

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## HAITI

6 December 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

For more information: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

### In Brief

Appeal No. MAAHT001; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 1 April to 30 September 2006; Appeal coverage: 47%; Outstanding needs in relation to 2006 revised budget: CHF 1,206,128 (USD 1,012,896 or EUR 760,194)

Appeal budget 2006 and 2007: CHF 3,841,950 (USD 3,222,972 ; EUR 2,419,987)

*(click here to go directly to the attached interim financial report).*

Original Appeal target 2006: CHF 2,040,897 (USD 1,654,550 or EUR 1,306,558); 2006 Appeal budget revised in March to CHF 1,956,321 (USD 1,585,809; EUR 1,252,367), further revised in April to include the *Kouri de Vwazin iW* project to CHF 2,277,496 (USD 1,912,719; EUR 1,435,130).

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:** Caribbean Annual Appeal (MAA49001); Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) Annual Appeal MAA42001; Central America, Mexico and Haiti: Floods from Hurricane Stan (Appeal 05EA021)

**Programme summary:** *Following revision in early 2006 of the Plan of Action 2006 – 2007 focusing on the Federation's support to the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCs) and ensuring prioritization in view of reduced human and financial resources, the Haiti Delegation continues to face serious constraints in that limited donor support for its work has been forthcoming. Despite these difficulties, the Haitian National Red Cross Society, with the support of the Federation, has made significant achievements in the field of disaster management, in particular through the implementation of the "Kouri di Vwazin 'W" project which seeks to save lives in the hurricane season through raised awareness. Progress has also been made during the reporting period in the HNRCs projects in the area of Health, particularly in the roll out of the "Club 25" concept. In the area of Organizational Development, the Federation has provided support for the setting up of local branches. However, programme implementation has been seriously hampered by constrained resources. The Federation continues to seek donor support for its work in Haiti, given the major humanitarian needs in the country and the necessity of strengthening capacities within the Haitian National Red Cross Society in order to deliver services to vulnerable populations. This programme update outlines the anticipated structure and focus of the Federation's Haiti office in 2007, which will aim to strengthen coordination with both Red Cross and external partners through a renewed Country Agreement Strategy (CAS) process and through the development of an operational alliance in the area of health.*

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*This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents). All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## Operational developments

Since national elections were held in early February and President René Préval took office in May, the situation in Haiti has been relatively stable, although security remains an on-going concern and gang violence and kidnappings, particularly in Port-au-Prince, continue to be a constant threat. On 15 August 2006, the Security Council decided to extend, for six months, until mid February 2007, the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) with a military component of up to 7,200 troops of all ranks and of a police component of up to 1,951 officers.

Following a series of working sessions held in early 2006 with the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS), the Head of the Americas Department, members of the Haiti Delegation and the Panama Regional Delegation, a revision of the Plan of Action for Haiti was carried out. This revision took place in light of funding perspectives and the difficulties in capturing further donor support for the implementation of programmes by the Haitian National Red Cross Society with the support of the Federation. The revised Plan of Action, fully in accordance with the original Plan of Action for 2006 - 2007, is part of the wider HNRCS Plan of Action outlining all activities to be undertaken in 2006 with each of its partners, and seeks to ensure greater focus and prioritization in view of the capacity of the National Society and the Federation.

In line with this revised Plan of Action, the Haiti Delegation has made a number of achievements, in particular in the area of disaster management. The Haitian National Red Cross Society, with the support of the Federation, responded on two occasions during the hurricane season; on 30 and 31 July, tropical storm Chris left heavy rain which led to extensive flooding in the Bas Artibonite area of Saint-Marc Commune and a total of 938 families were affected. The HNRCS provided non-food items to 600 of those families which were worst hit and also distributed material for the organization of sanitation activities to benefit approximately 1,000 families. Subsequently, Tropical Storm Ernesto passed over Haiti's Southern coast on the night of Saturday, 26 August 2006 and on the morning of Sunday, 27 August Ernesto became a category 1 hurricane as it started to leave Haitian territory. The very powerful rains that accompanied this system considerably affected the coastal areas of the regions of Sud and Grande Anse, and caused lesser damage in l'Ouest, Les Nippes and l'Artibonite. Relief goods were distributed by the Haitian National Red Cross Society to the most affected communities in the departments of Sud, Grande Anse, Nippes, Sud-Est and Ouest, benefiting 600 of the worst-affected families.

In addition, the HNRCS/Federation successfully implemented the *Kouri di Vwazin* 'W project which centres around awareness-raising in remote areas, conveying key life-saving messages through community volunteers prior to and during the hurricane season. The health programme has seen the foundation of a number of project components such as an HIV/AIDS awareness campaign based on the "Faces" posters and material developed in Central America through the "taxis" initiative; the campaign is ready for implementation through barbers' shops in Port-au-Prince and Petion Ville. Furthermore, the "Club 25" initiative, launched by the HNRCS in the initial months of the year has continued and blood donors are being recruited in schools, in accordance with the roll out of the project throughout the country. In the area of Organizational Development, the Federation provided both technical and financial support for the Hinche regional Red Cross branch for the holding of its General Assembly. Furthermore, the organizational development programme concentrated on the provision of support for the setting up of 16 local branches in which elections had taken place in 2005; in addition, elections took place in 43 local branches. The Haiti Delegation is also working successfully to facilitate coordination in Haiti with the Partner National Societies working on a bilateral basis in Haiti and with the ICRC.

Nevertheless, given that donors have failed to come forward to the extent necessary to support the priorities of the revised Plan of Action, and despite previous indications of willingness to support programmes, a further reduction

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in activities and in the size of the Federation Delegation has taken place. The Delegation is currently made up of a Head of Delegation, a Disaster Management Delegate and a Finance and Administration Delegate who are working with a team of 15 local staff (3 of whom work directly with Partner National Societies). Difficulties in securing funds have made it impossible to recruit for the positions of Organizational Development Delegate and Health Delegate, although organizational development and health are key components of the Plan of Action.

The Haiti Delegation and the Panama Regional Delegation are actively seeking longer-term and more sustainable solutions to funding; Haiti is one of the ten pilot countries identified to develop Operational Alliances and a proposal has been submitted by the Haitian National Red Cross Society and the Norwegian Red Cross to the European Union for multi-year funding for a reproductive health programme.

### Disaster Management

The Haiti Delegation's major focus this year has been on disaster management for which funding has been received to date from the American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the Norwegian government and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation / the Swiss Red Cross.

**Objective: The Haitian Red Cross Society has a well-functioning disaster management department which is in a position to provide appropriate services to target populations.**

An annual plan was developed for disaster management for the HNRCS and the National Society has identified disaster managers as focal points in the South-East and West Regional Branches. The operations centre established in the HNRCS early in the year has facilitated coordination for all actors working in disaster response: HNRCS headquarters staff, Branch staff, relief volunteers and members of National Intervention Teams, as well as representatives of partner organizations. The operations centre has been activated on four occasions and was at the heart of prompt response interventions during the election period, carnival holidays and during the hurricane season. As a result of the establishment of the operations centre, communication between the branches and the headquarters and with external partners is ensured, resulting in more effective decision-making, translated into concrete actions on the ground.

The HNRCS, with the support of the Federation's Disaster Management Delegate, developed a contingency plan for disasters, including the hurricane season 2006, that highlights the key actions to carry out in case of an emergency. The plan, together with the accompanying operational procedures, was implemented on the four occasions on which the operations centre was activated. As a result, the roles of the different Departments in emergency response have been clarified and, for example, the deployment of members of National Intervention Teams has been facilitated. In the month of November, a training workshop for 13 Presidents and Relief Coordinators of regional branches will be organized to promote the development of contingency plans at the level of each departmental branch.

In April, 21 HNRCS volunteers followed a trainer of trainers' course in disaster management facilitated by the Federation, the ICRC and the French Red Cross. At the same time, four National Intervention Teams, each made up of seven volunteers, were trained in the West, South, North-West and Upper Artibonite Departments between 27 April and 2 May. In total, the trainers of trainers have trained 112 volunteers as well as 150 "relais communautaires" working in the *Kouri di Wwazin* 'W project (see below).

As a result of the training of National Intervention Teams at regional branch level, in the event of an emergency NITs team members are now deployed directly from the affected regions, rather than from the Headquarters, as previously. This has proved more efficient as mobilization takes place more quickly and the team members have better knowledge of the affected regions. The NIT teams have been equipped with basic response material: boots, aprons, gloves, shovels, picks and saws. The teams were mobilized during the emergencies caused by Tropical Storms Chris, Debby and Ernesto and carried out damage and needs assessment in the affected areas of Grand Goave, Saint Marc and Les Cayes and also participated in the evacuation of persons living in high risk areas and in the management of temporary shelters.

In the 13 regional branches, an inventory and, in some cases, installation of telecommunications equipment took place. In August, the 46 previously-recruited volunteers were trained as radio operators. In addition, HF mobile

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radios were installed in Red Cross vehicles in the regional branch in Jérémie where a mobile radio was also installed in an ambulance, in the Cap Haïtien Branch and in the Headquarters in Port-au-Prince. In Port de Paix, an HF base radio and mobile will be installed once the construction of the new regional branch office has been completed. This equipment and the training of users have resulted in improved radio coverage throughout the country, although there is a need for permanent personnel in order to ensure constant monitoring.

The HNRCS plans to carry out Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) in the three priority regions which will include the development of risk maps in vulnerable, target communities. The VCA will lead to the implementation of community disaster preparedness and risk mitigation activities. This will require constant monitoring and follow-up at community level on the part of the National Society. CBDM material produced by the Centre of Reference for Community Education based in Costa Rica has been translated into Creole and French by the Spanish Red Cross and this material will be used for the future organization of a VCA training course.

### *Kouri di Vwazin íW*

The objective of the *Kouri di Vwazin* 'W project, under implementation as of April 2006, is to raise awareness amongst isolated communities in high-risk areas of the dangers of hurricanes and thereby ensure that actions are taken by the community to protect lives and livelihoods. During the reporting period, the Disaster Management programme has concentrated on the implementation of this project prior to and during the hurricane season, given the significant loss of life which occurred, particularly in 2004, as a result of the passage of Tropical Storm Jeanne in the north of the country.

As a first step, on 10 and 11 June, a workshop took place to train ten trainers from the South, South East, Nippes, Grande Anse, Artibonite and North-West regional branches; these regions are considered to be the most exposed to the risk of hurricanes. The ten trainers are responsible for overseeing the implementation and coordination of the project in the six target regions; in the case of those regions which only have one trainer, a volunteer was nominated as assistant coordinator of the project. The focus of the training course was awareness-raising in communities using a methodology concentrating on information, education, communication and behaviour change. Following this workshop, 150 "relais communautaires" (volunteers working at community level directly with the target population) were then trained, approximately 25 in each of the target regions; these volunteers were identified by the regional branches based on previous volunteer work and/or their status as a community leader as well as their knowledge of the issues faced by communities in emergency situations, including health risks. As of 13 July, equipment and material was provided to the six Regional HNRCS Branches including a motorcycle, 20 mountain bikes, 30 backpacks, 100 T shirts, 2 megaphones and spare batteries, 100 whistles and office material for use in the project.

In addition, a total of 110,000 posters and calendars were provided to the six target regions; these posters convey simple key messages regarding hurricanes, together with indications of how to best to protect life and property. The posters and calendars were used in awareness-raising sessions held in public places and through small businesses; information was also conveyed by volunteers who carried out door-to-door visits in the communities and through local partners, for example, Church organizations and village associations, women's groups, agricultural associations and traditional political and religious leaders. Furthermore, radio announcements of five minutes in length were developed in both French and Creole and were transmitted through the most popular radio channels. These radio messages made it possible to provide advice and to maintain at-risk communities on alert during the duration of the hurricane season. Posters were also put up to provide information about the radio stations providing information, with the transmission times.

Ten bill boards were set up, four of which were placed in Port-au-Prince and one in each of the target regions, promoting the project. To date, 90 per cent of the posters and calendars have been distributed or put up in the communities.

The table below indicates that some 125,009 families were reached by the project with awareness-raising messages during July and August 2006.

Regions	July	August
South	10,044	10,225
Nippes	12,633	2,589
South-East	7,674	23,968
Grand-Anse	13,532	11,960
North-West	6,003	2,122
Upper Artibonite	11,196	13,063
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,082</b>	<b>63,927</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>125,009</b>	

Data for September and October are yet to be processed; the total number of families reached by the end of the project is clearly well above 125,009, with some estimates indicating that as many as 250,000 families have been reached by the Kouri di Vwazin 'W project, taking into account campaign activities carried out in September and October.



*Denis Jean Colo, one of the 150 “relais communautaires” trained by the HNRCS with beneficiaries of the Kouri di Vwazin’W project in Camp Perrin, a community in the Sud Department near the Departmental capital of Les Cayes. Colo, together with the local authorities, helped with the evacuation of 39 families living in high risk areas in Camp Perrin when hurricane Ernesto hit the country last September.*



### Disaster Response

On 30 and 31 July, tropical storm Chris left heavy rain which led to extensive flooding in the Bas Artibonite area of Saint-Marc Commune; a total of 938 families were affected. The HNRCS, with the support of the Federation,

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provided non-food items to 600 of those families which were worst hit and also distributed material for the organization of sanitation activities to benefit approximately 1,000 families.

Subsequently, Tropical Storm Ernesto passed over Haiti's Southern coast on the night of Saturday, 26 August 2006 and on the morning of Sunday, 27 August Ernesto became a category 1 hurricane as it started to leave Haitian territory. The very powerful rains that accompanied this system considerably affected the coastal areas of the regions of Sud and Grande Anse, and caused lesser damage in l'Ouest, Les Nippes and l'Artibonite. Relief goods were distributed by the Haitian National Red Cross Society to the most affected communities in the departments of Sud, Grande Anse, Nippes, Sud-Est and Ouest benefiting 600 of the worst-affected families. Members of the National Intervention Teams and "relais communautaires" trained through the Kouri di Vwazin project participated in the distributions.

### Impact:

The HNRCS now has a functioning operations centre and 112 trained national intervention team members as well as 150 "relais communautaires" which have reinforced the capacity of HRCS branches to respond to emergencies. Regional deployment of NIT members is facilitating more rapid and more effective needs assessments, as well as ensuring assistance with the evacuation of people living in high risk areas. The awareness-raising carried out through the *Kouri di Vwazin 'W* project has resulted in heightened knowledge amongst target populations and, in the target communities, the majority of people are able to quote the advice given by the community relays. The community relay volunteers are part of the community and are very well respected and trusted by community members, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the message. The *Kouri di Vwazin 'W* project has also improved the visibility of the Haitian National Red Cross Society and has re-vitalized the North-West Regional Branch which had been inactive for several years.

The installation of equipment and training in telecommunications is enabling branches to have access to information on emergencies in real time and to plan and coordinate their response activities in a more effective manner. In particular, this allows the "relais communautaires" to access information they need at the right time to alert population in case of an emergency such as the arrival of a hurricane.

### Constraints:

HNRCS internal procedures sometimes result in emergency response which is slower than desired. In addition, the inaccessibility of certain areas, accentuated during the hurricane season, makes it difficult to deploy intervention teams rapidly to conduct immediate damage and needs assessments, the key to prompt and efficient response, as well as the delivery of goods. At the same time, security issues can restrict access to some areas. There is also a high turn over of volunteers, particularly those that have been trained. In addition, a lack of resources, including at the Red Cross branch level, impact the implementation of activities.

## Health and care

Although early in the year the recruitment of key members of staff in the health department of the Haitian National Red Cross Society took place, the departure of the National Society's health director, together with the departure of the Federation's health delegate in the middle of the year, have resulted in a number of initiatives underway in the health programme being put on hold. A new health director of the HNRCS has now been successfully recruited. However, the Federation is unable to place a health delegate, given a chronic lack of funding in this programme area.

**Objective: The Haitian National Red Cross Society is implementing an efficient, well adapted programme aiming to reduce vulnerability and to improve the health of vulnerable individuals and groups.**

### Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

An HIV/AIDS awareness campaign based on the "Faces" posters and material developed in Central America through the "taxis" initiative has been developed and is ready for implementation through barbers' shops in Port-au-Prince and Petion Ville. The training programme for the barbers' shop staff has been designed and information, posters, condoms and T-shirts are available. Furthermore, a group of HNRCS volunteers has been identified from the youth network to participate in the project.

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Five people from the HNRCS, four staff/volunteers from the Headquarters and one from the Jacmel branch, participated in the Caribbean Red Cross HIV/AIDS Network (CARAN) meeting that took place in Panama in April which helped to improve the knowledge of the participants on HIV/AIDS issues.

A meeting at the HNRCS Headquarters was organized in view of an assessment of capacities and skills of Haitian National Red Cross Society staff and volunteers regarding community health. In coordination with the American and Canadian Red Cross Societies, the Federation and the HNRCS, an overall plan and curriculum for training in community-based health was developed.

Following an outbreak of malaria in Saint Marc last year, the HNRCS, with the support of the Federation, is carrying out research in Saint Marc and Gonaïves, where malaria outbreaks are common, in order to identify the areas which are most exposed to the risk of malaria and to identify the current situation among inhabitants, including basic knowledge of health and hygiene practices. This research took place with the use of a questionnaire and some 100 volunteers were involved in carrying out the survey.

Results in Gonaïves point to numerous cases of malaria in the families surveyed during the previous six months. There are varying results in relation to current levels of knowledge and practice: however, more than half of the families surveyed were unable to quote two symptoms of malaria. In addition, there are major problems in relation to stagnant water around households and the disposal of waste. Most of the people interviewed are willing to participate in clean-up activities in their area.

The Haitian National Red Cross Society has successfully launched the “Club 25” project; this forms part of a global initiative in which 16 National Societies in the Americas are taking part. In April 2006 there was a presentation of the “Club 25” concept in five schools in the capital resulting in the recruitment of 70 members. There was also the formation of a committee of 3 students per school entrusted with the coordination of “Club 25” activities within the school. On 26 May 2006 the “Club 25” concept was presented to 62 HNRCS youth members during a workshop on the promotion of voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation. In June 2006 there was an educational workshop for “Club 25” members and a successful mobile blood drive with 40 workshop participants where 25 youths made their first blood donation. On 14 June there was an official presentation of the Haitian members of “Club 25” during the commemorative ceremony for international blood donation day. By 2011 the Haitian National Red Cross hopes to have “Club 25” representation in the 10 regions of the country in 75 secondary schools with 100 students per school. In this way, through “Club 25” the HNRCS will collect 93% of the blood for the year for the capital’s Blood Transfusion Centre - a collection of 22,500 pouches.



*The ‘Club 25’ concept is disseminated to young people in Haiti*

### Impact:

There are a number of initiatives which have been developed through the health programme and which are pending implementation. The HIV/AIDS “Faces” campaign has considerable potential to reach large numbers of young Haitians with essential messages; the HNRCS Gonaïves and Saint Marc branches are prepared to move ahead with a

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campaign to raise awareness on malaria and to ensure the effective clean-up of target communities. The “Club 25” project is gaining momentum as more voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors are recruited and information on the concept is being disseminated amongst young people.

### **Constraints:**

Lack of human and financial resources is hampering the effective implementation of the health programme.

## **Organizational Development**

The focus of organizational development in 2006 is to reinforce steps already taken in terms of the application of the new Statutes, the separation of governance and management and the strengthening of the branches.

**Objective: The governance of the Haitian National Red Cross Society responsibly exercises its distinct and separate role and ensures accountability to members, beneficiaries, donors, authorities and the public.**

During the reporting period, the Federation provided both technical and financial support for the Hinche regional Red Cross branch for the holding of its General Assembly. As a result, regional General Assemblies have now taken place in all 13 regional branches. Furthermore, the organizational development programme concentrated on the provision of support for the setting up of 16 local branches (7 local branches in the West Department and 9 in the North Department) in which elections had taken place in 2005. In addition, elections took place in 43 local branches, as follows:

Sud Est / Jacmel – 7 branches

Haut Plateau / Hinche – 5 branches

Ouest / Port-au-Prince 3 branches and 1 in La Gonave

Haut Artibonite / Gonaïves – 7 branches

Sud / Les Cayes – 11 branches

Nord Est / Fort Liberté – 9 branches.

The election of new members in branches which were not operational or in which current board members' mandates have expired seeks to re-activate branch activity and revitalize commitment. As a result, the branches in Haut Artibonite, the Ouest and Sud Departments have been organizing activities, whilst the others are still setting themselves up.

### **Impact and constraints:**

The organizational development programme has succeeded in promoting revitalization of regional and local Red Cross branches; this requires further follow up and training of new board members; however, this has not been possible in view of the current funding situation.

## **Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships**

The Federation continues to work closely with the ICRC, the lead agency in Haiti, and constant liaison is ensured with regard to the security situation. The Federation Delegation is working with the ICRC in the area of telecommunications in view of the efforts to maintain the country network for the Haitian National Red Cross Society which was set up in 2004, through the provision of VHF and HF material and the recruitment and training of radio operators. A joint decision has been made to transfer the responsibility of the management and maintenance of the telecommunications network to the National Society in 2007.

The Federation Delegation in Haiti liaises closely with the PNS with representation in Haiti. It seems that the Federation's office move to Petionville, which took place in the first half of the year for security reasons, has brought mixed results, and that the service agreements entered into with the PNS are proving of limited benefit to both parties. This needs to be reviewed, particularly in light of the fact that the Federation does not currently benefit from a Legal Status Agreement in Haiti, although the Delegation, with the support of the Haitian National Red Cross Society, is actively working towards obtaining this Agreement.

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In the programme areas, at present, in the field of health, the Canadian Red Cross continues to work in the Nippes region, identified as a priority by the Ministry of Health, through a water and sanitation pilot project in 11 communities including the implementation of micro projects in latrines and the provision of clean water. The American Red Cross is working particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS with a focus on peer education using the Federation's Together we Can methodology, in the Ouest: Petion-Ville; Cité Soleil; Petit Goave; Sud Est: Anse-à-Pitre; Nord: Cap Haïtien; Nord Est : Fort Liberté; Ouanaminthe. Furthermore, the American Red Cross is seeking close collaboration with the Spanish Red Cross in the Sud Est Department; the American Red Cross plans to implement community health activities, while the Spanish Red Cross will work on community based disaster preparedness in the same communities as those targeted by the American Red Cross. In the area of disaster management, the Federation is working closely with its various partners in order to harmonize activities in disaster management, particularly with regard to training curricula including training of volunteers; this involves coordination with the French and Spanish Red Cross Societies in the Bas Artibonite, Bas Plateau and Nord Departments in the implementation of DiPECHO-funded projects. The Federation is also liaising closely with the Spanish Red Cross with regard to the implementation of a project within the EU Water and Sanitation Facility's Global Water and Sanitation Initiative focusing on the Sud Est Department and the border area between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Federation programming in Haiti includes a strong element of reinforcing coordination, harmonizing of programmatic approaches between all Movement partners, as well as promoting targeted capacity building and organizational development based on agreed priorities. The coordination aspect of the Federation's work in Haiti will be further strengthened in 2007. The Haitian National Red Cross Society and Movement partners all expressed their interest in revitalizing the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process to ensure a more coherent Movement cooperation approach in support of the National Society. Much work has been done already to agree priorities between all partners, but the process has not moved forward since meetings were held in mid 2005. It has been agreed with Red Cross partners that a CAS meeting should be held in Haiti at the earliest opportunity with discussions centring around the strategic priorities of the Haitian National Red Cross Society.

Linked with the further development of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy, the Haitian National Red Cross Society remains interested in developing an operational alliance in the area of health. The exact programmatic focus of such an alliance will be further defined, based on an analysis of the country's needs, and the capacity and interest of Haitian National Red Cross Society and its partners. It is suggested that a brainstorming session take place between the National Society, the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WHO-PAHO and a Federation health expert from the Secretariat Headquarters to explore potential areas of need/interest as a first step. This would then be followed by a programme definition and design phase, with technical support from the Secretariat Headquarters as well as close collaboration with interested PNS.

### **Governance Support**

The Haiti Delegation has provided on-going support to the President of the HNRCS and has focused on the identification of priorities for implementation in 2006, and the issue of funding support. As a result, the HNRCS President and the Head of Delegation attended a donors' meeting in April in order to present the revised Plan of Action, focusing on priorities, with a view to enlisting further donor support. Unfortunately, to date, although there has been support for the disaster management programme in particular, the Federation programmes in Haiti and the Delegation remain seriously under-funded.

### **Federation Management**

Given the difficulties in maintaining the current structure, the Federation anticipates that presence in Haiti in 2007 will be significantly reduced and will consist of a Head of Delegation focusing on coordination and organizational development and a disaster management delegate. It is planned that the Delegates will work from the offices of the Haitian National Red Cross Society, thus reducing expenditure on overheads and infrastructure. However, should more funding be available in response to the 2007 Appeal for Haiti, recruitment of additional delegates will be considered, for example to support the management of the operational alliance.

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Partners are called on to provide much needed support in 2007 in order to ensure that the HNRCS / Federation are able to continue to build on the progress achieved to date.

***[Interim Financial Report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)***

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAHT001 - HAITI

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAHT001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	964'674	1'497'266	306'823	747'425	325'762	3'841'950
B. Opening Balance	14'421	28'986	10'958	0	0	54'364
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	41'548	304'984		69'731		416'263
Andorra Red Cross	7'890					7'890
Canadian Red Cross Society		222'000				222'000
Swiss Red Cross		150'000				150'000
C1. Cash contributions	49'438	676'984		69'731		796'153
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Norwegian Red Cross		97'354				97'354
Swiss Red Cross		50'000				50'000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		147'354				147'354
Other Income						
Service Agreements				73'487	11	73'498
C6. Other Income				73'487	11	73'498
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	49'438	824'338	0	143'218	11	1'017'004
D. Total Funding = B + C	63'858	853'324	10'958	143'218	11	1'071'368

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	14'421	28'986	10'958	0	0	54'364
C. Income	49'438	824'338	0	143'218	11	1'017'004
E. Expenditure	-242'688	-815'703	-73'207	-295'994	-32'727	-1'460'321
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	-178'830	37'621	-62'250	-152'776	-32'717	-388'952

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAHT001 - HAITI

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAAHT001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		964'674	1'497'266	306'823	747'425	325'762	3'841'950	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction Materials			1'578				1'578	-1'578
Clothing & textiles	18'910		15'743				15'743	3'167
Water & Sanitation						38	38	-38
Medical & First Aid	1'500	185					185	1'315
Utensils & Tools	18'880		1'952				1'952	16'928
Other Supplies & Services	18'550	15	123				138	18'412
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>57'840</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>19'396</b>			<b>38</b>	<b>19'634</b>	<b>38'206</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	42'000		48'720				48'720	-6'720
Computers & Telecom	15'000	1'519	10'917			2'194	14'630	370
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment			2'556		-4'727		-2'171	2'171
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>57'000</b>	<b>1'519</b>	<b>62'192</b>		<b>-4'727</b>	<b>2'194</b>	<b>61'179</b>	<b>-4'179</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	32'000		2'633		-1'704	16	944	31'056
Distribution & Monitoring			12'510		1'470		13'980	-13'980
Transport & Vehicle Costs	284'630	9'221	34'018	720	52'156	784	96'898	187'732
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>316'630</b>	<b>9'221</b>	<b>49'161</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>51'921</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>111'823</b>	<b>204'807</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	685'200	71'852	94'952	22'847	65'425	6'384	261'460	423'740
Delegate Benefits	735'001	48'002	74'613	8'685	59'882	5'311	196'494	538'507
Regionally Deployed Staff		3'564					3'564	-3'564
National Staff	289'512	15'957	74'623	7'202	11'687	-1'622	107'847	181'665
National Society Staff	295'411	12'238	64'265		28'262	3'699	108'464	186'947
Consultants	15'218							15'218
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>2'020'342</b>	<b>151'613</b>	<b>308'453</b>	<b>38'735</b>	<b>165'257</b>	<b>13'771</b>	<b>677'829</b>	<b>1'342'513</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	580'362	918	60'737	864	18'968	1'017	82'504	497'858
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>580'362</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>60'737</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>18'968</b>	<b>1'017</b>	<b>82'504</b>	<b>497'858</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	75'300	18'302	22'660	5'163	19'646	4'655	70'427	4'873
Information & Public Relation	183'100	3'865	107'716	214	869	331	112'996	70'104
Office Costs	168'750	104	2'668		12'228	91'703	106'703	62'047
Communications	60'000	2'110	3'132	-256	-399	23'878	28'464	31'536
Professional Fees		544	351		2'946	15'921	19'762	-19'762
Financial Charges	72'900	2'241	-5'500		-4'449	70	-7'638	80'538
Other General Expenses		40'052	92'381	24'522	1'891	-123'778	35'069	-35'069
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>560'050</b>	<b>67'218</b>	<b>223'408</b>	<b>29'644</b>	<b>32'733</b>	<b>12'780</b>	<b>365'782</b>	<b>194'268</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation					7'714		7'714	-7'714
<b>Total Depreciation</b>					<b>7'714</b>		<b>7'714</b>	<b>-7'714</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	249'727	15'775	53'021	4'758	19'240	2'127	94'921	154'806
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>249'727</b>	<b>15'775</b>	<b>53'021</b>	<b>4'758</b>	<b>19'240</b>	<b>2'127</b>	<b>94'921</b>	<b>154'806</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-3'776	39'336	-1'514	4'889		38'935	-38'935
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-3'776</b>	<b>39'336</b>	<b>-1'514</b>	<b>4'889</b>		<b>38'935</b>	<b>-38'935</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3'841'950</b>	<b>242'688</b>	<b>815'703</b>	<b>73'207</b>	<b>295'994</b>	<b>32'727</b>	<b>1'460'321</b>	<b>2'381'630</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>721'986</b>	<b>681'563</b>	<b>233'616</b>	<b>451'430</b>	<b>293'035</b>	<b>2'381'630</b>	