as well as to tropical storms and hurricanes, as demonstrated by the 2004 Atlantic hurricane season. In addition, an active fault line runs through the country, making Haiti highly prone to earthquakes. From an environmental perspective, massive deforestation makes Haiti vulnerable to landslides and flooding, as witnessed during recent floods in May and September 2004, which had a combined death toll of over 3,500 people. Soil erosion, environmental pollution and migration also contribute to the vulnerability of the Haitian people. To compound matters, many people live in poorly constructed homes in dangerous areas. Most people are unprepared for disasters, serving to make these events even more deadly.

Socio-economic and political problems plague Haiti, often expressing themselves in the forms of violent social unrest. Street demonstrations continue, and as do violent clashes between militants from rival political parties and former rebels. Violence as a political tool has deep historical roots in Haiti. Envisioned presidential elections will not take place until 2006.

With the events of 2004, the vulnerability of the population to both political violence and social conflict and to the effects of natural disasters was made all too evident, and the HNRCS and its volunteers have always been on the front line. It is in the face of this situation that the Haitian National Red Cross Society must prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters. Valuable experience has been gained by the National Society in implementing relief operations with international standards, as these activities have been supported by the Federation, the ICRC and a number of Partner National Societies. Communities continue to rely on the HNRCS for assistance in emergency situations and, in light of limited state capacity to respond to disasters, the HNRCS will continue to play an important auxiliary role.

Past and current experiences, as well as challenges and opportunities for the development of the Haitian National Red Cross Society's capacity to manage disasters, were analyzed during a mission carried out between mid-August and mid-September 2004 by a team of three consultants (from the Norwegian Red Cross, the British Red Cross and the Federation), and representatives of the HNRCS, the ICRC and the Federation. Their final report, called "In search of a Movement approach in Haiti, an evaluation of the Haitian Red Cross capacity to prepare for and respond to human and natural disasters" (20 September 2004), has been submitted to the Haitian National Red Cross Society leadership and shared with other components of the Movement supporting this National Society. This work includes recommendations not only regarding disaster management, but also regarding organizational development and capacity building.

The HNRCS has great potential in terms of its enthusiastic volunteers, which can be regarded as its most valuable resource. However, despite the positive results of capacity building initiatives undertaken by the HNRCS, serious gaps and weaknesses still exist in the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the National Society. The National Society does not have a disaster management plan that outlines the overall goals and objectives of its programmes and services before, during or after disasters. The development of such plans has to be based upon lessons learned during the recent relief operations. The support between Red Cross branches, particularly during times of natural disaster or social unrest, must be encouraged and strengthened as it provides both solidarity and training experience. The integrated community-based disaster management project assisting displaced and migrant Haitian communities along the border region with the Dominican Republic will continue as planned. A draft work plan for this entire project was completed in 2004.

There is a need to recruit and train new volunteers to be able to respond to the evolving needs of vulnerable communities across the country. The training needs include first aid and other core skills, such as techniques for needs assessments, risk identification and mapping, security guidelines within the "Safer Access" framework, distribution procedures and the use of radio equipment. Over the last years, efforts have been made to train volunteers, but there has been no strategy in place to retain them in between disasters. Volunteer selection and training in the future will take into consideration the harsh conditions that might be encountered in the field. Local

Red Cross branches must also be reinforced in their capacity to prepare and respond to disasters in an effective and timely manner.

Disaster Management Programme Objective:

The capacity of the HNRCS in preparing for and responding to disasters is strengthened, including, among the different disaster management areas, rescue and first-aid.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. The National Society's national disaster plan is set up and the 2001/2002 contingency plan is updated, among other means by taking stock of disaster management experiences in 2004.
2. The capacity of regional and local branches and their volunteers is reinforced such that they can respond effectively to disasters, and volunteers are retained between disasters.
3. The recently reinforced telecommunications capacity of the HNRCS is maintained and managed by local personnel such that it can continue using the radio network effectively in responding to future disasters.
4. Displaced and migrant Haitian communities along the Dominican Republic/Haiti border are assisted through an integrated community-based preparedness project.

Expected Results under each project objective are:

National Society Disaster Planning

1. *The HNRCS's disaster management structures and procedures are revised and strengthened in line with the recommendations of the recent evaluation of the disaster response capacity of the National Society.*
2. *Coordinated efforts are underway for the development of an overall Disaster Management Plan for the National Society integrated in the national development plan and supported by all components of the Movement present in Haiti.*
3. *The HNRCS Hurricane Contingency Plan is revised and contingency plans for the most likely hazards, including social violence and the possibility of a major return of refugees from the Dominican Republic and other countries, are developed.*

Community-based Disaster Management

1. *At least 200 new volunteers are recruited, trained and equipped with First Aid kits and protective clothing, particularly in branches in Port-au-Prince, with a focus on the Cité Soleil area, and in the departments of Artibonite, Nord-Est and Nord-Ouest.*
2. *Newly recruited and existing volunteers are provided with adequate training in disaster management, including activities under the Safer Access programme.*
3. *A total of four new National Intervention Teams (NITs) for regional and national disaster response are formed to cover the Nord, Artibonite, Sud and Centre departments, taking into consideration the lessons learned from NIT formation in the region.*

Radio Network

1. *The operational capacity of the existing telecommunications system is ensured, and National Society volunteers from 13 branches are trained in the use of the telecommunications system.*
2. *The National Society's capacity in telecommunications is reinforced with adequate equipment sufficient to maintain an efficient radio network.*

Haiti / Dominican Republic cross border integrated community project for migrants and displaced communities

1. *The HNRCS and the Dominican Red Cross (DRC) contribute to the enhancement of national and community disaster preparedness, including preparedness for health emergencies, through an innovative and integrated*

disaster management project.

2. *The HNRCS and the DRC have the capacity to respond to disasters, and the Red Cross is established as an important player in the field of disaster management in these branches.*
3. *The HNRCS and the DRC have trained and adequately equipped intervention teams at the branch level.*
4. *Each member of the disaster intervention teams is trained in areas such as vulnerability and capacity assessments, damage assessments and reporting.*
5. *Strengthened contacts and coordination with governments and local organizations are achieved.*
6. *The image of the Red Cross has been enhanced.*

Humanitarian Principles and Values

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

Given the socio-economic situation in Haiti, the climate of vulnerability and the major needs in the country, it is essential to ensure the promotion of humanitarian principles and values. In conjunction with such a campaign, there is a need to reinforce knowledge of and respect for the Red Cross emblem since the emblem is currently frequently misused in the country. A key limitation with regard to the humanitarian principles and values programme is the relatively small capacity of the National Society in the areas of dissemination, information, advocacy, communication and marketing. However, in the newly adopted National Development Plan, the HNRCS recognized the necessity of revitalizing and reforming itself, putting humanitarian values at the top of its agenda, together with the desire to better serve people in need.

So far, the Federation's work to promote humanitarian values has focused primarily on dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in coordination with the ICRC. These activities took place within the context of other sectors of the Federation's overall regional programming, such as organizational development initiatives, and will be scaled up in the future. In addition, through the humanitarian principles and values programme, hurricane safety information has been disseminated to the media and disaster preparedness advertisements produced. In 2005, particular attention will focus on the prevention of youth violence and the HIV/AIDS anti-stigma campaign. The framework of "*Better Programming Initiatives: Options for Improving Humanitarian Aid in Post Conflict Settings*" will be disseminated through the local branches of the HNRCS to help increase local capacities in the area of violence prevention. Follow up activities will include the development of guidelines and mapping of safety protocols at the branch level.

Humanitarian Principles and Values Programme Objective:

The Haitian National Red Cross Society has an increased understanding of the principles and values of the Red Cross Movement and is better able to promote this in its own work and externally.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. Humanitarian principles and values, including respect for the Red Cross emblem, are disseminated in Haiti, in close cooperation with the ICRC.
2. The HNRCS is a recognized part of the worldwide campaign against the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS.

Expected Results under each project objective are:

Dissemination of humanitarian principles and values

1. *The HNRCS understands well and is disseminating internally and externally the Red Cross humanitarian principles and values.*
2. *The Red Cross emblem is widely recognized and well respected in Haiti in coordination with the ICRC.*

3. *The framework of the “Better Programming Initiative: Options for Improving Humanitarian Aid in Post Conflict Settings” is disseminated through the local branches of the HNRCS to help increase local capacities in the area of violence prevention and is combined with the Safer Access programme carried out by the Haitian National Red Cross Society with ICRC support.*

Anti Stigma Campaigns

1. *The HNRCS incorporates the fight against stigma into its HIV/AIDS programming.*
2. *Key messages are delivered to the most vulnerable.*

Organizational Development

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

The Haitian National Red Cross Society was founded in 1932 and established by presidential decree in 1934. The National Society was recognized by the ICRC in the same year and admitted to the International Federation in 1935. Through its General Assembly of November 2003, the HNRCS adopted new Statutes in accordance with the standards set by the Council of Delegates and following the recommendations of the Federation/ICRC Joint Commission on National Society Statutes. The previous Statutes dated back to 1954.

The new Statutes give evidence of a genuine wish within the National Society to modernize itself. In this context, the HNRCS has recently started to develop new internal procedures which will be vital in order to secure changes that the National Society intends to undertake. An ad hoc commission composed of members of the board of directors, technical staff and a delegate from the Federation was created in July 2003 in order to revise the content of the first draft of the National Development Plan for the HNRCS. The NDP was drawn up keeping in mind the vision and objectives set out in *Strategy 2010*. In addition, the National Society's plan focuses on the blood bank and ambulance services. The NDP document was later analyzed during consultations and workshops with Red Cross members and partners. The document contains the National Society's long-term strategy, including the vision of the HNRCS and objectives for the HNRCS's programmes for the next five years. At a partnership meeting in mid August 2003, the Haitian National Red Cross Society presented its National Development Plan 2004-2008, setting high goals and standards for its modernization and renewal. There is a commitment to reorganize its structures on all levels in order to become more relevant and efficient.

In principle, the HNRCS covers the entire national territory with 13 regional branches. Some regional branches are more active than others, especially those that have benefited from specific projects with external funding and direct cooperation with Partner National Societies and/or the Federation and the ICRC. Each region is managed by a committee of five members that are elected for a period of two years.

The Haitian National Red Cross Society did not complete the process of conducting a self-assessment during the timeframe of the Capacity Building Fund project. However, analyses were conducted in 13 regions, representing a possible first step towards ultimately accomplishing this goal. In addition, the Federation completed a consultation of governance leaders at headquarters and regional levels between June and November 2002. The roles of the governance and management bodies are defined in the new Statutes of the National Society. The main governing bodies are the general assembly, the central committee and the executive committee. The central committee has 35 members elected by the general assembly and five government members appointed from within the ministries concerned with HNRCS's activities.

In November 2003, the General Assembly elected a National Society President and created a new position for an executive officer, as well as several new commissions, including youth and finance commissions. The branches of the HNRCS were well represented at the General Assembly with the attendance of representatives from 13 branches. In keeping with the new Statutes, the post of “responsable executif principal”, a chief executive officer, has been recently filled, as a first step towards an organic separation of the roles of governance and management. This separation, combined with provisions ensuring cooperation between the two roles, will be developed in the new internal regulations to be drafted for the application of the new Statutes.

According to the last published figures, the National Society has more than 5,000 volunteers, 40 per cent of whom are women. However, the National Society does not have a solid base of trained volunteers. The majority of volunteers are young and unemployed. Volunteer retention remains poor. The HNRCS does not possess a clear cut

structure or internal staff regulations. Key positions are not filled on a regular basis. Furthermore, many local branches have a weak management structure and communications between them and the headquarters remains irregular.

The focus of organizational development in 2005 will be to reinforce steps already taken in terms of the application of the new Statutes, the National Development Plan and the clear separation of governance and management, all of which are necessary to have a well functioning National society.

Organizational Development Programme Objective:

The HNRCS is enabled to demonstrate more of the characteristics of a well functioning National Society, thereby providing a more effective service to vulnerable communities.

The Project Objectives under this programme are :

1. The capacity of the HNRCS to meet the needs of the most vulnerable is enhanced.

Expected Results under this project objective are:

Haiti Organizational Development

1. *Statutory elections, in conformity with the newly approved Statutes, are held at both central and local levels, with the support of the Federation.*
2. *The role of governance is well defined and a clear separation, combined with cooperation, exists between governance and management at all levels.*
3. *The National Society's National Development Plan is reviewed by March 2005, making it a stronger and more strategic guiding document for the HNRCS.*
4. *The volunteer base is increased and youth programmes are scaled up.*
5. *The HNRCS administrative and financial systems are reinforced.*
6. *Regional and local branches of the HNRCS are strengthened through appropriate training in working procedures and rehabilitation.*

Coordination, Cooperation, Representation and Strategic Partnerships

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

Whilst it is a worldwide strategic direction of the Federation embodied in *Strategy 2010*, the need for the Red Cross to “work together effectively” has now become even more fundamental in Haiti. The cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process has been explained and promoted among HNRCS members and partners since September 2002. The partnership meeting held between 20 and 22 August 2003 provided the National Society with the opportunity to explain its long-term strategy and present the objectives the HNRCS seeks to meet in disaster preparedness and response, health, community assistance, youth, communications, blood banks, ambulance services and organizational development. In addition, the meeting demonstrated how key members of the National Society had been empowered to prepare the NDP and how the process was carried out with the active participation of the board of directors and members of the technical staff. The meeting was attended by more than 30 participants, including members of the HNRCS board of directors and presidents and directors of every branch of the Haitian National Red Cross Society, as well as representatives of the American, Dominican, French, Netherlands and Norwegian Red Cross Societies. In addition, representatives of the Panama Regional Delegation, the Americas Department of the Secretariat and the ICRC office in Port-au-Prince were present. However, little follow up or progress in terms of the establishment of a CAS has been achieved so far.

The Partner National Societies are all strongly committed to support the HNRCS in both the short and long-term to develop programmes in organizational development, disaster preparedness and health. Now with the deterioration of the social and economic situation in Haiti and the occurrence of severe disasters in 2004, the number of international humanitarian organizations and other key external players has increased considerably. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the Federation to take the lead in renewed efforts to establish the CAS through a process

that actively engages all components of the Movement. Partner National Societies currently working in Haiti through their own representation are the French Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross and the American Red Cross. Projects funded by Partner National Societies include disaster management, health, HIV/AIDS and First Aid.

During 2005, the Federation will also move from a largely ad-hoc approach as regards to building contacts and stimulating partnerships, towards a longer-term vision of better positioning the Red Cross in Haiti. Alliances created during emergency relief operation with international NGOs working in Haiti, and key UN agencies such as WFP, UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) will be further developed. Stronger partnerships will contribute to optimizing the positive results and overall impact of collective actions in a particularly complex environment.

Coordination, Cooperation, Representation and Strategic Partnerships

Programme Objective :

The different components of the Movement and external partners with a presence in Haiti work together effectively and promote the Red Cross both internally and externally.

Project Objectives under this programme are:

1. The CAS process, actively involving all components of the Movement present in the country, is established.
2. The Federation is a respected partner of choice for key humanitarian actors and national organizations in Haiti.

Expected Results under each project objective are:

CAS

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>The establishment of the CAS is well underway and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure progress are ensured.</i>2. <i>Bilateral programmes carried out by Partner National Societies in coordination with the HNRCS fit within the CAS framework.</i> |
|---|

Partnerships

- | |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Effective partnerships with other organizations are contributing the achievement of Red Cross objectives.</i>2. <i>The Federation and the HNRCS are more engaged with the international and national humanitarian communities.</i>3. <i>The Red Cross is able to influence others and play a key role in health and disaster management</i>4. <i>Concrete activities with partners such as WFP, UNICEF and PAHO are enhanced.</i> |
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Management and Implementation

Background and Achievements/Lessons to date

The Federation will carry out representation activities jointly or in close consultation with the HNRCS. This will be supported by the drawing up of a CAS that will become the key document for the Red Cross in Haiti and the basis for all assistance to the National Society.

The Federation Country Delegation in Haiti is staffed by a head of delegation, who focuses on coordination and organizational development, as well as by delegates working in disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, relief, logistics, telecommunications, and reporting and information. Additional human resources covering the areas of public health and relief have been deployed from PADRU to respond to the ongoing emergencies. The Haiti Country Delegation and the Panama Regional Delegation are ensuring close coordination

of activities with the National Society. Support in the area of finance and donor reporting are provided by the Regional Finance Unit (RFU) and the Regional Reporting Unit (RRU) in Panama.

Programming in the area of international disaster response will also be supported by the Panama Regional Delegation, but will include the maintenance of disaster management functions in Haiti. The support to the Haitian National Red Cross Society in response to medium and large scale disasters will include the technical assistance of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit.

The Federation will continue to provide support to the leadership of the HNRCS, with direct support from the Haiti Country Delegation, backed by the Americas Department in Geneva and the Panama Regional Delegation. Particular attention will be given to sharing Federation governance decisions with the National Society.

The Regional Reporting Unit provides technical assistance and support to the regional delegations, sub regional offices and country offices throughout the Americas. The Regional Reporting Unit seeks to ensure that quality Federation standard and donor-specific reports are submitted from the Americas on a timely basis and reporting is increasingly seen as part of the project cycle and as a monitoring/evaluation tool.

The Regional Finance Unit is well established and is ensuring coordination with the finance officers in the country offices, sub regional offices and regional delegations throughout the Americas. Quality financial accounting is ensured by the Unit through supervision, monitoring and training. The Unit also seeks to ensure that National Societies fully understand the Federation's requirements particularly in relation to procedures for working advances.

Implementation and Management Programme Objective:

The Federation Secretariat is able to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society efficiently and effectively.

The Project Objective under this programme is:

1. The Haiti Country Delegation is working efficiently, ensuring effective administration and management of human resources, financial control and quality reporting.

Expected Results under this project objective are:

Haiti Delegation

- | |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Full and qualified staff, capable of supporting the priority programme areas, are maintained.</i>2. <i>The HNRCS is supported and its branches are visited by Federation staff on a regular basis.</i>3. <i>Financial and narrative reports are issued on a timely basis and are of good quality</i> |
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For further information please contact:

- *Hans Havik, Head of Delegation, Haiti Country Delegation, Port-au-Prince; e-mail; ifrcht03@ifrc.org, phone (509) 513-5067, fax (509) 223-1054*
- *Luis Luna, Regional Officer; phone (41 22) 730 42 74; fax: (41 22) 733 0395; e-mail; luis.luna@ifrc.org,*

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BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA042

Name: HAITI

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	23,358	20,021	13,514	21,655	0	0	78,549
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	23,358	20,021	13,514	21,655	0	0	78,549
Personnel-delegates	288,000	180,000	144,000	144,000	0	0	756,000
Personnel-national staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000
PERSONNEL	288,000	180,000	144,000	164,000	0	0	776,000
W/shops & Training	20,000	24,000	24,000	87,500	0	0	155,500
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	20,000	24,000	24,000	87,500	0	0	155,500
Travel & related expenses	4,000	0	2,400	0	0	0	6,400
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General costs	24,000	24,000	24,000	60,000	0	0	132,000
GENERAL EXPENSES	28,000	24,000	26,400	60,000	0	0	138,400
TOTAL BUDGET:	359,358	308,021	207,914	333,155	0	0	1,208,449