

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 no. 3
18 December 2008

Period covered by this Operations Update:
6 November to 5 December 2008.

Appeal target (current): The 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 (HNRCS) to assist 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries) for 9 months.

Appeal coverage: 45%.

The total value of the ERU deployment by PNS is not yet reflected in the financial system. As a result, a difference is seen between the appeal coverage under the interim financial report attached (45%) and the donor's response list (89%).

[<Click here to view the attached interim financial report or click here to view 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 for 9 months.
- A second Revised Emergency Appeal featured a Revised Budget for CHF 9,817,443 (USD 9,006,829 or EUR 6,293,233) to assist families for 9 months.

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



Beneficiary families receiving basic health care in Haiti. Source: International Federation.

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 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 population and 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. Actions also included emergency preparedness, monitoring, reporting and capacity building in partnership with Movement partners in country.

As the operation makes the transition from the relief to the early recovery phase, this Operations Update focuses on the progress achieved in accordance with the objectives described in the revised appeal.

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 ten 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 the country barely any time to recover, Hurricane Ike reached Haiti a few days later and affected the Northern and Southern departments in addition to Gonaïves. Roads and bridges were destroyed cutting off access to the most remote and affected areas.

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

The city of Gonaïves (Artibonite), with an estimated population of 300,000 people, was the hardest hit with 506 deaths, 255 persons missing and 5,447 houses destroyed. 80 percent of the city was submerged under two meters of water. The receding flood waters left approximately 3,000,000 tons of mud. Major around-the-clock clean-up operations are still underway by the National Centre of Equipment (Centre National d'Équipement – CNE) and NGOs. Infrastructural rehabilitation is also underway along the banks of the Quinte River in Artibonite. According to DPC, 165,337 families were displaced and found refuge with friends and family or in temporary emergency shelters such as schools and churches.

Clean-up operations and rehabilitation of infrastructure progressed during the month of October due to good weather conditions and the access to certain remote areas became possible. However, the month of November brought rain that hampered relief efforts, slowing down infrastructure repairs and bringing new quantities of mud to areas that had been flooded. These factors made access once again difficult and hindered recovery efforts for the beneficiaries.

The country experienced another tragic disaster on the morning of 7 November when LaPromesse school in Petionville on the outskirts of the capital Port-au-Prince collapsed burying dozens of people most of them children. LaPromesse church school had an enrolment of 700 children between the ages of ten and 20 years old. After more than 48 hours of search and rescue operations led by the DPC with the assistance of local police and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (Mission des

Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti - MINUSTAH), firefighters, medical assistance and support for families and victims by HNRCS, ICRC, the International Federation, PNS, Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), Ministry of Public Health and Protection (Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population – MSPP) and international NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders Belgium (Médecins Sans Frontières – MSF) and the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), 93 people were declared dead and 150 severely injured.

The 2008 Atlantic Hurricane Season came officially to a close on 30 November. A total of 16 named storms formed this season, including eight hurricanes, five of which were major hurricanes of category three strength or higher. This year's season continues the current active hurricane era, which started in 1995, and is the tenth season to produce above-normal activity in the past 14 years according to the National Hurricane Centre in Miami.

Coordination and partnerships

International Federation delegates in both the capital and Gonaïves attended weekly humanitarian inter-agency coordination meetings, led by the United Nation's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), since the start of the operation in September.

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) visited Haiti on 25 and 26 November, the presidents of the HNRCS and the Dominican Republic Red Cross accompanied the delegation. The delegation visited an Internally Displaced People Camp at Praville (greater Gonaïves area) and witnessed the emergency response activities of several members of the water and sanitation cluster including the Haitian National Red Cross Society and Spanish Red Cross.

Various members of International Federation have attended weekly relief and shelter cluster meetings led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) since the start of the operation and provided weekly updates on distribution locations and number of beneficiaries as well as the detailed contents of family and shelter kits to avoid duplication of efforts. A Transitional Shelter kit was developed by the cluster and approved by the technical group based on the Federation's standard shelter kit.

A meeting to discuss the Government's plans for camp management in Gonaïves was held on 26 November, with representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail - MAST), the Ministry of Women's Affairs, HNRCS, International Federation's representatives and the international community. National authorities decided to place teams of three people in each camp (one camp manager and two assistants from DPC, MAST and HNRCS). These teams will work with the different committees already established in the camps. So far, capacity is reduced to one DPC shelter coordinator for all shelters and ad-hoc shelter committees composed of sheltered persons. Planning has started between IOM, HNRCS, International Federation, CARE and the Thematic Committee for the Management of Temporary Shelters (TCMTS) regrouping entities such as DPC and MAST to provide training to strengthen these camp management structures in coordination with the TCMTS.

Logistics cluster, led by the World Food Program (WFP), with the input from of the international humanitarian community has provided detailed road maps updated on a weekly basis to support relief operations cross-country. The International Federation Logistics team attends weekly cluster meetings and coordinates with WFP for air transport assistance when necessary.

One of three WFP helicopters contracted under the special air operation to respond to the emergency currently remains operational. The special WFP air operation ensured the delivery of food and non-food items to difficult-to-reach areas and transportation of humanitarian staff and equipment. Three helicopters were operational for over three months with daily flights to Gonaïves. 165 family kits were airlifted on 16 October to the isolated region of Tifon and Gigote (Artibonite) to be distributed by an ERU. The contract of one WFP helicopter with the highest transport capacity has been extended until mid-December. The Norwegian Red Cross has donated 49 M6 (6x6) trucks to WFP to strengthen its logistic capacity in the country. Following an enhanced transport capacity, WFP will set up four

maintenance centers for trucks in Cap-Haitian, Gonaïves, Jacmel and Les Cayes in addition to the operational workshop located in Port-au-Prince.

The Emergency Response Unit – Basic Health Care (ERU-BHC) team members and International Federation delegates established a communication line with the World Health Organization (WHO) led cluster and its members. ERU-BHC team members and health delegates attended weekly cluster meetings in both the capital and Gonaïves since the start of the operation. Weekly coordination meetings in Gonaïves also took place between the HNRCS, the ERU-BHC team members and the MSPP representative. The health delegate in the capital Port-au-Prince is actively engaged in coordination mechanisms with all actors carrying out health activities in country.

The water and sanitation and hygiene promotion delegate actively participates in the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (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.

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene working group was established through the cluster with the objective of creating a coherent latrine design and structure that reflects people's habits and takes into consideration lessons learnt by all actors in the WASH cluster. The International Federation's latrine project for 300 families will serve as a pilot project for the working group.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The HNRCS distributed food and non-food items during the first days following the disaster to 520 families in the department of Sud, 400 families in the department of Grande-Anse, and 475 families in the department of Nord-Ouest. In Les Cayes (Sud) 120 children also received medical and nutritional assistance. Additionally in Les Cayes, in collaboration with two international NGOs (Christian Relief Services and Terre des Hommes), the HNRCS provided hot meals to 2,300 people in ten temporary shelters in the Sud department.

The American Red Cross (AmCross) and the HNRCS in coordination with the MSPP have two ongoing bilateral programs, one for HIV prevention and another for malaria prevention. The HIV prevention peer-based education program under the banner Together We Can is ongoing in the departments of Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud-Est and Les Nippes. A malaria community-based health program began in the department of Nord-Est in 2005. The program was expanded to include a nutrition component (HEARTH Nutrition Education) and a hygiene promotion component using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology. These programmes were developed in cooperation with other PNS in country.

The AmCross delegate in country was part of the ERU-Relief team for two rotations during the emergency response phase of the International Federation operation.

The HNRCS and the Canadian Red Cross have two ongoing bilateral programmes in the department of Les Nippes with close collaboration of the Norwegian Red Cross. The programmes focus on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (PHAST methodology) and training as well as latrine construction and rehabilitation. Additionally, the Canadian Red Cross is training 100 volunteers in malaria prevention with the same methodology as the American Red Cross. The Canadian Red Cross translated and adapted the training material for the PHAST methodology into Creole, in coordination with all Movement partners.

Following the disaster, as soon as access was possible to Les Nippes, the Canadian Red Cross conducted rapid needs assessments and identified 500 families to receive 500 non food items. Coordination is in place with the German Red Cross for distribution of relief items. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross has begun distribution of 7,000 mosquito nets in the department of Les Nippes.

Coordination between French Red Cross (FRC) and the Federation took place at the early stages of the emergency response with the participation of French Red Cross and the Platform of Regional Intervention Americas and the Caribbean (Plateforme d'Intervention Regionale Amerique-Caraibes PIRAC) in the FACT team. Moreover, during the relief phase FRC and the Federation worked closely by sharing information on identification of beneficiaries and distribution of 500 PIRAC family kits and 500 shelter kits in the Artibonite department. Also, the French Red Cross coordinated with the Spanish Red Cross the implementation of water production plants in the early phases of the emergency response.

The HNRCS and the French Red Cross are planning to pre-position their water and sanitation equipment as a disaster preparedness measure. Also, the HNRCS and the French Red Cross have completed distribution of PIRAC- non food items to 2,000 families and ten tons of seedlings to 1,000 families in Artibonite department.

French Red Cross and the HNRCS have three on bilateral programmes ongoing in the Artibonite department through to 2009: a disaster preparedness program in St-Marc, a water network rehabilitation program in Anse-Rouge and a latrine construction program in Anse-Rouge. All programs include capacity building of the HNRCS at branch level and close collaboration with other PNS using the PHAST methodology.

The HNRCS and the German Red Cross have completed the distribution of non food items kits to 1,000 families in Les Nippes department. Each family received one kitchen kit, three blankets, one bucket and one water filter. The German Red Cross is now planning the distribution of 1,000 Federation's shelter kits in Les Nippes, Sud and Sud-Est departments. The German Red Cross also plans to distribute roof material for the rehabilitation of damaged houses to 1,600 families, non food items to 600 families and seeds and fishing materials to 1,600 families in the same three departments, with the financial support of the Belgian Red Cross.

The HNRCS and the Netherlands Red Cross bilateral program focuses on HIV awareness: using the Together We Can in the departments of Sud, Sud-Est and Grande-Anse. The bilateral program has three components: 1) implementation of a peer education HIV prevention program, 2) assistance to community based organizations supporting HIV-positive population as well as help create one such community based organization in Grande-Anse and 3) direct emergency assistance to HIV-positive population for one year. The third component will be carried out by providing support for access to housing, education for children and health care as well as through training for micro-project activities. The bilateral program has an important capacity building component at the branch level that includes the rehabilitation of the regional branch offices, training in planning, reporting, budget management and human resource.

Following the passage of the hurricanes and tropical storms, the Netherlands Red Cross and the HNRCS assessed beneficiaries of the HIV bilateral program in the three departments (Grand-Anse, Sud and Sud Est). Following the assessment, the emergency response included: a) fumigation in the department of Sud, training for first aiders in the three departments, b) distribution of 125 family kits to beneficiaries in Jacmel (Sud Est) with support of the International Federation and c) the beneficiary selection was shared with the Spanish Red Cross for relief distributions in the Sud department. Moreover, health and damaged/destroyed homes assessments were shared with the International Federation.

The Norwegian Red Cross and HNRCS bilateral programs began in June 2007 and also focused on the department of Les Nippes. The focus of the programs was on health and emergencies. The objective was to increase disaster preparedness at branch and community level through the training of the National Intervention Team (NIT) and volunteers. The health component included coordination with and support to the Canadian Red Cross for hygiene promotion and latrine projects. 10,000 mosquito nets provided by the Norwegian Red Cross will be distributed by the Canadian Red Cross to the beneficiaries identified in the Grade-Anse by the Netherland Red Cross assessments. These distributions will take place until July 2009.

The Spanish Red Cross and the HNRCS completed distribution of food parcels and non-food items to 2,000 families as well as distribution of 12,500,000 liters of safe drinking water in the departments of Sud, Sud-Est, Les Nippes and Gonaïves. SRC also provided workshops in hygiene promotion as well as cleaning campaigns to 20,000 people in Sud-Est and Gonaïves as part of the emergency response to the disaster. The Spanish Red Cross worked in close collaboration with the International Federation and all PNS in country.

The Spanish Red Cross will have completed its emergency response bilateral activities with the HNRCS by 3 December 2008. At the moment, SRC is implementing an exit strategy that consists, among other things, of handing-over the supervision of the trucks distributing water in the Sud-Est department to the HNRCS and the International Federation for a two-month period up to the end of January 2009.

Ongoing bilateral programs in Haiti between the Spanish Red Cross and the HNRCS include a Disaster Preparedness, Risk Reduction programme based on Capacity Building, first aid training and radio training in the Sud-Est department. Also, an HNRCS, Dominican Red Cross, International Federation-Spanish Red Cross, European Union water and sanitation project is ongoing in the border region of the island of Hispanola, as well as a DIPECO project in providing water and sanitation training.

In support and solidarity to World AIDS Day, the HNRCS organized a soccer tournament at the Sylvio Cator Stadium on 6 and 7 December, where all Movement partners were invited.

National Society Capacity Building:

The HNRCS has a well-developed capacity to respond quickly during the emergency phase of the 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 local HNRCS teams of staff and volunteers are in place and working in all ten departments. The training provided by the ERU IT Telecom team for radio communication in the most remote areas is also increasing the emergency preparedness of the HNRCS.

HNRCS volunteers gained knowledge in the procedures and process of relief distribution from the identification and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of non-food items and shelter kits. Volunteers, during distribution, also sensitized beneficiaries in the proper use of mosquito nets and shelter installation.

In September, training of trainers and volunteers from the HNRCS on the use of shelter kits began in 14 communities through workshops. In addition, workshops on improved building techniques and use of construction materials are also being planned by the shelter delegates with the HNRCS counterpart.

The results of need and damage assessments aided to design the health intervention within the operation framework. Additionally, the objective of the interventions is to build the capacity of the HNRCS local branches and volunteers. BHC-ERU team in Gonaïves trained a nurse designated by the MSPP in sterilization techniques. Youth Red Cross volunteers were trained to provide hygiene promotion at the BHC in Gonaïves. The Health Delegate is working in close cooperation with HNRCS counterparts at the national and community level.

Water and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are being conducted in support of the HNRCS personnel at the departmental and local levels and volunteers. Seven HNRCS branches were trained by Movement partners in PHAST methodology in 2005; these branches will be central for the community trainings that will take place within the following months with the HNRCS in coordination with the water and sanitation and health delegates.

The International Federation logistics delegate are assisting the HNRCS build its capacity in conducting a major reorganization of the Diquini warehouse to produce a complete and viable stock inventory. Federation's procedures are being implemented and the warehouse staff and volunteers are being trained in logistics chain and warehouse management. The HNRCS now has a functioning network of telecommunication base stations as well as a repeater network. The HNRCS IT and Telecom counterpart at the national level was trained throughout the two ERU deployments in the set-up, usage and maintenance of this equipment. At the branch level, local HNRCS radio operators were trained in the use of the equipment. At the end of the ERU mission, the HNRCS received a set of tools for the maintenance of the equipment, as well as base stations and radio handsets.

The International Federation has been receiving support from the HNRCS for custom clearance of ERUs, relief items and cars. Customs clearance procedures require close collaboration with the MSPP, Ministry of Finance (Ministère des finances), National Customs Administration Office (Administrateur Général des Douanes) as well as airport and seaport customs bureaus.

Program 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.

<p>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</p>	<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.
<p>The scope and quality of the HNRCS water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion services are improved.</p>	<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):

Following the rapid emergency needs and capacity assessment conducted by the FACT team an ERU Relief team was deployed at the start of the operation.

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 (1208 families) and Artibonite (5900 families).

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.

Progress towards Objective 2 (Transition and Early Recovery):

A Water and Sanitation delegate was deployed on 3 November for a four month period to work with the HNRCS on water sanitation and hygiene promotion. An assessment was immediately conducted in the departments of Artibonite (rural Gonaïves) and Sud-Est.

A community in the rural zone around Gonaïves (Artibonite) was selected to participate in a pilot project for 300 families to benefit from the distribution of cleaning tools. The American Red Cross is donating cleaning tools for 1,500 families and procurement is in progress as well as beneficiaries' selection and identification.

Once distribution is completed, the same community will benefit from appropriate sanitation through the rehabilitation of 300 latrines over a period of six months. The community will benefit from improved hygiene behavior, reduction of incidence of diarrheic diseases and increased



Water trucking activities in the Sud-Est offer safe drinking water to 15,000 people each day.

Source: International Federation

community management of water and sanitation facilities through the implementation of PHAST methodology.

On 1 December, activities of water distribution using trucks in the Sud-Est department (Jacmel, Cayes Jacmel, Marigot and Pérédo) were handed over to the HNRCS. The International Federation will supervise activities for a period of two months until the end of January 2009. This distribution will offer water to 15,000 people per day, including the hospital of Saint-Michel in Jacmel and the Health Center of Cayes Jacmel.

Challenges:

No challenges to report within this objective.

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 mobilization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization in correct use of mosquito nets together with distributions in 7 departments. • 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. • Dissemination of key messages on malaria, treatment and prevention with posters, stickers and leaflets with pictures
<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):

Following the FACT team's rapid health assessment, two BHC-ERUs mobile clinics were deployed at the beginning of the operation in coordination with HNRCS counterparts. Due to delays caused by logistical and movement constraints following the disaster, the ERU teams continued the rapid health assessment in when access to remote areas was possible.

The first BHC-ERU mobile clinic (Spanish Red Cross) conducted 879 consultations during its first week of mobile clinics during the month of September.

A revised damage and need assessment showed rapidly changing magnitude and profile of the situation related to population movements and led to the dismantling of the first BCH-ERU mobile clinic (Spanish Red Cross). Handover of the BHC mobile clinic to the HNRCS was completed at the beginning of October.

The second BHC-ERU mobile clinic (German Red Cross), in coordination with the HNRCS was asked by the MSPP to set-up the BHC unit as an outpatient clinic in support of the MSF Belgium's referral hospital in Gonaïves (Artibonite) to take care of ambulatory cases that could be managed in the outpatient clinic.

BHC outpatient clinic began its activities on 1 October and up to 28 November 8,958 consultations have been conducted in close coordination with the MSPP, its referral clinics and in accordance with established treatment policies and procedures. The MSPP established, at the start of the BHC activities, that the modus operandi would be one shift per day due to operational and security considerations.

The ERU will be handing over the activities of the BHC to the HNRCS and MSPP on 11 December 2008. The administrative handover was completed on 1 December to the HNRCS. Transitional teams are working together to complete the operational transfer.

Following the rapid emergency needs and capacity assessment conducted by the FACT team an ERU Relief team was deployed at the start of the operation.

10,000 families received two mosquito nets with their relief family kits as well as community sensitization* in correct use of mosquito nets in all seven departments (*sensitization in the proper use of mosquito nets is part of Objective 2).

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

Health Delegate was deployed on 19 November for six months to work with the HNRCS and its methodology to implement health programs in 13 of the most vulnerable communities.

A malaria prevention campaign is being developed with the HNRCS and PNS in country and will target 13 communities. Community education on malaria protection and basic vector control will be in line with Haiti's Community Health and Malaria Prevention Project 'Neighbors Helping Neighbors'.

Close coordination and planning with the HNRCS and the Water and Sanitation Delegate is underway for PHAST methodology implementation and training. PNS in country are also working together for the optimal use of resources.

Challenges:

No challenges identified within this objective.

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 point of 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 shelters by HNRCS 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 practices, reinforcement of house from recurrent disasters. • 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. • Monitor activities and provide reporting
1,000 families who have constructed temporary shelters are able to reinforce their homes	

Progress (Relief Phase) Objective 1

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. Each family kit includes: one kitchen kit, two blankets, one hygiene kit, two jerry cans and one bucket per family (Objective 1- Water and Sanitation and Hygiene promotion) and two mosquito nets (Objective 1- Emergency Health and Care).

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 (1208 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.

Progress Objective 2 (Transitional Phase)

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.

The remaining 1,000 shelter kits will be distributed with the support of the German Red Cross in the southern department of Les Nippes and the Sud-Est during the first weeks of December.

The shelter kits include the following:

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

Workshops to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter set up to the targeted communities began with the Training of Trainers of the HNRCS and volunteers in temporary shelter set up. Five training of trainer's workshops have A total of 80 HNRCS staff and volunteers have been trained:

Date	Location	Facilitators	N° of HNRCS Participants
19 September	Port au Prince	2 Federation delegates	14 staff
29 September	Jacmel (South-east)	2 HNRCS trainers	8 volunteers
22 October	Saint-Marc (Artibonite)	2 HNRCS trainers	18 volunteers
8 November	Cabaret (West)	2 HNRCS trainers	20 volunteers
15 November	Gonaives	2 HNRCS trainers	20 volunteers

Progress Objective 2 (Early Recovery Phase)

Two shelter delegates arrived to Haiti at the start of December to plan and implement the early recovery phase by providing durable materials. These materials will be used to reinforce and weatherproof the homes which were temporarily repaired with the distributed shelter kits.

The early recovery phase consists of distribution and assisted installation of building materials to strengthen damaged houses and helps rebuild homes that were completely destroyed. The construction materials are being sourced both locally and through PADRU according to International



One of the many destroyed houses demonstrates the urgent need for construction materials. Source: International Federation

Federation standards and procedures. Reception of materials will begin during the course of December.

Construction materials include:

- 68,000 CGI zinc sheets for waterproofing of roofs.
- 16,000 cement bags (42.5 kg).
- 20,000 kg of assorted nails.
- 80,000 pieces of assorted roofing woods (including purlins, rafters and structural timbers).

Trainings of volunteers from the HNRCS on improved building techniques as well as workshops in targeted departments are being planned by shelter delegates with the HNRCS counterpart.

Challenges:

Due to the large quantities of construction materials to be procured and the difficulty to obtain timber, time delays for procurement are expected and the reception of the totality of construction materials is expected to take weeks.

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"> • Mobilize 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 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, prepare, and conduct workshop at HNRCS HQ on contingency planning. • Selection of Regional Committees for pre-positioning. • Define clear procedures and an operating manual for the management and distribution of pre-positioned stocks.

most vulnerable to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 selection and reporting on needs / stocks distributions • Monitor on activities and provide reporting.

Progress towards Objectives:

The International Federation Regional Representative based in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) together with the different Movement partners in Haiti and especially the HNRCS senior management agreed that alignment of the Disaster Management (DM) objectives of the National Society's different partners is a priority.

At the moment, the Coordination Agreement Strategy (CAS) process has been interrupted by the hurricane season. Nevertheless the partners have expressed their wish that the Regional Representation Office for takes back the lead in insuring the continuity of the coordination process among Movement actors in 2009. Priorities will as well move along side of the National Society's strategic priorities around the Global Agenda.

Disaster management (DM) and disaster preparedness priorities are being coordinated with other ongoing programs 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.

More details regarding the location and the timeframe of disaster preparedness activities related to the Emergency Appeal will be given after 15 December (date of the meeting with all the Movement partners in Haiti). Those activities (branches and volunteer selection and training) will be coordinated with the HNRCS and PNS to avoid overlapping with the current programming and complement the HNRCS's strategy for the longer term strengthening of their network. Partners such as the French Red Cross PIRAC and the International Federation Regional Centre of Reference for Institutional Disaster Preparedness will be included in the selection and implementation stages.

Emergency pre-positioned stocks for 3,000 families are being procured. The plan is to replenish the 2,000 pre-positioned stocks by PADRU prior to the hurricane season 2008 and include an additional stock for 1,000 families, as the strategy proved to be essential in the early response activities. Stocks will be pre-positioned with the six branches most vulnerable to disasters, these include (Jérémie (Grande-Anse), Anse-à-Veau (Les Nippes) and Port-de-Paix (Nord-Ouest). Procedures have been defined and an operating manual will be developed with the help of the Logistics delegate and his HNRCS counterpart for the management and distribution of the stocks.

Program 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>	<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.

Data communication and office facilities are available for the operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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"> • 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:

The FACT-IT/Telecom delegate and a joint ERU-IT/Telecom 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 until 8 November.

The ERU-IT/Telecom teams rehabilitated three very high frequency (VHF) repeaters and six VHF base stations. Additionally, a new VHF repeater was installed which covers the Sud and Sud-Est departments. The HNRCS now benefits from well a functioning and reliable communications system that 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.

The International Federation office and delegate apartments in Petionville were equipped with IT and telecommunications equipment as well as power supply for the 2008 operation. The IT/Telecom team members provided technical support to the International Federation team members throughout their deployment.

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

Handover of IT/Telecom equipment to the International Federation was completed prior to the departure of the second ERU team members at the beginning of November. A set of tools for proper maintenance of equipment provided to the branches was handed over to the HNRCS. By the end of this operation all IT/Telecom equipment will be handed over to the HNRCS enhancing their capacity to response to future emergencies.

Challenges:

Due to the delays in the reception and customs clearances of IT/Telecom equipment, the temporary support for Gonaïves area and the installation of the permanent repeater in the Sud department thereafter was not possible. Moreover, the provided antenna was delivered without radials which provide support and stability to the antenna.

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 fix equipment thus gaining the necessary training to maintain the equipment in proper using order.

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

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):

Three rotations of ERU logistics teams and PADRU RIT were deployed from September to November to manage effectively the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERU items, including clearance, storing and forwarding distribution. All programmes received professional logistical support and relief items were received for distribution as planned by the Relief ERU.

8,178 family kits (1 kitchen set, 2 blankets, 1 hygiene kit, 2 jerry cans, 1 bucket and 2 mosquito nets) were received from PADRU and cleared by the HNRCS, the MSPP and the Ministry of Finance. Then, family kits were stored at the HNRCS Diquini warehouse and dispatched to over 45 distribution points from September through to November by ERU-Logistics team members, their HNRCS counterpart and HNRCS volunteers.

4,000 International Federation shelter kits and 500 French Red Cross shelter kits including tarpaulins sent by PADRU were received and cleared by the HNRCS and the MSPP, stored at the HNRCS warehouse and dispatched to over 15 distribution points from September through to November by ERU-Logistics team members, their HNRCS counterpart and HNRCS volunteers.

The ERU team also assisted the HNRCS and PNS in country to receive, customs clear and store their emergency relief items.



Reorganisation and inventory of stocks in HNRCS Diquini warehouse is ongoing with the support of the International Federation logistics team. Source: International Federation

The Logic System, a logistic program, was implemented by the first ERU team and maintained throughout the operation. Moreover, procedures were put in place from reception to delivery points facilitating the interface with the Logic System. All HNRCS counterparts and volunteers involved in logistics were trained in the logistics procedures to build the capacity of the HNRCS warehouse management.

Additionally, the logistics team is managing a fleet of six vehicles provided by the Federation through PADRU through the Global Fleet Program and a team of local fleet staff consisting of one fleet coordinator and five drivers.

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.

The logistics team is assisting the HNRCS in conducting a major reorganization of the Diquini warehouse to produce a complete and maintain inventory of stocks. Procedures are being implemented and the warehouse staff and volunteers are being trained in logistics chain and warehouse management.

The logistics team and the HNRCS counterpart will work together to implement logistics procedures improving disaster preparedness and timely distribution of emergency non food items stocks for 3,000 families that will be pre-positioned in six HNRCS branches in areas most at risk.

Challenges:

Lessons learned from this year's response operation pointed towards the importance of providing proper training at the branch level as well as headquarters of the HNRCS.

Early Recovery

An Emergency Markets Mapping Analysis (EMMA) pilot project for Haiti took place to analyze the market response under critical situations. The EMMA project was led by OXFAM which also organized a training for participating agencies. The training took place from 29 September to 14 October with 12 participants including HNRCS, the International Federation, Canadian Red Cross, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and OXFAM. The analysis results captured data for supply of timber, beans and goats.

The HNRCS and the Federation also participated in the World Bank and the United Nations' Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment which also took place in October. Part of this project was to collect any existing secondary data including that of the EMMA Project team.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A Response Intervention Team (RIT) specialized in information and reporting was deployed from 23 September to 1 November and from 25 November to 6 December to provide reporting and information support to the operation by providing weekly situation reports, the drafting of the Revised Appeal and Operations Updates. Additionally, the reporting and information RIT provided information support to the HNRCS and visibility material.

The Americas Zone Office, in Panama, implemented a communication plan for the 2008 Hurricane Season. 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 practices 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

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT005 - Haiti - Hurricane Season

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2008/11
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/5
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
A. Budget	9,817,443					9,817,443
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	133,162					133,162
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	235,050					235,050
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	965,686					965,686
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	4,414					4,414
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	104,000					104,000
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	19,892					19,892
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	296,083					296,083
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	125,154					125,154
<i>Japan - Private Donors</i>	7,908					7,908
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	29,967					29,967
<i>Monaco Red Cross (from Monaco private donors)</i>	1,498					1,498
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	235,500					235,500
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	18,818					18,818
<i>On Line donations</i>	20,934					20,934
<i>OPEC Fund For International Developm</i>	327,615					327,615
<i>Slovakia Government</i>	51,706					51,706
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	321,800					321,800
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	500					500
C1. Cash contributions	2,899,688					2,899,688
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	19,207					19,207
<i>British Red Cross</i>	7,234					7,234
<i>Caribbean Development Bank</i>	482,276					482,276
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	97,046					97,046
<i>New York Office (from Kraft Foods)</i>	30,142					30,142
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	635,905					635,905
Inkind Goods & Transport						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	381,505					381,505
<i>Canadian Government</i>	182,088					182,088
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	71,651					71,651
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	109,231					109,231
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	118,830					118,830
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	863,305					863,305
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	4,398,898					4,398,898
D. Total Funding = B +C	4,398,898					4,398,898
Appeal Coverage	45%					45%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT005 - Haiti - Hurricane Season

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2008/11
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/5
Appeal	MDRHT005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	4,398,898					4,398,898
E. Expenditure	-1,718,534					-1,718,534
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,680,364					2,680,364

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRHT005 - Haiti - Hurricane Season

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2008/11
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/5
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	
BUDGET (C)		9,817,443					9,817,443	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	424,200	160,601					160,601	263,599
Construction Materials	1,350,000							1,350,000
Clothing & textiles	278,700	184,232					184,232	94,468
Water & Sanitation	159,000	19					19	158,981
Medical & First Aid	2,400							2,400
Utensils & Tools	1,163,260	491,997					491,997	671,263
Other Supplies & Services	3,821,895	224,418					224,418	3,597,478
Total Supplies	7,199,455	1,061,266					1,061,266	6,138,189
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	53,700	4,373					4,373	49,327
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		6,759					6,759	-6,759
Others Machinery & Equipment	22,500							22,500
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	76,200	11,132					11,132	65,068
Transport & Storage								
Storage		953					953	-953
Distribution & Monitoring	475,000	125,169					125,169	349,831
Transport & Vehicle Costs	59,960	113,267					113,267	-53,307
Total Transport & Storage	534,960	239,388					239,388	295,572
Personnel								
International Staff	631,200	119,688					119,688	511,512
Regionally Deployed Staff	43,650	2,387					2,387	41,263
National Staff	68,190	20,096					20,096	48,094
National Society Staff	100,600	22,591					22,591	78,009
Consultants	70,300	28,824					28,824	41,476
Total Personnel	913,940	193,586					193,586	720,354
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	91,930	3,435					3,435	88,495
Total Workshops & Training	91,930	3,435					3,435	88,495
General Expenditure								
Travel	48,000	58,376					58,376	-10,376
Information & Public Relation	14,745	6,023					6,023	8,721
Office Costs	56,220	32,924					32,924	23,296
Communications	17,140	9,296					9,296	7,844
Professional Fees	5,520	3,993					3,993	1,527
Financial Charges	10,000	-34,978					-34,978	44,978
Other General Expenses	61,200	343					343	60,857
Total General Expenditure	212,825	75,976					75,976	136,849
Programme Support								
Program Support	638,134	79,091					79,091	559,042
Total Programme Support	638,134	79,091					79,091	559,042
Services								
Services & Recoveries	150,000	22,509					22,509	127,491
Total Services	150,000	22,509					22,509	127,491
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		32,151					32,151	-32,151
Total Operational Provisions		32,151					32,151	-32,151
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	9,817,443	1,718,534					1,718,534	8,098,909
VARIANCE (C - D)		8,098,909					8,098,909	