

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Haiti: Earthquake Nine-month Progress Report

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT008
GLIDE EQ-2010-00009-HTI
Operations update n° 23
20 December 2010

Period covered by this Progress Report: 12 January to 15 October 2010.

Appeal target (current): 314,329,971 Swiss francs in cash, kind, or services are required to support the plan of action of the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to provide basic non-food items and emergency/transitional shelter to 80,000 beneficiary families and provide emergency health care, fulfilment of basic needs in water and sanitation and livelihoods support for vulnerable populations in the earthquake-affected region.



Federation relief distributions taking place in May 2010
Source: José Manuel Jiménez/IFRC

Appeal coverage: coverage stands at approximately 76 per cent (estimated as of 23 November 2010). The 2,560,967 Swiss francs requested to support the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society's inter-agency coordination of the shelter and non-food items cluster have already been covered by different donors

[<Click here to go directly to the contact details; the interim financial statement will be attached as soon as possible >](#)

Summary: This Progress Report summarizes the achievements made during the initial nine months of the emergency response operation that is being jointly carried out by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Haitian Red Cross Society in response to the earthquake which occurred on 12 January 2010.

Nine months into the operation, the IFRC and the Haitian Red Cross Society continue their activities in a challenging context. Since January, the water and sanitation team is providing water to one-third of the areas covered by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster. Moreover, 35 percent of all tarpaulins distributed in Haiti since the earthquake hit have come from the IFRC, which has now delivered 307,224 tarpaulins (two per family) in Haiti. Two field hospitals, four Basic Health Care Units and clinics run by two National Society partners are providing essential health services to a total catchment area of some 700,000 people.

The situation

On 12 January 2010, a powerful earthquake of 7.0 magnitude on the Richter scale struck Haiti at 16:53 hours local time. The epicentre of the earthquake was located 17km south-west of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti.

The scale of the disaster was devastating. The earthquake hit a country which is already suffering from endemic poverty. All institutions that would normally be involved in disaster response and recovery incurred damages, including hospitals, government buildings, administrative and economic infrastructure. According to the Haitian government, approximately 300,000 people¹ died in the earthquake and as many were injured. Furthermore, the earthquake displaced some 1.3 million people. The total value of damage and losses is estimated at 7.8 billion US dollars.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), since the January earthquake there has been no reported increase in acute malnutrition rates in Haiti, though 65,000 children are estimated to be in need of nutritional assistance. In addition, food insecurity is affecting 52 per cent of households in earthquake-affected areas, which includes 494,600 children under the age of five and 197,840 pregnant and lactating women.

According to OCHA, an estimated 2,894,584 children are expected back in school for the 2010-2011 school year which began on 4 October. Efforts have focused on enrolling vulnerable children and those who have never attended school, in particular children in camps and relocation sites and those from impoverished families. According to the Displaced Tracking Matrix (DTM), more than 50 per cent of children in camps do not attend school. The Ministry of Education has expressed its commitment to reintegrate all children previously in school in addition those who have never attended before.

Since the earthquake, 2,220 temporary learning spaces have been set up to serve as schools whilst the construction of approximately 439 semi-permanent schools is being carried out. A further 80 permanent schools will be repaired or rehabilitated.

In Port-au-Prince, 90 per cent of the internally displaced (IDPs) now have access to health clinics nearby. More than 116,000 people have benefited from short-term employment and more than 74,000 farming households have received seeds and tools in time for the spring planting season.

The operation has become more cohesive and focused since the early days of the earthquake aftermath. The operation has maintained a stable pace despite the continuous challenges of operating in Haiti, including hurricanes, disease outbreaks and political unrest.

Coordination with the Partner National Societies (PNS) has also been well established and the coordination mechanisms agreed upon in the Memorandum of Understanding signed at the meeting in New York in late April have been respected.

The Red Cross operation is now looking to refocus activities towards a more recovery focused approach, while at the same time continuing to provide much-needed basic services to those affected. Terms of Reference for an assessment of the current situation in the camps have been developed; this will help to provide clear information to orientate programming for the coming year.

The challenges of the operation in Haiti are many. For example, in the logistical operation alone, the challenges range from slow customs clearance, warehouse security, fuel supply and vehicle registration to major obstacles such as availability of sufficient supplies in the local market. Sourcing of sufficient numbers of skilled human resources and management of the security situation are also major challenges for the implementation of the operation.

¹ Government of Haiti, *Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti- The Situation PDNA Summary*. English version. 18 March 2010. Web 23 November 2010. URL: http://www.haiticonference.org/Haiti_Action_Plan_ENG.pdf

Haiti Earthquake Operation in Figures

***Statistics as of 15 October 2010.**

More than **182,000 people** have been treated by Red Cross Red Crescent health care facilities including 2 mobile field hospitals, 4 Basic Health Care Units (BHCUs) as well as 4 fixed and 41 mobile sites run by two Red Cross partners, covering a population of approximately 700,000 people.

- 229,382 Hygiene kits have been distributed to households (HH).
- 69,945 Kitchen sets have been distributed to households.
- 11,309 Water buckets have been distributed to households.
- 132,177 Mosquito nets have been distributed (2 pcs per HH).
- 141,364 Jerry cans have been distributed (2 pcs per HH).
- 252,635 Blankets have been distributed (3 - 5 pcs per HH).

- **597,711m³** of drinking water has been distributed by the Red Cross Red Crescent (**estimated n° of beneficiaries 314,000)
- **66 camps** have IFRC water points.
- **206 tank** latrines built by IFRC.

- 9,381 tents distributed.
- 307,224 tarpaulins distributed.
- 24,830 shelter tool kits distributed.

The IFRC has surpassed the operation's initial target of 80,000 households with the provision of emergency shelter materials

- 208 air consignments received
- 224 sea consignments received
- 14,402 tons of consignments received (air, sea and road)

During mid-October, an outbreak of cholera occurred in the Haitian department of Artibonite where many families displaced by the 12 January earthquake live. The IFRC, the Movement partners in the country in close coordination with the HRCS are responding to the emergency using the earthquake response operation platform. The IFRC launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal on 3 November 2010 for 5,946,897 Swiss francs for 6 months to assist 345,000 beneficiaries in Haiti and 150,000 people in Dominican Republic. The main activities accomplished to date include health, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion. HRCS volunteers have received training in cholera prevention measures and have been disseminating key messages in camps around Port-au-Prince. For additional information, refer to Operations Update no. 2.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Following the February 2010 Red Cross/Red Crescent Summit in Montreal, a Red Cross Red Crescent Plan of Action was developed. This is based on assessments carried out; the Strategic Plan 2010-2015 of the Haitian Red Cross Society and its focus upon disaster preparedness and response, health and blood services; the Government of Haiti's Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti; and other actors' assessments. This Red Cross Red Crescent Plan of Action is structured around three related pillars identified in cooperation with the Haitian Red Cross Society:

1. Pillar 1 - Earthquake Operation: **Support affected households with their immediate post-earthquake needs and help them move towards recovery.**
2. Pillar 2 – Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness: **Bearing in mind the potential impact that the rains and hurricanes can have on an annual basis upon this already traumatized nation, introducing key community-based disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness measures.**

3. Pillar 3 – Strengthening the Haitian Red Cross Society: **Focusing on the responsibility that the IFRC and Partner National Societies have with regard to supporting and strengthening the Haitian Red Cross Society.**

The three-pillar structure was agreed upon in March with the Haitian Red Cross Society to address immediate and long-term needs. Each pillar varies in length and the human resources needs differ in relation to the programmes. By structuring programming in this manner, the IFRC and Haitian Red Cross Society are able to work on activities in three different areas at one time.

For two days at the end of April 2010, 25 National Societies, the Secretariat of the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) met in New York City. During this meeting, the Red Cross Red Crescent Plan of Action was endorsed, and the Haitian Red Cross Society presented its national strategy. Additionally, the New York Summit served as an opportunity to:

- Commit to the Haitian Red Cross Society mission, strategy and development.
- Commit to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Cooperation Framework.
- Commit to the relief plan.
- Commit to the initial recovery plan.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (basic non-food relief items)
Objective 1: The most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake have access to basic non-food items and cash transfers that enable them to resume essential household activities.
Expected Results (Relief Phase)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80,000 families resume essential household activities using non-food relief items: 1 kitchen set, 2 blankets, 2 buckets, 2 jerry cans, 2 mosquito nets, 2 sleeping mats and 1 hygiene kit. • 20,000 families are supported in fulfilling the basic care and non-food needs of their children less than two years of age with baby kits.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 60,000 families have access to cash that allows them to purchase items to supplement their basic household needs during the emergency phase.** <i>Please note that this objective has been changed</i>

Progress: Targets have been exceeded with regard to the numbers of beneficiary families reached with relief items. The IFRC/HRCS has been one of the major actors involved in relief distributions during the first 9 months following the earthquake.

To date, more than 307,000 tarpaulins have been distributed by the IFRC and Haitian Red Cross Society relief teams – nearly a third of the overall number distributed by agencies which are members of the Shelter Cluster. Furthermore, 1,389,853 non-shelter items including hygiene kits, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets, blankets and mosquito nets have been distributed to those in need.

In the days immediately following the earthquake, priority was given to the distribution of food, water and basic non-food items. It was apparent that given the level of destruction there was also an urgent need for emergency shelter items. IFRC/HRCS relief activities, during the initial months following the earthquake therefore focused on meeting the overwhelming needs for non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter in Port-au-Prince and outlying affected areas such as Léogane, which were directly affected by the earthquake. The IFRC, through the Relief Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and the Haitian Red Cross Society focused preliminary distribution efforts on a basic kit of essential non-food items. The first packages of prioritized non-food items included: tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, water containers (jerry cans or buckets). The secondary priorities were sleeping mats, mosquito nets and baby kits. In early February, shelter materials (tarpaulins, tents, shelter tool kits), along with mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans, became the main priorities, and distributions were re-organized accordingly.

The on-going participation of HRCS volunteers has been crucial, not only in terms of their tireless involvement in relief distributions, but as an essential component of outreach activities to ensure that the most vulnerable segments of the population are receiving assistance, and that communities in general are clear as to the selection

process. The relief distribution process continues to be adapted to improve efficiency. At present, the HRCS relief distribution volunteers are supported by the IFRC and are divided into six teams, each supervised by two to three HRCS team leaders.

However, concerns remain about adequately meeting the needs of more remote and inaccessible communities, as well as of host families in outlying areas – many of whom do not have the resources to sustain the support they have been offering to their earthquake-affected relatives and friends. Relief teams continue to work with camp/settlement committees to ensure security and organization at distributions as the security situation in Haiti requires the use of innovative techniques, and it is essential to work with camp community structures to achieve the objectives of the relief operation.

In the month of August, the IFRC relief teams commenced the replacement of tarpaulins to 80,000 households who have already received tarpaulins at the beginning of the operation. The decision was made to replace these tarpaulins as they have become worn and damaged. To date the relief teams have distributed 41 per cent of the targeted replacement of tarpaulins.

Replacement of beneficiary cards:

The IFRC Relief team currently has an ongoing beneficiary card replacement strategy in place. The new beneficiary cards have the advantage of being made of plastic, so the bar code is more durable during the rainy conditions of Haiti.

New beneficiaries:

The HRCS volunteers and the IFRC relief team is working to assess new camps in Haiti, in order to identify 20,000 new households to receive emergency shelter support in line with the new target under the Plan of Action. Currently, the distribution of emergency shelter has already been completed in Grand Goave.

Overall Distribution Table as of 15 October 2010.

PER H.H.	ITEM	TOTAL DISTRIBUTE D	H.H. REACHED	H.H. TARGET	H.H. PENDIN G	% DELIVERE D	% PENDING
2	Tarpaulins	307,224	153,612	180,000 ²	26,388	85%	15%
2	Blankets	252,635	126,318	120,000	0	105%	0%
2	Jerrycans	141,364	70,682	80,000	9,318	88%	12%
2	Mosquito nets	132,177	66,089	80,000	13,912	83%	17%
1	Kitchen sets	69,945	69,945	80,000	10,055	87%	13%
2	Buckets	111,309	55,655	80,000	24,346	70%	30%
2	Sleeping mats	107,129	53,565	80,000	26,436	67%	33%
1	Tool kits	24,830	24,830	60,000	35,170	41%	59%
1	Baby kits	4,477	4,477	20,000	15,523	22%	78%
1	Tents	9,381	9,381	10,000	619	94%	6%
1	Hygiene kits	229,382	229,382	480,000	250,618	48%	52%
	TOTAL	1,389,853	863,934	1,270,000	412,383	68%	32%

The following table presents the progress of the ongoing distribution of tarpaulins to targeted households, including the replacement of tarpaulins:

Type of distribution	Tarpaulins distributed	Overall target for distribution of	Percentage delivered	Percentage pending
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² This figure is the current target under the Plan of Action

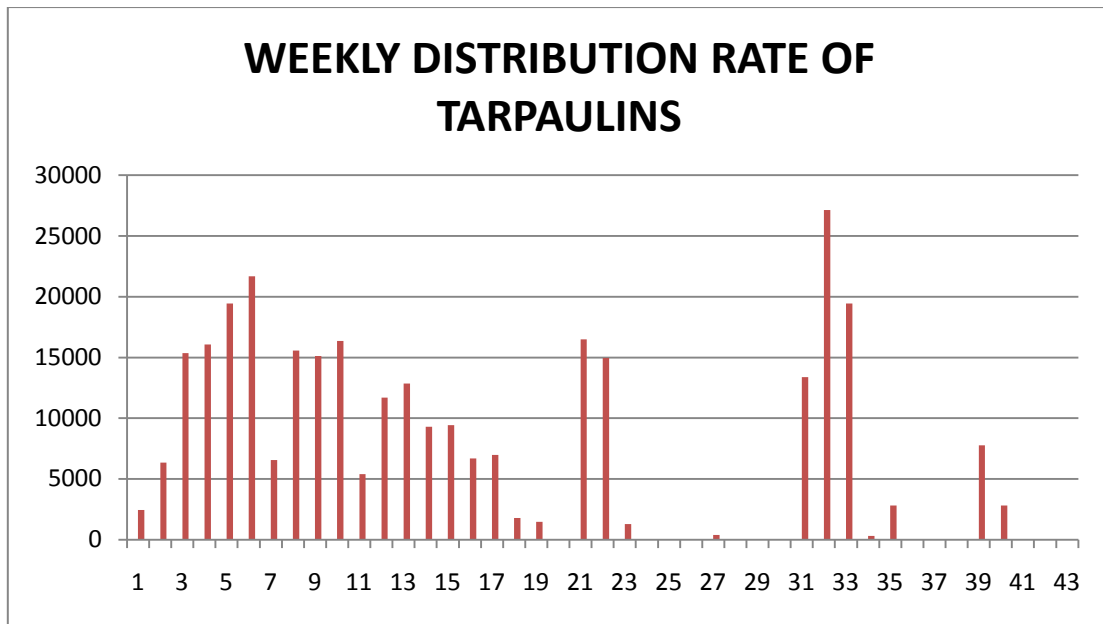
		tarpaulins		
Target during appeal	239,342	160,000	150%	0%
REPLACEMENT	65,068	160,000	41%	59%
NEW CAMPS	2,814	40,000	7%	93%
TOTAL	307,224	360,000	85%	15%

Progress up to 15 October reflects that the IFRC has reached the initial distribution target for tarpaulins and blankets (80,000 households). The relief teams have reached 88 per cent of the target for distribution of jerry cans, 83 per cent of the target for mosquito nets, 87 per cent of the target for kitchen sets. The relief teams will continue distributions of the items that have not yet reached the initial target.

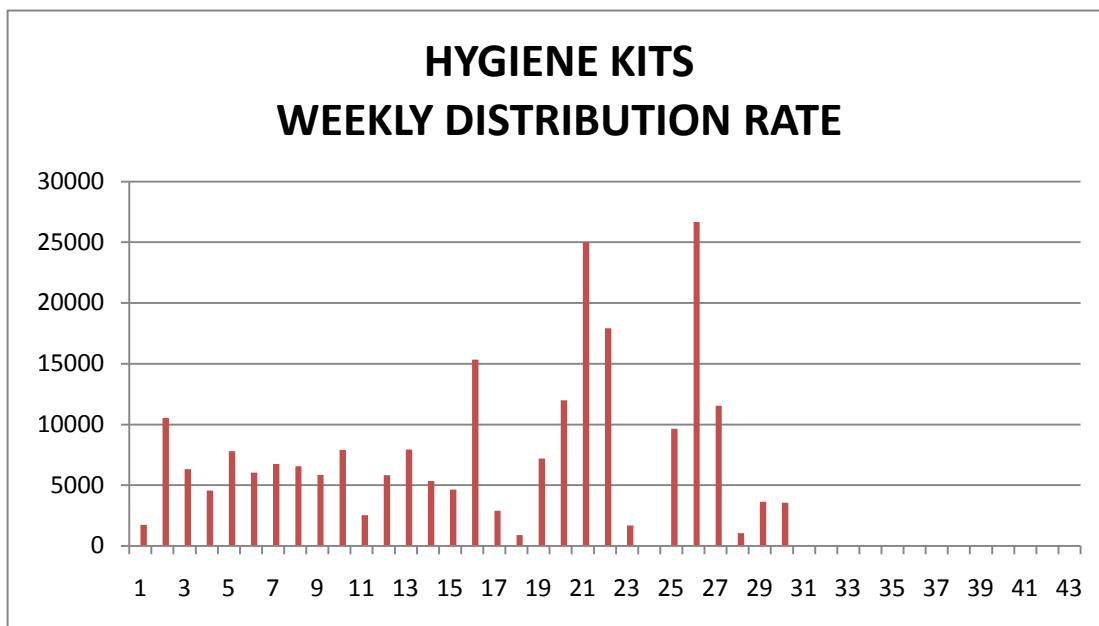
The following table gives details of items by distributing partners:

	Tarpaulins	Blankets	Hygiene kit	Jerrycans	Tents	Mosquito net	Kitchen set	Buckets	Sleeping mats	Baby kits	Toolkit
IFRC - GERMAN RC & HRCS	2,640	8,741	3,047	2,312	0	3,026	1,148	5,580	0	0	0
IFRC - FRENCH RC & HRCS	11,286	8,896	10,537	11,899	2,023	3,684	1,050	553	4,489	503	70
IFRC - DANISH ERU & HRCS	48,481	8,560	2,496	3,772	2,248	3,632	1,741	2,992	0	0	20,508
IFRC - COLOMBIAN & HRCS	3,480	4,960	11,444	3,873	0	3,096	160	1,758	1,026	0	1,552
IFRC - FRENCH/FINISH ERU & HRCS	30,322	44,929	22,946	31,223	0	25,811	18,118	21,079	30,029	0	1,893
IFRC - TURKISH RC & HRCS	2,832	1,150	200	700	177	700	450	2,518	700	0	0
IFRC - SPANISH RC & HRCS	400	1,600	225	800	0	800	0	800	0	0	0
IFRC - RIT & RDRT & HRCS	117 295	23,783	124,191	14,043	1,828	12,660	7,577	25,860	12,211	342	778
IFRC - MEXICAN/COLOMBIAN RC & HRCS	0	15,325	8,604	7,000	0	6,130	1,565	3,065	3,000	200	0
IFRC - FINNISH RC BHC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,392	0
IFRC - AMCROSS/BeNeLux ERU & HRC ERU	66,198	94,944	33,718	48,540	61	54,245	27,227	32,979	41,446	12	29
IFRC - AMCROSS	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFRC - FINNISH RC & HRCS	1,226	9,087	2,636	0	1,054	0	2,636	4,507	0	0	0
IFRC - FINNISH/BRITISH RD BHC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	0
IFRC - BeNeLux ERU & HRCS	3,504	3,846	1,987	2,920	0	2,033	2,461	2,920	2,920	150	0
IFRC - Canadian RC & HRCS	11,560	26,814	7,351	14,282	1,990	16,360	5,812	6,698	11,308	0	0
Grand Total	307,224	252,635	229,382	141,364	9,381	132,177	69,945	111,309	107,129	4,547	24,830

The tables below show the trends of distribution of relief items over the weeks:



The relief teams commenced replacement of tarpaulins distributed at the beginning of the operation which are now in poor condition; these additional distributions started during August to ensure that the new tarpaulins protect vulnerable families from the heavy rains.



Distributions of hygiene kits stopped after week 30 after all stocks were distributed. The IFRC is currently procuring more hygiene kits.

Although not part of the IFRC Appeal, the Mexican Red Cross and the Colombian Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, have distributed 64,966 food parcels as of 15 October 2010. One parcel contains 3kg of rice, 1kg of beans, 1.2kg of canned beans, 1kg of lentils, 1kg of pasta, 900g of sardines, 680g of tuna, 340g of cookies, 500g of cereals, 240g of vegetables, 1kg of salt, 1kg of sugar, 1kg of wheat flour and 1kg of oil.

The IFRC/HRCS relief distributions take place in three phases:

Step 1: Assessment

- Assessments are performed to determine the actual number of people and their needs.
- All target IDP camps are assessed before the provision of assistance.

Step 2: Registration/Ticketing

- Target households/beneficiaries are registered prior to receiving relief assistance.
- Registration of the household is carried out when the HRCS assessments identify that the household meets the criteria for beneficiary selection.
- The initial screening is carried out by the HRCS relief coordination team. The team –formed by HRCS volunteers, Regional Intervention Teams/Regional Disaster Response Teams (RITs/RDRTs), Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and delegates– goes to the camp to conduct a visual evaluation. During this evaluation, notes are made of the living conditions, materials used for shelter, water and sanitation issues and health conditions.
- The team meets the camp committee and discusses with them the number of families living in the camp, their needs, living conditions and whether there are NGOs working with them in the camp.
- After the visit, a de-briefing is carried out at the base camp and an assessment report is developed detailing the needs and priorities in the camp. The assessment is shared with the camp committee.
- With all the targeted camps assessed, the Relief Coordination Unit meets to analyze and prioritize needs, and selects the most vulnerable camps for distributions.
- Those that meet the criteria are provided with ration cards or distribution tickets.
- Only those registered are issued distribution cards or tickets and are entitled to receive relief items.

Step 3: Distribution (Direct)

- A distribution plan is developed showing the number of households and addresses of the camps to be reached on each distribution day.
- A requisition is forwarded to the logistics unit for the loading of the exact number of NFIs required for each distribution and sent to the distribution sites.
- The beneficiaries are informed of the distribution through the camp president/committee a day in advance of the distribution.
- The distribution sites are identified together with camp committees and relief teams.
- The HRCS volunteers are grouped in 6 teams of 40 volunteers each, supervised by 2 team leaders and relief delegates.
- On distribution days, the registration of heads of household is conducted first, and then cards are issued to the eligible beneficiaries. Details of the households are recorded and a ration card is issued to the head of household.
- The camp president with team leaders identifies beneficiaries to act as security personnel for the distribution. The security personnel are issued uniforms and they help with crowd control.
- The beneficiaries queue in order to receive the distributions.
- As ration cards and tickets are bar coded, beneficiaries present their cards and the validity of the card is checked by using bar code scanners. If the cards are valid, they are stamped (date of the distribution) then the household head or his/her representative proceeds to receive the relief item(s).
- Each distribution team is provided with one computer and a bar code scanner.
- Each team leader prepares a daily distribution report (database recorded by the bar code scanners).
- The bar code system helps in keeping better statistics, facilitates rapid distributions and promotes accurate distribution reporting.

The bar code software called Mega V was developed by the Mexican Red Cross during the first rotation of the Mexican Red Cross relief team in Haiti in February. The system was developed to speed distributions and have reliable reports. The code is made up of 3 different numbers, the first digit is the P Code of the camp where it is delivered, the second digit is the specific number of the camp, and the third digit is the serial number of the beneficiaries in that camp. The computer software allows the relief system to verify that the beneficiary is residing at the actual camp of distribution and that the card has not been used twice in the same distribution. Before the bar code system, the relief team had to verify each ration card with the ticketing list. This took approximately 30 seconds to 2 minutes per beneficiary. Now with the bar code system, relief teams can deliver items to one beneficiary every 5 seconds.

The IFRC/HRCS relief teams developed a new distribution strategy to facilitate and improve accountability, coordination and support to the Haitian Red Cross Society. This revised relief distribution plan and new strategy was planned for the second round of distributions (August) of hygiene kits and other items that were not distributed to households during the first phase of emergency distributions. This plan was used for subsequent

distributions of hygiene kits in all of the affected regions/communities in Port-au-Prince and Léogane. The primary objective of the revised distribution strategy is to improve transparency, accountability, speed and effectiveness of relief distributions, as well as ensuring good coordination and promoting the dignity of the registered beneficiaries.

The new distribution strategy is more realistic in terms of the capacity of the National Society volunteers. At the outset, targets were too high and could not be achieved. The relief teams have also improved the capacity of the National Society's volunteers to use the "Mega V" software in order to carry out faster distributions.

Nevertheless, the relief teams face many challenges. These include:

- **Fluctuating numbers of people in the settlements.** To this end, relief distributions and ticketing in particular require diplomatic skills on the part of relief team leaders who must work closely with local committees to ensure that distributions take place in a stable environment and that the evolving needs are met. With many people living so close together in difficult conditions in the settlements, it is inevitable that resentment among neighbours arises. In addition to the hard work it takes to load and off-load relief items, HRCS relief officers and IFRC delegates spend a substantial amount of time explaining the distribution process to individuals at the settlements, listening to their opinions and addressing their concerns.
- **Mobility of the population creates spontaneous and new camps.** As such, it is difficult for the relief teams to have accurate information regarding the number of beneficiaries in any location at a given point in time.
- **Problems with security during distributions.** This is particularly the case in crowded camps or in camps where there is an increased risk of disturbances by organized gangs.
- **Problems related to the rains.** Distributions at camps are stalled by rains because there is insufficient rain protection at the open sites. Trucks must return to the warehouses, sometimes with full or partial loads.
- **Customs clearance and transportation times.** In Port-au-Prince, customs clearance has been a challenge following the lifting of the moratorium on incoming goods at customs. In addition, transit times can be long in the city (i.e. due to traffic and road conditions).

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective 1: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of minimum safe water, minimum sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Expected Results (Relief phase)

- 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Léogane, and Jacmel and Petit Goave have access to safe water.
- Three Red Cross health facilities in Port-au-Prince and Léogane have access to safe water.
- At least 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have improved environmental sanitation through community clean-up committees and healthier hygiene practices.
- 150,000 to 300,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Léogane and Jacmel have better access to sanitation facilities.

Progress: Overall figures relating to achievements made in the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme as of 15 October 2010 are shown below:

Water and Sanitation Operation Figures	
15 October 2010	
WATER SUPPLY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total water points in camps/makeshift settlements (Port-au-Prince) 	95 (of which 66 with multilateral funding through the Appeal)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total estimated beneficiaries 	285,390 (multilateral projects)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly water distribution (Port-au-Prince) 	17.07 million litres (multilateral and

	bilateral projects)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global average litres distributed per person per day (l/p/d) 	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(7.1 l/p/d with multilateral funding)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trucks 	<p style="text-align: center;">42 trucks on rotation (27 with multilateral funding)</p>
597,711m3 of water distributed (multilateral and bilateral projects)	
SANITATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of sites 	<p style="text-align: center;">55 (30 served with multilateral funding)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated beneficiaries 	<p style="text-align: center;">85,137 with multilateral funding</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrines (trench latrines) 	<p style="text-align: center;">2,321 (bilateral projects)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tank latrines 	<p style="text-align: center;">472 (206 with multilateral funding)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global average persons (p/latrine) 	<p style="text-align: center;">97</p>
Total number of latrines including bilateral projects: 2,793	
SOLID WASTE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of solid waste 	<p style="text-align: center;">2,336 m3 (of which 230 m3 with multilateral funding)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation of excreta 	<p style="text-align: center;">479.7m3 (multi lateral funding)</p>
DRAINAGE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of drainage kits 	<p style="text-align: center;">48 kits (multilateral funding)</p>

Hygiene promotion		20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Hygiene promoters involved 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of volunteers 	<p style="text-align: center;">A total of 97 volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 22- HRCS ▪ 64 - Camp committee members and NGO staff ▪ 14 - IDP camp residents 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of activities carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hygiene Promotion in practice: “tent-to-tent” individual family coaching and collective sessions ▪ Hygiene Promotion disaster preparedness: collective and “tent-to-tent” sessions ▪ Distribution and hanging up of disaster preparedness hygiene promotion posters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18 camps and 7 NGOs- collective HP ▪ 6- Hygiene Promotion in practice ▪ 6- Hygiene Promotion and first aid for disaster preparedness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated population assisted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 632 people - Family coaching ▪ 90 people - Collective sessions ▪ 64 NGO staff+ 34 camp committee members

As of 15 October 2010, the IFRC is distributing 50 million litres of water per month. This distribution is carried out by 27 trucks. Thirty camps are covered by sanitation activities and the IFRC has constructed 206 tank latrines. A total of 230m³ of solid waste has been disposed of by the IFRC and 48 drainage kits have been distributed in Port au Prince.

Sanitation

Focus is now being placed on the reconstruction of latrines damaged by the storm of 24 September. Training sessions have been conducted with 16 carpenters in emergency latrine construction and assembling of prefabricated latrines. Sanitation activities are taking place in several sites; for example, work on the construction of latrines in the Annexe de la Mairie camp has begun, where 45 latrines will be constructed. Distribution of portable toilets for people living with disabilities was carried out in Henfrasa. Work has begun in coordination with Handicap International to identify potential camps for future distribution. The construction of elevated tank latrines is also well underway; these tank latrines are more suitable to the type of land to avoid flooding. As of 15 October 206 tank latrines have been built. Moreover, desludging services are provided to 30 camps with a combined total of 340 latrines.

Privacy, security and gender based violence prevention continue to be taken into consideration when constructing latrines. Separate latrines are constructed for men, women and when the situation allows, for children. The current ratio of latrines to beneficiaries is 1:97.

Water Distribution

A total of 66 sites are provided with daily distributions of safe water. Quality control is implemented by 75 water-point caretakers who ensure that water deliveries are made on time, and are responsible for checking the chlorine content, and quantity of water distributed. In addition, a database is now being set up for chlorine monitoring in the camps. A fleet of 27 trucks in rotation is used for water distribution, which has helped to increase the water distribution level to 7.1 litres per day; however, this is still below the Wash Cluster's Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) recommendation of 15 litres per day. This is due for the most part to security, road access and geographic challenges.



IFRC water trucking to a water point in Port-au-Prince. Source: IFRC

Disaster mitigation steps will now be incorporated into water distribution activities. This was brought into focus as a result of damages sustained after the 24 September storm. It is also important to mention that a full programme of maintenance, repairs and upgrade for the water supply systems has been put in place and routinely carried out by the IFRC field technicians.

Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene promotion activities continue being carried out with support of HRCS volunteers. One hundred hygiene promoters have facilitated sessions for a total of 1,759 beneficiaries, NGO staff and camp committee members since the start of the programme. Positive feedback has been received on the programme thus far and an invitation has been extended by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to participate in radio shows.

On 15 October, the Haitian Red Cross Society celebrated the Global Hand Washing day and this activity saw the attendance of 84 hygiene promoters representing 21 NGOs and 5 PNS (the American, British, Finnish, French, and Spanish Red Cross National Societies). Training sessions were conducted for the participants on theatre and puppet play.

The IFRC continues disseminating hygiene promotion messages through SMS and radio shows. In addition, the IFRC and the British Red Cross are working together to adapt the Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) module to a Haitian context. Plans have been made to start hygiene promotion trainings in the provinces of Léogane, Petit Goave and Jacmel.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the hygiene promotion activities conducted thus far is ongoing in cooperation with the Haitian Red Cross Society in 12 selected camps. There is a noted interest displayed by beneficiaries in this area of the programme.

Collaboration with the IFRC shelter team for the Annexe de la Mairie, La Piste, Caradeaux, Croix des Bouquets and Léogane projects continues. The designs for the latrines and showers and water supply network have been completed, while the plans for the construction phase are being finalized.

The IFRC water and sanitation team in Haiti and the HRCS continue to work closely with the health and relief distribution teams to ensure that mosquito nets are distributed to affected families, and that community-based education initiatives are carried out as follow-up. The capacity of the Haitian Red Cross Society to implement these activities in Port-au-Prince and elsewhere throughout the affected area continues to be strengthened through regular trainings.

There is constant information-sharing and coordination between the water and sanitation and shelter programmes and also among other stakeholders. The IFRC organizes weekly Movement coordination meetings to share information with Red Cross partners in the field. Collaboration with the Haitian Red Cross Society is continuous to

increase the capacity of its volunteers and support activities under this programme: for example, 19 volunteers have signed up for the hygiene promotion activities.

Moreover, regular participation at the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster meetings continues to take place. The IFRC and the HRCS continue to provide technical support to the National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (DINEPA) to assist the authorities with the transition from the emergency phase to recovery of the water supply system. A draft Memorandum of Understanding has been sent to DINEPA for review and comments before finalization.

Emergency Health
Objective 1: The immediate health risks of the emergency are reduced through the provision of curative and preventive basic health, emergency evacuation services, targeted community-based health education and psychosocial support for the affected population.
Expected Results (Relief Phase)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical health, surgical care and physiotherapeutic treatment are ensured in the rapid deployment hospital ERU in Port-au-Prince, referral hospital ERU in Carrefour, and other Red Cross-supported medical facilities with the capacity to provide essential surgical services for a population of 500,000 people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary health care needs are met by the Basic Health Care ERUs and their respective Mobile Health Clinics with a capacity to provide basic health care to a population of 150,000 people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected communities increase their capacity and skills in epidemic control, community based first aid and psychological first aid.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HRCS has improved capacity to provide a more effective and relevant evacuation service of wounded and ill to reduce acute injuries and infections during the emergency phase.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected affected groups and communities and Red Cross personnel and volunteers receiving psychosocial support have improved their resilience and coping mechanisms.

In the days immediately following this disaster, the focus of health care activities was the treatment of trauma cases and the setting up emergency health care facilities. Immediate needs assessments highlighted the need to address both the physical and mental trauma experienced by the population. As such, in addition to treating physical injuries and illnesses, there was an urgent need to provide psychological support.

In the initial response phase of the operation, Red Cross Red Crescent deployed a number of health Emergency Response Units (ERU). Over the course of the operation, these ERUs provided a range of services, such as obstetric care, paediatric, medical services, surgical services, and psychosocial services through fixed and mobile clinic services. In the nine months following the earthquake, more than **182,000 people** have been treated in the Red Cross health facilities. In addition, the health programme of the operation is being supported with either financial or technical human resources by a number of sister National Societies: the American Red Cross, the Colombian Red Cross Society, the Chilean Red Cross, the Cuban Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Icelandic Red Cross, the Iranian Red Crescent, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Korean Red Cross, the Luxemburg Red Cross, the Magen David Adom in Israel, the Mexican Red Cross, the Qatar Red Crescent, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent.

The Norwegian Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross' Rapid Deployment Hospital in Petit Goave responded to the surgical, emergency medical, hygiene promotion and psychological support needs of the population in that area. Over 29,000 persons were reached through these activities. The German Red Cross-Finnish Red Cross' Field Hospital, located in Carrefour, served as a referral hospital for the surrounding area. Services provided included psychosocial support, paediatric, medical, surgical care and an outpatient department. Both field hospitals also provided an ambulance to support national service. Exit strategies are being prepared for these two hospitals as their operations are expected to end on 31 December 2010.

The Basic Health Care clinics have provided medical care to over 164,000 people at four fixed sites in Port-au-Prince, with the mobile clinics providing health care services to 41 locations. One of these fixed sites, serviced by the Japanese Red Cross Society, was relocated to Léogane, where mobile clinic services were also included. These services have since closed operations. The German Red Cross fixed Basic Health Clinic was set up in Delmas in Port-au-Prince, and continues providing mobile clinic services to the catchment population. Mobile clinic services also took place in Carrefour, ensuring visits to temporary settlements. There remains a need for medical assistance in this area, as people do not have access to a hospital.

The Finnish Red Cross—French Red Cross—Swedish Red Cross consortium Basic Health Care clinic set up in Parc Jean Marie Vincent (La Piste) in Port-au-Prince, continues to provide health services. The team also has mobile clinics in four locations in Port-au-Prince providing health services to over 24,000 persons. The Finnish Red Cross has been supporting hygiene promotion activities in three locations in Port-au-Prince and has reached over 32,000 persons with hygiene promotion messages. The French Red Cross Basic Health Care clinics provided medical services in 29 sites in Port-au-Prince following the earthquake, reaching over 23,000 persons. Subsequently they withdrew from the provision of clinical health care in order to conduct capacity building activities with the Ministry of Health.

In the past months, more than 150,000 people benefited from the emergency vaccination campaign which was initiated by the Haitian Ministry of Health, UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization. The Haitian Red Cross Society mobilized more than 100 volunteers in the implementation of this campaign together with the IFRC and Partner National Societies.

Since January, the operation has slowly progressed from the response phase, and is now transitioning to more long-term programming. The IFRC health programme has begun using the Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach as the strategy identified by the Haitian Red Cross Society for community-based interventions. Technical advice is being sought from the secretariat headquarters in Geneva regarding review of the methodology and the development of a Plan of Action. At present, the teaching materials are being translated into Creole. This methodology will be rolled out during the last quarter of the year.

Since the start of the hurricane season, there is concern that the impact of water borne diseases on an already vulnerable population can significantly exacerbate the existing health situation. Those in makeshift shelters and camps are already experiencing diseases related to poor living conditions such as respiratory infections, skin infections and diarrhoea. Existing community-based health and hygiene promotion activities are being complemented by SMS messaging campaigns.

With respect to the development of the Psychosocial Support programme, the Haitian Red Cross Society's health team has trained 102 volunteers who are ready to be mobilized to support with PSP needs. Needs assessments are on-going in Petionville and Gonaives, with others planned for St. Marie, Nippe and La Gonave in the coming weeks and expansion of the programme to other communities in the coming months.

The IFRC, in collaboration with the HRCS, has facilitated the establishment of a consortium for the National Blood Bank Services. The consortium includes the German Red Cross, the Korean Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross. The Haitian Ministry of Health has allocated the responsibility of management of the Blood Bank to the Haitian Red Cross Society and within the coming weeks, plans will be developed to set up regional centres for blood services.

Coordination with key partners, both within and external to the Movement, continues, with the IFRC health coordinator continuing to participate in weekly Health Cluster meetings, and Health Technical Working Group Meetings, among others, in Port-au-Prince.

Emergency Shelter
Objective 1: Ensure that 80,000 affected families have healthy and safe emergency shelter to help preserve their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of their humanitarian situation.
Expected results:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most vulnerable affected families are supported in the recovery of their comprehensive well-being through the distribution of emergency shelter materials to 80,000 families in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane and Jacmel.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective rubble removal is achieved by local committees using 1,200 clearing kits linked with a cash for work programme in Carrefour, Léogane and Jacmel.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 host families receive cash vouchers for the purchase of shelter materials to improve the living conditions and promote housing solutions in host families.

The table below illustrates total numbers of shelter materials distributed as of 15 October 2010. **More than 196,000 families (approximately more than 980,000 people) have received emergency shelter support (distribution and replacement) through this operation.**

EMERGENCY SHELTER			
Update 15-10-2010 IFRC Relief Cell	Tent	Tarpaulin	Toolkit
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies - IFRC Relief Cell	9,381	307 224	24,830
Overall number of tarpaulins to be distributed (180,000 households) (IFRC Revised Plan of Action)	10,000	360,000	60,000
Delivering Percentage	94%	85%	41%
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Household provided with) - Bilateral (Federation Wide Reporting data as of 15-08-2010)	1,700	20,330	14,444
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Household provided with) – Port-au-Prince storm Response 05-10-2010	50	1,629	749
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Household provided with) - Total	11,131	184,922	40,023

The IFRC transitional shelter programme plans to provide 6,500 transitional shelters through either direct implementation or through collaboration with Partner National Societies.

At present, the IFRC is constructing on three sites in Port-au-Prince (La Piste, Annex de la Mairie and Caradeux) and in one site in Saint Marc, two hours north of Port-au-Prince, as detailed below. The shelters in Saint Marc have now been completed. The shelter programme also plans to provide 1,000 alternative shelter solutions: a) Repair to houses or b) Settlement grants.

Through the design and implementation of these first shelters, the IFRC has continued to engage with the community to discuss design issues and has made small changes to achieve considerable improvements. Some of the main issues in establishing a suitable shelter design in response to the earthquake are related to the following requirements:

- Ensure that the shelter could be easily constructed
- Ensure that the shelter is hurricane resistant
- Limit the use of concrete to encourage owners to allow beneficiaries to construct shelters on private land for defined number of years
- Provide a shelter that could be dismantled and reconstructed if needed, with only a minimal loss of material.

To help solving the main issues of providing a highly wind-resistant shelter with reduced footings, the IFRC investigated a footing system that involves an earth anchoring system. This system ensures additional resistance to the structure with a limited impact on the land that is being built upon. This system not only reduces the amount of concrete required, but also provides a solution that is relatively cheap at just over 100 US dollars per house and can be installed by trained community workers. Currently, the IFRC has purchased sufficient earth anchors for 1,000 shelters with these items currently awaiting clearance from customs. Each of the shelters constructed will have these earth anchors retro-fitted.

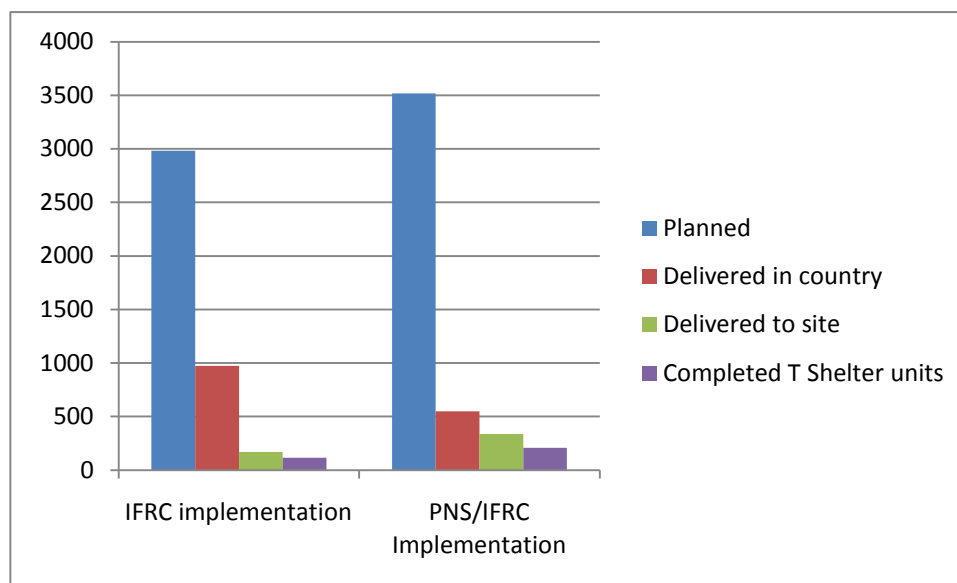
The IFRC is constructing 18m² timber-framed shelters with plywood cladding, which are designed to withstand category 1 hurricane wind load. In addition, a shower and a toilet will be provided to each household when it is feasible in line with designs made provided by the IFRC's water and sanitation programme. As regards security, the IFRC is working with community groups to enhance security for the sites.

The IFRC transitional shelter programme | Haiti: Earthquake | Progress as of 9 November 2010.

No	Work Description	Project	Actual
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		Target	Progress Volume
A. Transitional Shelters Delivered			
1	Canadian Red Cross	200	181
2	Norwegian Red Cross	700	0
3	French Red Cross	2500	56
TOTAL		3400	237
B. Shelter units implemented by the IFRC			
1	Prototype	10	10
2	St Marc	15	15
3	Annexe de la Mairie - camp settlement	350	107
4	Annexe de la Mairie - decongesting camp	100	0
5	La Piste	357	37
6	Carraduex - decongestion	100	6
12	Shelter units (projects undefined)	2193	0
TOTAL		3100	165

The following graph shows the progress towards the target for transitional shelter units:



Project in Annexe de la Mairie:

Annexe de la Mairie is an IDP camp that originally had over 1,400 households living in tents and tarpaulins. Land has been provided by the mayor of Cité du Soleil, which will allow the IFRC to construct 350 transitional shelters.

The IFRC is working with the camp community to facilitate the identification of satisfactory solutions for households residing in the camp. This includes the provision of material for households to return home, the construction of transitional shelters on the Annexe de la Mairie site on beneficiaries’ own land or that provided by

a third party, settlement grants and repair of damaged houses. See **Annex I** to view the plan of the Annexe de la Mairie site.

- Three hundred and six families have been provided with materials and training to help them return home.
- Training of over 60 community workers has been completed.
- Ninety transitional shelters have been completed in Annexe de la Mairie, through community work.
- Land filling is progressing well with rubble transported by the French Red Cross.
- Water and sanitation facilities are being installed, accordingly to the progress of shelter implementation.

La Piste Project:

La Piste is one of the main camps where the IFRC is constructing transitional shelters. In late June the Ministry of the Interior approached the Haitian Red Cross Society with the proposal to implement shelters on the La Piste site for the earthquake-affected population.

The place is situated adjacent to the IDP camp known as “La Piste” in which over 51,000 IDPs are currently living. La Piste camp is a complex and overcrowded area, with many different challenges for the people living and working in and around it. Security is one of the main concerns, particularly as there is gang activity in and amongst the surrounding communities.



Transitional shelters in Saint Marc. Source: IFRC

Since the start of the operation, many activities to support La Piste IDPs have been carried out, and are still ongoing by the HRCS and Red Cross actors in the field, mainly in relation to water, sanitation, health, hygiene promotion or relief.

The proposed construction site was mostly vacant as it was reserved by the government for a small community of households with hearing disabilities living on one section. These households will be the first to receive a shelter from the IFRC’s transitional shelter programme, and some of them have been trained to build these structures. All beneficiaries will be officially selected by the Ministry of the Interior, based upon vulnerability criteria defined by the IFRC.

The agreed criteria are:

- Families affected by the earthquake of 12 January
- Families currently residing in emergency shelters in “La Piste” camp site
- Families who rented property before the earthquake
- Families with no house or plot to return to
- Most vulnerable families which are those headed by children or women or with handicapped members
- Elderly persons living alone, amputees or persons disabled as a result of the earthquake.

Multiple community and stakeholder meetings were held in order to secure buy-in to the La Piste project from all concerned parties.

The IFRC shelter team has trained over 100 local community members, providing them with the knowledge and skills to construct safe shelters. Some of them are from the community with hearing disabilities, with 2 complete carpentry teams of 5 persons. A warehouse has been constructed at the site and fencing was completed to ensure security of the premises. The construction of shelters has started and will continue into the coming months. The IFRC has established an assembly plant for transitional shelter construction in order to facilitate the quick installation of shelters after delivery to the site. The design for provision of water and sanitation in the transitional shelters is complete and water and sanitation facilities are now under procurement. The objective is to complete the project before the end of the year or in the first months of 2011, depending on the evolution of the context. See **Annex II** to view the plan of the La Piste site.

Caradeux Project

Caradeux is a site regrouping four IDP camps with almost 1,500 households. The land on this site cannot be used for construction due to the site conditions and legal issues related to land ownership.

The aim of the project is to help all selected beneficiaries to find an alternative shelter solution that will allow them to leave the camp for improved living conditions. These alternatives include:

- To construct transitional shelters on land owned by the beneficiaries or land provided by third parties. Currently, 97 households have indicated that this is possible
- To repair houses –classified as “safe to enter for short periods” by the government assessment plus livelihood support in the form of settlement and livelihood grants that allow households to return to their original neighbourhood.

Progress in this site is as follows:

- 1,432 beneficiaries registered
- 91 families identified with access to land for transitional shelter construction
- 12 plots of land have been cleared and are ready for construction
- 15 settlement grants have been issued
- 52 tents have been identified as abandoned

Results from the assessments in Caradeux as of 15 October 2010:

No.	Name of Camp	Total Households	Land owners	Resettled	Abandoned tents
1	Villages des Réfugiés	644	24	02	29
2	Toussaint Louverture	99	04	01	02
3	Kan de Benediction	497	27	07	09
4	CCTT	192	36	05	12
	Totals	1,432	91	15	52



Transitional shelter construction in La Piste. Source: IFRC

Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 1: The capacity of Haitian Red Cross to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters has progressively improved.

Outcome 2: The preparedness of communities has been progressively strengthened through risk reduction.

Outputs:

- **Preparedness of the National Society is enhanced through the use of contingency planning, reinforcement of logistics, IT/Telecom and the establishment of a disaster management operations centre.**
- **Risk is reduced by improving the level of preparedness for disasters amongst vulnerable people living in high-risk communities and makeshift camps.**

The Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DP/DRR) programme completed several activities during the reporting period. Thirty-three HRCS representatives from regional branches (comités régionaux de la Croix Rouge Haïtienne) have been trained in the IFRC's adapted guide for the development of contingency plans. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) is supporting the HRCS regional branches in the development of their local plans for a period of three months. This initiative aims to improve the organization and preparedness of the regional branches to respond to disasters. Contingency planning will allow the Haitian Red Cross Society to respond in a more autonomous way.

A strategy and intervention plan with levels of responsibility clearly defined is in place in case of a new disaster. The programme has set up alert, information management and coordination systems, trained five teams to undertake field assessments during the hurricane season, built a logistics centre with a storage capacity of non-food supplies for 5,000 families, procured and adapted 21 tropical mobile storage units (TMSU) to increase the level of storage space throughout the country. These storage spaces will be also available for several years to come, increasing the capacity of regional branches.

The programme is focusing on increasing DP/DRR capacities of HRCS personnel and volunteers at the branch level. Twenty-six people from 13 regional branches were trained in management of humanitarian assistance and information management. Equipment has also been put at their disposal. VHF radios will be repaired in 6 of 14 HRCS regional branches, and 2 high frequency repeaters of 8 bases for other vulnerable locations situated away from the regional branches will also be purchased. In addition, the programme procured 45 handset radios as contingency stock in case of emergency. Moreover, computer equipment for 10 regional branches (1 laptop, 1 desktop and 1 printer for each) has been procured. A network of regional and community HRCS members for rapid management and exchange of information has been established. The programme is supporting the restructuring of the National Disaster Management Department of the National Society and staff recruitment (13 new positions); equipment for its functioning has been also delivered. The programme completed the renovation and equipping of the Disaster Management Centre in Hinche, for which staff recruitment and training (including a delegate) has taken place.

Reduce risks by preparing vulnerable people in the communities

Progress to establish consolidated community-based DRR activities has taken place at two levels during the reporting period:

a) Emergency disaster preparedness activities in IDP camps in Port-au-Prince: These activities were extended to affected areas in preparation for the 2010 Hurricane Season as part of the Surge project. The activities began in early September 2010 in coordination with leading partners. Emergency disaster preparedness activities in IDP camps are led by the IOM and supported by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster; the HRCS and the IFRC have provided technical support and training. A handbook has been produced including emergency messages and training activities for rapid camp interventions to assist families in the most vulnerable camps to prepare for the hurricane season.

The HRCS has drawn on its experience in first aid, first response and disaster risk reduction in the country to support the development of training in the field. The National Society has dedicated over one dozen of its health and hygiene promoters to work on awareness-raising and training teams, covering the critical issues of emergency health and hygiene promotion.

The IFRC has taken a lead role in developing key disaster risk reduction messages as well as in designing the overall strategy of this project. The IFRC has also supported the Haitian Red Cross Society's activities by providing educational materials, access to content and international expertise. In addition, the American Red Cross has provided valuable support through experience and methodology sharing during its emergency camp interventions since March 2010.

Core topics covered in disaster preparedness camp training and communications activities include:

- Identification of risks, risk mapping and contingency planning

- Early warning, alerts, information and evacuation
- Shelter management
- Family safety
- First aid, health and hygiene promotion.

b) Consolidation of the longer-term disaster risk reduction programme: Activities planned at the national and regional levels with a longer-term focus include trainings, planning of DRR activities with regional branches, and adaptation of training materials. The training of trainers in methodologies used in community-based work took place from June to July 2010. It was followed up in August by the nomination of regional technical focal points, team leaders and coordinators from the trained volunteer base. The planning of community interventions with regional presidents and focal points involves the establishment of regional teams and the replication of national trainings at the regional level. Volunteer and community training materials used are being adapted to the Haitian context as required.

With initial the organization and management in place, the community disaster risk reduction work cycle will be to conduct vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA), diagnosing areas that communities wish to tackle through micro-projects in to order to mitigate disasters. The next step consists of developing community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) activities such as the establishment of emergency brigades, design of emergency plans including alerts and evacuations, and community-based first aid. Community health training programmes have been developed in coordination with the IFRC health programme, as an integral part of DP/DRR work. This training programme was developed following initial community analysis. Key components of CBHFA, such as health and hygiene promotion, and epidemic control, are included in these programmes.

Identification of the most vulnerable camps, risk assessment and monitoring has also taken place in the reporting period. Identification of the camps most at risk to flooding and landslides in Port-au-Prince, and the most vulnerable camps in Petit-Goave, Léogane and Jacmel in coordination with IOM has been completed. Twenty-six volunteers from all HRCS regional branches were trained in the VCA methodology that is used in participatory assessments at the camp and community level. Moreover, a VCA training was carried out in June for 13 HRCS regional branches (2 representatives per branch). A VCA was carried out in a Port-au-Prince community as part of the 'learning by doing' methodology used to train volunteers, and it served as a pilot project to test and launch work at the community level in IDP camps.

The DP/DRR and Health programme are working together to establish a formal system for epidemic control interventions.

Emergency disaster preparedness interventions in IDP camps in Port-au-Prince and provinces has also been conducted: training of trainer workshops with camp management agencies, NGOs and government authorities working in camps and interested in disseminating information to ensure that families are prepared during the current hurricane season and beyond, in addition to the direct training of IDP families. The core topics of these trainings cover the same issues as the disaster preparedness camp training.

Seeking to build capacities with a long-term approach, the programme has trained 26 instructors in various topics of community-based risk reduction as follows:

- Instructor's basic training
- Community education and organization for risk reduction activities
- VCA
- Community first aid
- Development of disaster mitigation micro-projects

The establishment of early warning systems in the camps in coordination with the Civil Protection Directorate, the United Nations agencies, NGOs, national associations and the camp committees also took place during the reporting period. As mentioned above, work has taken place at the camp level and in the training of trainers in simple early warning techniques that families can use easily. The techniques have been approved and linked to the government's early alarm systems, and implemented in conjunction with participating actors (IOM and the CPD). These techniques are complemented with emergency Red Cross SMS messages designed to alert families to the changing circumstances, as well as official messages from the CPD.

Volunteer and community training in integrated hygiene, health promotion and epidemic preparedness has been another focus of the DP/DRR programme. In collaboration with the IFRC Water and Sanitation team, 16 volunteers are teaching health, good hygiene practices and emergency first aid in the camps. Coordination is in

place with the Department of Health, to integrate core components of Community Based Health and First Aid, including epidemic control and health and hygiene promotion. Training is planned for early 2011 and activities will be developed in community health ensuring an integral approach to community needs in reducing disaster risk.

A two-way communication mechanism with the beneficiaries has also taken place during the reporting period through communication campaigns (radio, television, SMS and posters). Moreover, a hurricane and multi-hazard communications campaign has been completed. This campaign –*Evite Miyò pase mande padon*– was developed with the support of the IFRC Centre of Reference in Costa Rica, and was launched in August 2010. The campaign involved the distribution of 60,000 posters with messages about risks related to hurricanes and what to do before, during, and after the event. In addition, an awareness-raising campaign through the Red Cross radio with interactive debates has also taken place. Key disaster preparedness messages have been shared via SMS to more than 6,000,000 people as of 15 October. In addition, five audio-visual awareness commercials on risks and hazards are currently being finalized and will be disseminated once completed and approved.

On Friday, 24 September at around 15:00 hours a storm with strong winds and rain struck the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince for approximately 30 minutes. From the onset of the rains, the Haitian Red Cross Society was in regular contact with the Civil Protection Directorate in order to obtain up-to-date information. The HRCS, the IFRC and Red Cross partners worked together with the Shelter Cluster to ensure coordinated assessments and response with the humanitarian community.

The Haitian Red Cross Society and the IFRC dispatched three ambulances on the evening of 24 September. Two ambulances were mobilized with Colombian Red Cross Society (CRCS) paramedic teams and one with a HRCS paramedic team. The teams provided pre-hospital care to two injured people and transported them to local hospitals.

The IFRC Haiti delegation activated the Emergency Response Team (ERT) system. ERT teams are composed of Partner National Society staff, IFRC staff and HRCS staff and volunteers. Deployments on this occasion were carried out in coordination with OCHA and the IFRC-convened Shelter Cluster. Early on 25 September, three IFRC teams and one Colombian Red Cross Society team were deployed to seven camps. After the completion of damage and needs assessments by the teams, the following response activities were organized:

Camps assessed by the IFRC/Haitian Red Cross Society ERTs	
Team	Location
IFRC	La Piste
IFRC	Annexe de la Mairie
IFRC	Caradeux Petit Place Cazeau
CRCS	Juvenat (second)
HRCS	Santos 17
HRCS	Champ de Mars

The Red Cross relief teams along with the Logistics Unit mobilized resources and dispatched the relief items required for distribution in the camps from the different warehouses. The stocks mobilized are part of the prepositioned stocks from the Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Surge Project.

The IFRC logistic teams worked hand in hand with the relief teams and the ERTs packing and loading relief items in order to deliver the items to the sites. The items listed below were transported to the sites and distributions commenced on the afternoon of 25 September. The following table shows number of relief items distributed to households affected by this storm:

Quantity per H.H.	Type of item	Total distributed	N° of H.H. reached
2	TARPAULINS	3,257	1,629
2	BLANKETS	330	165
1	TENTS	50	50
2	MOSQUITO NETS	0	0
1	KITCHEN SETS	0	0
2	BUCKETS	0	0
2	SLEEPING MATS	222	111
1	TOOL KITS	749	749
2	TIMBER	40	20

	TOTAL	4,608	2,704
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Logistics

Objective 1: To effectively manage the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERUs, including clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution.

Expected result (Relief Phase)

- All programmes receive professional logistics support and goods are received for distribution as planned.

The following table shows key logistic statistics as of 15 October 2010:

Activity	Total to date
Air consignments received	208
Sea consignments received	224
Total tons of consignments received (air, road and sea)	14,402
Number in tons of relief shipments received	3,171 tons
Number in tons of relief shipments dispatched	8,387 tons
Average number of passengers transported each month in the light vehicle fleet	1500
Number of distribution points for relief supplies	242
Total warehousing space in Port-au-Prince:	7,454 sq/m covered space 20,808 sq/m open space

In the early days of the earthquake operation, the major supply routes into Haiti were as follows.

By air, consignments were received into Port-au-Prince's Toussaint Louverture Airport, which was initially managed by the US Army until two months after the earthquake, and into Las Americas Airport in the Dominican Republic. Currently all air consignments received are through the international airport in Haiti, mainly loose cargo, between 5 and 10 tons, and from 10 to 20m³.

By sea, consignments were received into the ports of Caucedo and Rio Haina in the Dominican Republic, until the port in Port-au-Prince was operational and resumed receiving ships. The capacity of this port is still limited considering the amount of cargo entering the country. As such, it is necessary to wait several days for the cargo to be cleared. In addition, an important part of the port is still inoperative.

Moreover, consignments are also received by road from the Dominican Republic on a regular basis, in particular construction material. However, for numerous reasons; the border can on occasion be closed for days.

A team of logistic coordinators from the Haitian Red Cross Society and the IFRC has been established with international logistics delegates working alongside HRCS staff and daily workers, who are now better equipped to respond to the needs of the people of Haiti. This logistic team is carrying out the following activities:

- Procurement of goods and services in coordination with procurement delegates based in at the IFRC RLU in Panama and the Logistic department in the IFRC's secretariat headquarters in Geneva; tracking and management of the pipeline of goods coming into the country; and obtaining clearance for these goods from the customs authority in compliance with regulations from the Haitian government.
- Provision of light vehicles and trucks to the operation and to PNS; receipt, storage, handling and dispatch of goods from the warehouses; delivery of goods from the warehouses to the distribution sites; and receiving returned goods in the warehouses from distribution sites (reverse logistics) when these are not used.
- Tracking the movements of stock to ensure accountability and in order to have a point of comparison against the physical stock; providing supplementary services for PNS (transport, storage, procurement); and planning along with the programme for future needs in order to offer better services.

In the past 9 months, procurement delegates have purchased more than 870 types of goods and services. These range from construction materials for the Haitian Red Cross Society and IFRC programmes, IT equipment for staff, tarpaulins, shelter and sanitation equipment for the beneficiaries, and the hiring of a helicopter to evacuate a critically ill staff member. The procurement teams have also received new requests for construction work,

compacting, restoration, construction of new facilities, demolition and gravel removal. These new requests increase the challenges faced by the teams.

As noted above, the IFRC has received over 14,000 tons of commodities in Haiti, ranging from equipment for ERUs, such as base camps and forklifts, to NFI supplies for the beneficiaries as well as water and sanitation, and shelter material. In order to be prepared to receive these commodities, the logistics team obtains information from the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Panama for each consignment and tracks the consignments using an excel database, until the consignments clear customs and are received in the warehouses. As planned, the logistics teams are now handling the pipeline for the Canadian Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross as per shipping instructions. The logistic team holds regular coordination meetings with logistic representatives from the PNS.

As of 15 October the IFRC fleet includes 211 rented vehicles (IFRC and Red Cross partners), 29 trucks in the heavy fleet and 94 vehicles (Red Cross partners). In addition, 51 vehicles are being procured.

IFRC vehicle ongoing registration	89
Emergency Response Unit/Red Cross partner vehicles ongoing registration (including rented vehicles)	41

The construction of a workshop for IFRC vehicles will commence shortly.

Challenges:

- Customs clearance is a lengthy and bureaucratic process that requires the active participation of the HRCS. The customs team has been reinforced given the high volume of consignments the team is required to handle.

Strengthening of Haitian Red Cross Society capacities

Objective 1: Haitian Red Cross volunteer management in emergencies is improved.

Expected result (Relief Phase)

- Haitian Red Cross has reinforced its body of active, trained volunteers.

The Haitian Red Cross Society has played an essential role in all programming. Prior to the implementation of any programming, plans are shared and developed with the HRCS, which has the ultimate approval. The Haitian Red Cross Society is responsible for providing lists of potential operational sites, which are then followed up with joint assessments and a collaborative process in defining operational areas and activities. Moreover, the Haitian Red Cross Society continues to play a critical role in ensuring access to communities for the implementation of activities. Most of the time the National Society volunteers are the spokespersons in the field due to language constraints, and have had to handle complex situations both in negotiating with communities and in addressing individuals seeking assistance. Throughout the operation, a learning by doing approach has been used, and the experience obtained over the past months is allowing the HRCS to assume increasing levels of responsibility in all sectors. In particular, the HRCS relief teams trained by Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members are assuming greater levels of responsibility, and are continuing to carry out distributions on a regular basis.

IT/Telecom

Objective 1: A well functioning and reliable communications system has been established to ensure effective communication and security for all Movement partners for the immediate response to the disaster.

Expected Results (Relief Phase)

- The shared ICRC / HRCS VHF network is covering the operational areas.
- Radio contact is possible from branches to communicate operational updates.
- Data communication and office facilities are available for the operation.

Effective information flow and transmission are essential for relief activities and coordination. The function of the IT and Telecommunications team is to provide, enable and facilitate communication by electronic means, including radio, telephony, email, Web and other Internet-based communications platforms, and to maintain the equipment used.

On a daily basis, two-way radios contribute to the safety of volunteers and staff who are able to remain in constant communication when travelling to project sites and while working in remote areas. Radio communication also allows for safer transportation throughout the country, where communications remain open in the event of an emergency en route. Moreover, since telephone connections often fail during natural disasters, a parallel and independent means of communication is vital for disaster preparedness. Further rehabilitation of the existing Red Cross radio network has been carried out in recent months, and extensions to the network to cover the Hinche region are now being planned.

In addition, regular training sessions have been held in the use of the IFRC radio network, especially targeting security personnel and drivers. The IFRC radio room in Port-au-Prince is now manned 24 hours a day, to provide round the clock service.

Internet services are used for communication internally between sometimes geographically dispersed teams, with external partners, and for reporting to operational and coordination centres. The ability to upload video and audio material increases the immediate impact of public communications on the post-disaster situation and response, especially communications directed to the public in donor countries.

Security
Objective 1 (Relief phase): A well functioning and effective operational security framework that will enable RC/RC personnel to operate safely and securely.
Expected results:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound operational security management structures and procedures established and operating effectively ensuring a safer working environment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation and HRCS operations have good security awareness and are able to anticipate and react to changing situations and circumstances in a timely manner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved planning capacity, more effective management and prevention of security incidents, and enhanced ability to be proactive through reports, analysis and lessons learned.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective working partnerships established with other agencies providing increased access to information and resources.

Currently, the IFRC Security Unit in Haiti is fully staffed, with a security coordinator, two security delegates and three national staff security officers. This has enabled an improved level of support to the operation as each person has been assigned specific areas of responsibility.

An addition to the IFRC security framework –currently under development– is the transfer of incident mapping to a digital map. This will allow the security unit in Haiti to electronically distribute regular updated versions of the incident map for Port-au-Prince. The map will identify incidences of kidnappings, carjackings, murders, demonstrations and shootings. Another version of the incident map is being developed using Google Earth. This allows maps to be ‘layered’ so that, for example, a 6-month map overlaps a 3-month map to highlight changes in incident trend location. Once the Port-au-Prince map is complete, additional maps covering Léogane and Jacmel will be developed.

The IFRC Haiti weekly security report is issued every Sunday. This report outlines incidents experienced by the IFRC and Red Cross partners during the previous week, as well as informs of significant security related incidents experienced by INGO’s and members of the community.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The reporting period has seen a pronounced decrease in media and external interest in the earthquake and subsequent humanitarian operation. In this period of relative quiet, the communications unit has focused on expanding its range of activities.

During this period, the IFRC has published 16 news stories. These stories have begun to be replaced by audio-visual content. Over the past three months, seven short films have been produced and shared with National Societies as well as promoted through various social media platforms. All communications material related to the operation can be found at www.ifrc.org/haiti.

In addition, the past three months have seen a shift towards a more analytical approach to communication. In August, the communications unit produced a short 'Issues Brief' that was designed to outline some of the challenges related to disaster preparedness in Haiti. This document, together with supporting case studies and photos were distributed to all National Societies.

Updated reactive messaging, key messages, facts and figures have been provided to National Societies throughout the reporting period. Support to visiting National Society communication delegations and media has also been provided. The IFRC communications unit has also produced a fortnightly note to missions and international organizations as part of growing external relations efforts.

The IFRC's beneficiary communications programme has continued to grow over the past three months. A weekly radio programme – *Radio Croix Rouge Haïtienne* – was launched on 14 July. To date, 13 shows have been broadcast on Radio 1, one of Haiti's largest radio networks. Each episode has focused on different topics, all adapted to the needs of those displaced and affected. Episodes have focused on disaster preparedness, health and hygiene promotion, shelter, prevention of gender-based violence and the HRCS blood donor service. Each episode typically involves two to three guests including representatives from the HRCS, the Haitian government, the IFRC, and Partner National Societies. The programme also encourages listeners to call or text in with questions for the guests. The Show can be accessed on 90.1FM within Haiti or on-line at: <http://bit.ly/91fnU1>.

The reporting period has seen a significant expansion in the use of SMS. Through a partnership with the global telecommunications company *Trilogy International* and their local subsidiary *Voila*, the HRCS and the IFRC are able to disseminate vital messages to all *Voila* subscribers.

In September, 4 million SMS were sent to 600,000 phone subscribers during a six-day disaster preparedness campaign in Port-au-Prince and in the rest of the country. This campaign constituted 8 per cent of all of *Voila*'s SMS traffic. The final message of the campaign encouraged subscribers to 'call *733 for more information'. This phone line received 60,000 calls from across the country. In addition, through an arrangement with the IOM, Haiti's other major phone provider *Digicel* agreed to relay the messages to their own subscribers, significantly expanding the reach of the campaign.

The SMS system has also been used to disseminate messages about and against gender-based violence, as well as targeted warnings to communities deemed at risk to imminent natural hazards (this includes a storm surge warning issued to communities living along Haiti's northern coast and a general weather warning issued to Port-au-Prince and the south of the country). Such messaging is carried out in full and close coordination with the government's Department of Civil Protection (DPC).

The IFRC beneficiary communications team has also been supporting different departments to develop tailored solutions to specific challenges. For example, the team, in collaboration with the shelter programme, has designed a multi-faceted communications strategy for the Annexe de la Mairie camp to ensure that residents understand both the selection criteria for transitional shelters and the support that is available to families who do not receive one of the shelters.

Coordination and partnerships

The HRCS and the IFRC continue to maintain coordination and partnership with state institutions and local authorities, international aid agencies and other actors. Coordinated interagency work continues to be conducted through the Cluster system. The IFRC has assumed the role of convener of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster since early February. Highlights of developments in Cluster activity can be found in OCHA Situation Reports³. The Cluster is composed of 108 member agencies, of which around 50 are active participants. These members include representatives of the Government of Haiti, UN agencies, the Red Cross, NGOs, IOM, military actors and donors.

Based on the United Nations Flash Appeal, there are currently 12 Clusters active in Haiti, with decentralized coordination mechanisms functioning in Haiti outside of Port-au-Prince. The Cluster system also functions in Jacmel (Sud-Est department) and Léogane (Ouest department). Given the challenges to information-sharing due to the significant presence of diverse organizations providing humanitarian aid, the Cluster system facilitates more effective coordination.

In Haiti, the active Clusters and their respective lead agencies are as follows:

³ The latest OCHA reports for Haiti can be found on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/tabid/6412/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

- Agriculture and Food Security – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management – International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Early Recovery – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Education – UNICEF
- Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items- IFRC
- Emergency Telecommunications – United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF
- Food Aid – WFP
- Health – World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Logistics – WFP
- Nutrition – UNICEF
- Protection – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNICEF for child protection and UNFPA for Gender Based Violence
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – Direction Nationale d'Eau potable et Assainissement – Ministère de Travaux Publics with the support of UNICEF

Coordination of the Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster

Following a 2005 review of international responses to humanitarian emergencies, known as the Humanitarian Response Review, the cluster approach was proposed as a way of addressing gaps and strengthening effectiveness. In Haiti, there are currently 69 agencies involved in the Shelter/NFI Cluster⁴. Each agency is individually assessing and responding to needs across all the affected areas, including Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Petit Goave and Leogane. Since January 2010, the Shelter/NFI Cluster is convened by the IFRC. On the 10 November the IFRC will hand over to UN-HABITAT.

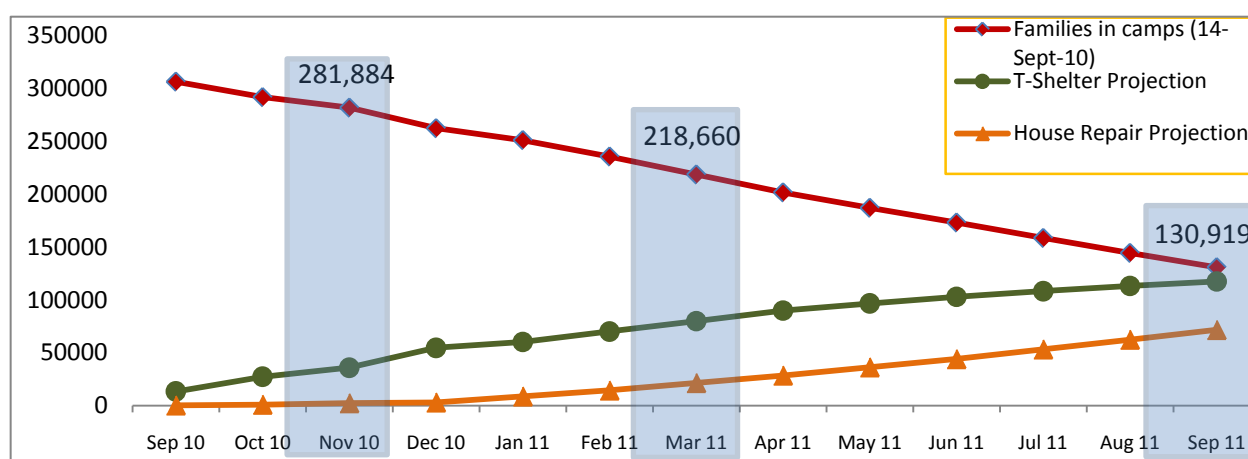
As of 5 October, agencies part of the Shelter/NFI Cluster had distributed 97,542 tents and 685,556 tarpaulins, and completed 16,361 transitional shelters. These figures indicate that over 2.2 million beneficiaries have received shelter assistance since the earthquake. An additional 15,448 transitional shelters are presently in-country ready to be constructed once the materials are in place. The number of reported shelters completed by agencies remains far from the 135,000 projected for the end of August 2011, but agencies are making all efforts to make progress as quickly as possible despite continuing challenges with debris and land tenure.

The Shelter/NFI Cluster has been emphasizing that transitional shelters remain one part of the larger solution for shelter assistance to the Haitian population. Initiatives such as support to host families, home repairs and implementation of a return-to-neighbourhood approach are being widely pursued in parallel. These approaches will take a larger focus in the next months of the reconstruction operation with UN-HABITAT.

While transitional and permanent housing is scaled up, Shelter/NFI Cluster agencies are simultaneously balancing the critical need for the replacement of emergency shelter material. Several agencies have taken an initiative in this area such as the Salvation Army which recently distributed 4,000 tarpaulins, Care International who will provide tarpaulins for an additional 12,000 families within the coming weeks. The IFRC has started the distribution of 100,000 tarpaulins and has already reached 30,000 families.

⁴ The figure of 69 represents the number of agencies involved in transitional shelter programming. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the Shelter/NFI Cluster had a total of 81 agencies carrying out emergency shelter programming.

Tarpaulin Replacement forecast until the end of 2011



Over the past few months, the Shelter/NFI Cluster has also been actively exploring practical, cost-efficient and sustainable solutions for the challenging issue of debris. With the support of Haven, the American Red Cross and the Australian Red Cross, the Shelter/NFI Cluster is testing debris usage to create foundations, walling systems, production of sand for plaster and aggregate for concrete and concrete blocks. Two specific projects are underway: the production of and testing of concrete blocks made from rubble, and the construction of a Gabion house. "Gabions" are wide cages that are packed with rubble stacking in a walling system and then plastered in both sides.

In preparation for extreme weather events, the Shelter/NFI Cluster coordination team and agencies continue carrying out several mitigation initiatives including assessments of at-risk camps, distribution of waterproof shelter materials, clearing drainage channels, improving drainage in camps, installing flood-resistant latrines, and disseminating safety messages to the population. The Shelter/NFI Cluster coordination team has also consistently provided support to the Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) and supported agencies in the positioning of contingency stocks such as shelter kits, tarpaulins, kitchen sets and family kits.

These mitigation efforts were challenged with the arrival of the unexpected storm on 24 September. In response, Shelter/NFI Cluster agencies together with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) and Water Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) Cluster took immediate action to assess shelter needs and provide replacement materials. Of the 869 camps in Port-au-Prince, Cluster agencies assessed 270 and identified 259 camps that required assistance. The overall number of families in need of shelter assistance was estimated to be 20,000. However as most emergency shelters have a lifespan of approximately 6 months, this figure reflects not only those directly affected by the storm, but includes as well families in need of replacement materials.

The Shelter/NFI Cluster estimates that in the immediate aftermath of the storm, approximately 9,540 families received shelter assistance through the distribution of 4,111 tents and 10,858 tarpaulins. An additional 6,771 families received other items such as kitchen sets, blankets, wood and ropes. Moreover, distributions of 3,744 tents and 4,965 tarpaulins are underway targeting 6,227 families. As a result of these efforts agencies have cumulatively reached over 112,000⁵ persons.

The main challenge faced is the lack of sufficient emergency shelter materials for contingency and general replacement needs. Although some larger organizations have a limited supply, the continuous requirement for tent and tarpaulin replacements have depleted the stocks available in the country. The Shelter/NFI Cluster coordination team is currently evaluating remaining contingency stocks, but it is certain that funding is urgently needed to provide additional supplies of emergency shelter materials.

Housing, land and property issues –such as preventing forced evictions in camps, clarifying land tenure to support return to the neighbourhoods of origin, advocating targeted assistance for renters and squatters as well as establishing policy guidelines for resettlement– are also of central concern for the Shelter/NFI Cluster. The Housing, Land and Property Coordinator, based in the Shelter/NFI Cluster, chairs the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Working group and has a mandate to coordinate all HLP-related work in the cluster system.

⁵ This figure is calculated on the average number of five people per family.

Since March, many earthquake-affected IDPs living in spontaneous camp settlements have been subject to an increasing number of forced evictions or eviction threats. It is clear that the existing 1,300 camps will need to be closed at some point. However, the process of camp transition will have to be gradual, as solutions cannot be found immediately for all IDPs, but, rather, will be linked to the pace at which viable shelter alternatives can be provided. In the meantime, humanitarian agencies face enormous challenges in facilitating displaced populations to return to their homes, including the need for rubble removal, the need to clarify land and occupancy tenure, and the assurance of safety and minimal public and social services in pre-earthquake neighbourhoods. The Housing, Land and Property Working Group⁶ has finalized a policy paper and action plan on evictions for the Humanitarian Country Team. Furthermore, the working group is coordinating with the Government of Haiti's Inter-Ministerial Committee on Regional Planning (CIAT) to develop a standard methodology to address the pressing issues that severely impact the success of shelter agencies in their capacity to respond to shelter needs in Haiti.

Movement Coordination

Movement coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 National Societies are now providing information on their activities, plans and location for the Movement Coordination database. • The IFRC will open two offices to provide the Movement members with the same services as in the Base Camp in Port-au-Prince
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The Haitian Red Cross Society together with all Red Cross partners present in Haiti take part in Movement Coordination Technical Committee meetings for sectors such as water and sanitation, health and care, shelter, logistics and social Infrastructure. The IFRC is also holding geographical coordination meetings in Jacmel and in Léogane to provide the PNSs with the same support services as in Port-au-Prince. The IFRC sub-office in Léogane is ensuring active coordination on a day-to-day basis among partners.

Data has been gathered from the partners in the form of reports, matrixes and concept papers. The Movement Coordination team has received to date 78 concept papers from 17 Partner National Societies for programming in the sectors of water and sanitation, shelter, health, disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction, social infrastructure and livelihoods.

Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between the HRCS, the IFRC, the ICRC and PNSs to solidify the commitment of the partners to the implementation of the plan of action, to foment Movement partnership and coordination in Haiti.

Within the Coordination Framework, Technical Committees, the Movement Operations Committee and the Movement Platform are active. The High Level Focus group established by the Governing Board to provide advice on the IFRC's Response visited the operation at the beginning of October. The Movement Coordination team also liaises with different PNSs to ensure Planning and Monitoring of the activities to reach agreed implementation levels as per the commitments. This is also achieved by facilitating PNSs headquarter visits to Haiti. The Movement Coordination team also ensures an overview of the Movement's Operation in Haiti.

The coordination mechanisms activated in Haiti allow Red Cross partners to better work to ensure that Red Cross Red Crescent mandates are achieved.

ICRC Response

Continuing to strengthen the Haitian Red Cross Society's capacities, the ICRC has provided materials to the HRCS' first-aid clinics and posts, supporting twelve HRCS branches, and running seven water points. The first aid clinics are located in Canapé Vert, Croix-des-Prez, Bicentenaire, Centre Ville, Carrefour Sports Centre, Place Jérémie and two in Route des Frères. The ICRC participates actively in coordination meetings and provides inputs to the programmatic details discussed. For more on the ICRC response please visit: www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/haiti-earthquake-interview-120210

⁶ The HLP Advisor has prepared the action plan as chair of the HLP Working Group as requested by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

APPEAL HISTORY

- 500,000 Swiss francs was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to jump-start response activities and mobilization of IFRC personnel. Non-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal for 10.1m Swiss francs was launched on 13 January 2010 to support the Haitian Red Cross Society to deliver life-saving assistance to some 20,000 families (some 100,000 beneficiaries) for 9 months.
- A Revised Preliminary Emergency Appeal with a Revised Budget of 105.7 million Swiss francs to assist up to 60,000 families (300,000 people) for 3 years was issued on 16 January 2010.
- On 9 February, Operations Update no. 5 was published, reflecting revised objectives for the six-month relief phase of the operation under the plan of action, and including a revision of the preliminary budget to 218.4 million Swiss francs of which 2.07 million Swiss francs is designated to support the IFRC's inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster.
- The summary of the revised plan of action was issued on 5 October 2010, with a total budget of 314,329,971 Swiss francs. It articulates operational adjustments to the emergency appeal initially launched

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

The International Federation's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The International Federation's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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- Shelter Cluster: Coordinator can be contacted on shelterhaiti2010@gmail.com; Information and updates can be obtained from www.shelterhaiti.org

[< click here to return to the title page >](#)

ANNEX I Map of Annexe de la Mairie showing location of shelters

