

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Haiti: Hurricane Season 2008

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT005
GLIDE No. TC-2008-000147
25 September 2008

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 8,360,877 (USD 7,600,810 or EUR 5,177,020) in cash, kind, or services to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society to assist 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries) for 9 months.

Appeal history:

- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal of CHF 3,812,770 (USD 3,466,154 or EUR 2,360,848) was launched on 5 September 2008 to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society to assist 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries) for 6 months. The Preliminary Appeal has been revised and adjusted upwards, in consideration of the humanitarian needs assessed, and the Red Cross Movement capacity to deliver disaster response programmes.
- CHF 300,000 (USD 272,727 or EUR 186,335) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.



The city of Gonaives, Haiti's second largest, surrounded by mud as the water recedes. Source: International Federation.

Summary: On 26 August, hurricane Gustav hit Haiti leaving thousands of people affected in the South of the country, particularly in Cité Soleil (Ouest), and the Departments of Sud and Sud-Est. Just as the **Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS)** was responding to this emergency with support from the Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), hurricane Hanna unexpectedly changed its course on the 1st of September. Although Hanna did not directly impact the island of Hispaniola, the torrential rains left many parts of Haiti seriously flooded, particularly the northern coast of the country. The city of Gonaives (Artibonite) was cut off from the outside world for almost four days before the water receded enough for the first aid agencies to come through. This was only a brief respite; as hurricane Ike brought yet more rain a few days later, Gonaives was cut off again, and the situation in other areas in both the Northern and Southern departments of the country further worsened.

Since the onset of the emergency, the HNRCS has been engaged in distribution of emergency relief assistance that had been pre-positioned in strategic locations throughout the last year with support from the Federation's PADRU. A nine-member Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT), Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members, technical staff from the Federation's Americas Zone office and Regional Representation Office for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as well as five Emergency Response Units (ERUs) have been deployed to the country to lend assistance to people most affected by the compounded effects of the three hurricanes.

The HNRCS has requested international support from the Red Cross Movement through an Emergency Appeal. This appeal will focus on providing an appropriate and timely response as well as engaging in early recovery through programmes that lay the foundations for future risk reduction activities. Activities in immediate assistance have been focusing on the delivery of timely relief aid through the provision of non food relief items, water and basic health care in the most affected and remote areas. Early recovery activities, which are planned to start as early as within the first month since the launch of the operation, are focused in four main areas of intervention: provision of basic health care; shelter and non-food items; water and sanitation; and disaster preparedness and risk reduction. This operation is expected to be implemented over a period of 9 months, and will therefore be completed by 5 June, 2009; a Final Report will be made available by 5 September 2009 (three months after the end of the operation).

[<click here to view the attached revised Emergency Appeal Budget;](#)
[or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Hurricane Gustav, the seventh named storm of the Atlantic hurricane season, made landfall on the southwest peninsula of Haiti, approximately 10 miles west of Jacmel on 26 August, 2008. Airports, sea ports and public offices were closed. On the morning of 27 August, as Gustav left Haiti, thousands of people were left affected by the heavy winds and floods and many of them were evacuated to temporary shelters. On 3 September 2008 hurricane Hanna caused heavy rains over the entire country, particularly affecting the departments of Nord, Nord West, and especially Artibonite. The Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti (MINUSTAH) organised an aerial assessment of Gonaives, the capital city of Artibonite, and reported that flood water reached up to three meters in some locations. A team consisting of a PADRU Disaster Management delegate, a Water and Sanitation officer from the International Federation, American Red Cross staff, and a representative of the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) also conducted an aerial survey of the area of Gonaives, and estimated that over 20,000 homes were flooded in most areas of the city and to various degrees.

By the time the winds and rain from hurricane Ike reached Haiti, access to the city of Gonaives was still limited by floods caused by Hanna. For many days the main road leading to the area from Port au Prince was under water and impassable. Furthermore, other areas of the country were reported to have suffered major damage as roads and bridges were damaged or collapsed. The northern road leading to Gonaives was washed away, as has also been the case of roads and bridges necessary to access Les Nippes located in the southern departments of the country. The damage is widespread and the departments of Sud, Sud-Est, Ouest, Centre and Nord-Ouest were reported to have had significant flooding.

The Département de la Protection Civile (DPC) has been leading assessments in the affected areas, and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement field assessments have been carried out in close coordination with this local authority as well as with UN agencies. Two weeks into the operation, a number of locations have been reached, but access is still somewhat limited as the need to use alternative roads means many more hours of difficult travel to reach certain locations. Coastal roads are still flooded, and even though the rain and wind of tropical storms is no longer a threat at the time of writing this revised appeal, occasional heavy rainfall continues to hamper the repair of roads. Reaching some locations in the departments of Centre and Sud-Ouest, as well as cities in the coastal areas of the southern-most departments of the country such as Baint and Marigot is still a challenge. As of 19 September, Côtes de Fer could still only be reached by boat or air, while les Nippes and Miragoane were still cut off.

Initial assessments demonstrated that significant flooding persists, particularly in and around Gonaives. Even in those areas where the water has receded, large farmland areas have been heavily affected by the excess water and the loss of crops and other livelihoods will exacerbate the already precarious food security situation. In addition, the more than 50,000 damaged and destroyed homes are impeding an adequate return of a significant number of families to their homes. On 15 September, more than 111,000 people were still reported to be in emergency shelters by the Government. Churches, community centres and schools have provided with this service, but with the start of the school year on 6 October, it will be a major challenge for local authorities and the international aid community alike to find adequate shelter for these families. The provision of adequate dignified shelter has been identified as a major challenge for both the early and long term recovery efforts. But even with a solution to the scarcity of shelter, appropriate health services, adequate water supply and means for proper sanitation measures are required for the

affected population to avoid the risks of disease and a relapse into their previous precarious and vulnerable conditions.

Official data as of the 15th September shows the following:

Departments	Dead	Missing	Injured	Affected Families	Persons in Shelters	Destroyed homes	Damaged homes
Ouest	112	36	170	12,074	9,500	1,662	4,127
Artibonite	194	18	58	55,973	76,561	559	3,176
Centre				1,476	3,051	112	830
Nord Est				178	5	5	173
Nord	3	2	31	6,967	2,016	1,184	5,006
Nord Ouest	2	2	5	11,586	2,204	60	6,984
Sud Est	52	5	23	15,240	2,686	4,161	11,079
Nippes	19	1	13	2,833		382	2,438
Sud	35	2	6	21,345	12,188	1,685	8,792
Grande Anse	6	3	1	3,749	3,180	615	1,729
TOTAL	423	69	307	131,421	111,391	10,425	44,334

* Source: Haitian National Civil Defence Directorate (DPC), 15 September 2009.

Reliable information from the affected areas outside Port au Prince continues to be difficult to obtain as assessments are often delayed by lack of access due to the widespread flooding and dire road conditions.

Coordination and partnerships

The Red Cross Movement has been coordinating efforts both internally and externally from the onset of the emergency. The Deputy Head of Zone for the Americas and the Regional Representative for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti were in the country when Gustav hit the island, and provided valuable support in early damage and needs assessments undertaken by the HNRCS. A Disaster Management delegate from the Federation's PADRU arrived in Haiti on 28 August to provide coordination and technical support. Regular coordination meetings with the HNRCS, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS) from Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States, provided additional support to HNRCS assessments and operations. The Norwegian Red Cross facilitated transportation and residence facilities to the International Federation team in Haiti. In addition, a delegate from the French Red Cross' Plateforme d'intervention Régionale Amériques Caraïbes (PIRAC), and a German Red Cross representative, have been made available to support the HNRCS.



Spanish Red Cross arriving in Port au Prince.
Source: International Federation

The HNRCS has provided office space for the International Federation, while the ICRC has offered additional space and assigned a liaison delegate who is part of the operational team and has provided logistical and technical support to the operation coordinated by the Federation. Many of the HNRCS volunteers are taking part in the operation and are a key resource for the response efforts. The Spanish Red Cross Water and Sanitation team is working with Médecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) Belgium, Oxfam and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in Gonaïves to provide drinking water to the affected residents.

The International Federation has participated in interagency meetings in-country and at the regional level hosted by OCHA to share information. Local authorities are coordinating activities with the HNRCS local branches. In early September the cluster system was activated and regular coordination meetings in all sectors have been taking place. The International Federation has been actively participating in these coordination meetings. Based on a previous in-country agreement, the International Federation has decided not to lead the shelter cluster.

The deployment of International Federation standard disaster response tools, such as FACT (integrated by members from the Partner National Societies of Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States) and ERUs (integrated by members from the Partner National Societies of Austria, Benelux [Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg], Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States) has greatly contributed to ensure a coordinated International Federation response to the disaster. These tools are key in ensuring a coordinated and efficient response. A Movement Coordination Framework for the operation will be defined in the coming weeks.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Before hurricane Gustav even struck the country, early warning actions by HNRCS' volunteers saved lives as they alerted the communities on the need to move to safer ground as water levels rose. Since then, volunteers have been assisting in shelters and providing first aid care as well as food and water in the affected communities. Since the onset of the disaster, the HNRCS distributed non-food items from their pre-positioned stocks, including 500 family kits in Jacmel (Sud-Est), 300 family kits in Les Cayes (Sud), 500 family kits in Jeremie (Grande Anse) and 250 family kits in Port de Paix.

While related relief operations after Gustav were still on-going, tropical storm Hanna pummelled Haiti on 3 September with heavy winds and rain, followed by extensive rainfall with the passing of hurricane Ike. The local HNRCS branches continued search and rescue activities in coordination with the Civil Defence. The HNRCS deployed six rafts and two dinghies to reach and assist people beyond the water line. Distributions by the National Society continued and expanded to cover other areas of the country through its 13 regional committees in Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud-Est and Nippes. In addition, 1,000 hot meals were also distributed in the department of Sud.

With the arrival of further support in the form of an International Federation Field Assessment Coordination



A beneficiary in Cabaret receiving non-food items. Source: International Federation

Team (FACT), assessments of the situation have taken place and continue to be carried out to determine the most immediate and medium-term needs. Assistance to the HNRCS in its relief efforts has also been supported by the deployment of one relief, one logistics, one IT/Telecommunications and two Basic Health Care Emergency Response Units (ERUs). A Regional Intervention Team (RIT) alert was also issued at the onset of the disaster, and two RIT members have been deployed. Support from the Zone and Regional offices has also been made available. The International Federation, the ICRC and the PNS present in the country when the disaster broke (American, Canadian, Dutch, French, and Spanish) have been coordinating actions since the onset of the emergencies,

making their resources available as needed. Support provided by the Federation's PADRU and Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) throughout the relief phase has been particularly important: within the first three weeks six cargo aircraft and one sea freight containing relief goods as well as support assets such as vehicles have arrived in Port au Prince. This support has been vital in the immediate assistance to the most affected early on.

Support to HNRCS distributions since the arrival of the FACT and ERUs has been organized according to the results of the assessments. Once Red Cross teams were able to fly over the affected areas, the severe situation affecting the city of Gonaives was confirmed, but so were the harsh conditions in other regions of the country. As access by land to the affected areas was gradually re-established, HNRCS staff and volunteers and FACT team members together with PNS and ICRC delegates with expertise in relief and recovery, health, water and sanitation, and shelter, formed three multi-sectoral teams who set out to identify the needs in the departments of Artibonite, les Nippes and Sud-Est. The International Federation and the ICRC are supporting the efforts of the National Society in the identification of relief needs in the north of Cabaret, Arcahaie, Carée and Cazale, as well as in the department of Ouest near Port au Prince. In these locations, a large number of families are still in shelters at higher ground, and difficult road access has

translated in the scarcity of food and non-food supplies. Assessments in the communities in the departments of Grande-Anse, Sud, Centre and Nord-Ouest continue to take place in coordination with partner agencies such as the UN, NGOs and local authorities. Further aerial assessments with the support of UN agency logistics have been possible over Les Nippes and Artibonite.

The following table summarises the details of deployed Emergency Response Units (ERUs) in support of the operation:

<p>Basic Health Care ERU 1 – estimated deployment for 2 - 3 months in Saint-Marc for Artibonite and Centre.</p> <p>Basic Health Care ERU 2 – estimated deployment for 2 - 3 months in Côtes-de-Fer for Sud-Est Grande-Anse and les Nippes.</p> <p><i>The Basic Health Care ERU provides basic immediate curative and preventive health care for up to 30,000 beneficiaries. The unit can deliver basic outpatient clinic services, maternal-child health (including uncomplicated deliveries), community health outreach, immunisation and nutritional surveillance.</i></p> <p>Relief ERU – estimated deployment for 8 weeks.</p> <p><i>The primary purpose of the Relief ERU is to ensure that essential relief goods are delivered rapidly, effectively and in a well coordinated and dignified manner to the appropriate beneficiaries in support of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners.</i></p> <p>Logistics ERU – estimated deployment for 8 weeks.</p> <p><i>The logistics ERU is deployed to supply support for handling and transportation of incoming goods for the Red Cross Red Crescent operation.</i></p> <p>IT telecom ERU – deployed for 8 weeks.</p> <p><i>The IT telecom ERU establishes local communication networks and links between the field and overseas offices, in order to ensure the smooth flow of information and to assist the coordination of the Red Cross Red Crescent operation.</i></p>
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On 19 and 20 of September, non-food items for 120 and 590 families were distributed in Jacmel (Sud-Est) and Cabaret (Ouest), respectively. The relief ERU has set up a base camp in St-Marc (Artibonite) to distribute non-food items to 5,000 families, in collaboration with the French Red Cross. By the end of this week another 800 family kits will be distributed in Cabaret and ongoing distributions will continue in other parts of the country as further needs and locations are identified in the departments of Artibonite, Centre and Nord-Ouest. The relief, logistics, and IT/Telecommunications ERUs have been instrumental for meeting this early emergency assistance. The two Basic Health Care ERUs will have their base camp in Saint Marc and Côtes-de-Fer to cover the areas of the most affected population in Artibonite, Centre Sud-Est, Nippes and Grande-Anse.

The needs

Immediate needs: The floods have swept away homes, crops, cattle and household belongings, affecting at least 130,000 families in the ten departments of Haiti. Around 22,000 families have been displaced to shelters and there is now an increase in the homeless population. Damage to roads, bridges, and communal infrastructure such as health centres as well as disruption in the supply chain for goods and medical items have been major concerns. The water network of the Société Nationale d'Eau Potable (SNEP) has been severely damaged. The emergency assessments indicate that water sources and family wells have been polluted either by seawater, sediment or waste. Sanitation facilities are inadequate at this point.

Immediate needs include:

- safe drinking water
- access to food
- emergency shelter
- basic relief items
- health services
- environmental sanitation
- family links and protection

The Spanish Red Cross and several non-Movement partners are already producing and distributing drinking water in the most affected parts of the country. Immediate relief activities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in support of HNRCS, consist of delivering emergency relief non-food items. Distribution of food will be led by other partner agencies that are better placed to carry out this task.

Nevertheless, HNRCS may coordinate with WFP and Haitian authorities to support their food distribution efforts. The two Basic Health Care Units provide basic health services for up to 30,000 people each during a period of 8 weeks, and a health promotion campaign since the early phases of the emergency aims to contribute to the reduction of waterborne health risks. Similarly, hygiene promotion and thorough cleaning of latrines, as well as provision of shelter material accompanied by training contributes to the preventive measures for reducing both health risks and vulnerability. The restoration of family links and protection activities will be carried out by HNRCS with the support of ICRC.

Longer-term needs:

- basic health care
- shelter
- rehabilitation of livelihoods
- promotion of disaster risk reduction activities
- consolidation of previous disaster preparedness programming

The plan presented in this revised emergency appeal is for a period of 9 months. Relief and early recovery activities will be undertaken with a view to contributing to the building of more resilient communities. In addition to the distribution of emergency relief non-food items, the distribution of shelter kits and shelter materials accompanied by training ensures that the most affected count with a minimum refuge until a permanent solution is found. Coordination efforts among Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners as well as with other partners taking part in shelter activities are taking place to assess the best joint effort towards this end.

In order to tackle the identified long-term health needs, water and sanitation, as well as health promotion activities have been foreseen through the cleansing and rehabilitation of latrines, community based first aid and trainings in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology.

The longer term recovery and livelihoods needs may be addressed after further analysis of the situation, once the immediate emergency needs are being met and the operation transitions into longer term programming.

The proposed operation

The operation is guided by the International Federation's Global Agenda Goals and seeks to achieve two strategic objectives:

1. The provision of timely emergency relief to meet the basic needs of those most affected.
2. The provision of early recovery support to restore and improve basic living conditions and strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable people in affected areas.

The achievement of these objectives will be measured against the activities and intended results described in the sectoral objectives below. The sectoral objectives have been mapped out over time, using two indicative overlapping "phases":

Phase 1: Relief (0 to 3 months): Focus on meeting survival and emergency water and sanitation needs, shelter and non-food items, basic health services, the prevention and control of disease outbreaks, and handover of ERUs.

Phase 2: Transition and Early Recovery (1 to 9 months): Focus on environmental sanitation, health and hygiene promotion, as well as enhance HNRCS skills for disaster management and health programming to address community needs in affected areas.

The operation is described below under four operational sectors: water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter and non-food items; emergency health and care; and disaster preparedness and risk reduction. Key programme support functions such as logistics and IT & telecoms will be strengthened to help ensure effective delivery of assistance. International Federation and HNRCS costs for finance and administration, communications, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) are considered in the budget attached. Monitoring systems and evaluation mechanisms will be established in order to ensure accountability and transparency to beneficiaries and donors as well as quality programmes.

Assessments are still being undertaken in a rapidly changing situation, and information is becoming more detailed as assessment teams reach new areas to identify specific needs. Based on this, objectives may change, as relevant to the operation.

Programme Objectives:

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective 1: (Relief Phase). The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion.	
Expected results	Activities planned
10,000 families receive relief items that facilitate access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (20,000 jerry cans, 10,000 hygiene kits, and 10,000 buckets) ¹ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERU relief deployment. • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The risk of waterborne, water related diseases and injuries has been reduced through the provision of sanitation and hygiene promotion.	
Expected results	Activities planned
1,500 families receive cleaning tools in Artibonite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of materials and equipment: wheelbarrows, shovels, etc. following International Federation procurement procedures. • Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
Appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage, is provided to 1,500 families in Artibonite for six months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 300 family latrines in Artibonite. • Vector control and prevention measures. • Waste disposal measures. • Drainage measures. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 26 community-based HNRCS trainer of trainer's volunteers on PHAST methodology. • Initiate a hygiene promotion campaign within the affected population focusing on behaviour change and targeting 13 regional committees of HNRCS. The focus of the campaign will be identified according to the needs assessment. This will be integrated with the Health promotion campaign in the Emergency Health objective and activities. • Provide printed materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) and other supplies to be used in the hygiene promotion campaign. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
The scope and quality of the HNRCS water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct two PHAST workshops (including 1 refresher course) for 26 trainers of trainers in the affected branches within 6 months. • Provide printed materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) and other supplies to be used in the hygiene promotion

¹ Distributions will take place in areas where other Movement and non-Movement partners are producing and distributing safe drinking water.

	<p>campaign.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
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Emergency health and care	
Objective: (Relief Phase). The immediate health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative basic health services to up to 60,000 people for up to three months.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
<p>Two basic health care ERUs serve the primary health care needs of up to 60,000 people (30,000 each) for up to three months.</p> <p>10,000 families receive mosquito nets (2 per family) to prevent vector borne diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases. • Deployment of the basic health care ERUs to their areas of operations and provision of service. • Handover of the ERU. • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the activities and provide reporting on distributions.
Objective: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The medium-term health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of targeted health education and hygiene promotion, malaria and dengue prevention and psychosocial support to the affected communities.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
<p>The resilience of the community is improved through better health awareness, knowledge and behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train community-based volunteers on health promotion. • Initiate a health promotion campaign targeting affected populations covered by the basic health care ERUs. This will be integrated with the hygiene promotion campaign through the Watsan objective and activities. The campaign will include guidance to prepare home-made oral re-hydration salts (ORS). • Provide Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to be used in the Health Promotion Campaign. • Supply of materials including printed Community Based First Aid (CBFA) training manual, volunteer manuals and other IEC materials (posters, flyers, etc.). • CBFA workshops to create a sustainable community approach through training 60 HNRCS volunteers including 26 trainers. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
<p>The scope and quality of HNRCS' health in emergencies as part of disaster preparedness is improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct two trainings on selected modules of CBFA for 60 volunteers in the affected branches within the next 9 months. • Conduct two workshops in Psychosocial support for 60 volunteers. • Provide Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to be used in the Health Promotion Campaign. • Supply of materials including printed Community Based First Aid (CBFA) training manual, volunteer manuals and other IEC materials (posters, flyers, etc.). • CBFA workshops to create a sustainable community approach through training 60 volunteers including 26 trainers • Monitor activities and provide reporting

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Objective 1: (Relief Phase). Provide sufficient non-food items to emergency public shelters where essential household activities can be satisfactorily undertaken.	
Expected results	Activities planned
10,000 families receive kitchen sets (1 per family) and blankets (2 per family).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief ERU deployment to support relief activities in collective shelters. • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procurement of materials. • Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.
Objective 2 (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). Provide sufficient covered space to allow for temporary shelter for 8,000 families.	
6,000 families whose houses have been damaged receive shelter kits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy. • Trainer of trainers workshops for HNRCS in temporary shelter set up. • Workshops to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter set up to the targeted communities.
2,000 families whose homes have been destroyed receive shelter kits plus construction materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of shelter kits and materials. • Supervision of the construction of temporary shelter by HNRCS trained volunteers in shelter construction. • Monitor activities and provide reporting .

Beneficiaries will be selected according to the following criteria:

1. Must be a permanent resident for a year in the village.
2. Owner of the lot. If not, should be a legitimate tenant.
3. The house was either partially or totally damaged.
4. Not a recipient of shelter assistance from other NGO or of the government.
5. Must be a family (composed of at least a parent and children).
6. Willing to formally commit, stating that they will complete construction not more than 30 days after receiving the materials.

Priority will be given to disadvantaged individuals and families - unemployed, single parent families and disabled.

In three of the seven targeted departments, beneficiary lists have already been compiled. In the remaining four it remains to be done.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	
Objective 1: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). In the six departments of Haiti most affected by annual storms / hurricanes and where there are traditionally difficulties with road access, highly vulnerable communities will be supported by their regional and local Red Cross committees in preparing for future disasters.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
18 communities in 6 departments of Haiti, with extreme vulnerability to natural disaster, have established an early warning system, emergency plan and community emergency teams in preparation for the annual threat from hurricanes and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise Movement partners to align their DM objectives. • Selection of priority departments with disaster vulnerability. • Selection of 6 HNRCS branches and volunteers for inclusion in the project. • Training of branch disaster managers as DPP trainers (20). • Training of DPP volunteer teams in 6 branches (teams of 10). • Selection of 3 vulnerable communities for each branch (total 18) • Community DPP training for 20 in each location (total 360).

<p>tropical storms.</p> <p>The HNRCS has the capacity to run a community disaster risk reduction / preparedness programme in 6 departments of Haiti.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an early warning system and evacuation plans. • Distribution of community emergency equipment kits. • Monitoring and reporting of activities. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
<p>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The risks of future emergencies on the population have been reduced through improvement of disaster management mechanisms of HNRCS, including the establishment of a national Red Cross contingency planning process in preparation for the 2009 hurricane season, pre-positioning of stocks, and training.</p>	
<p>Expected Results</p>	<p>Activities planned</p>
<p>13 HNRCS regional committees have the capacity to develop local contingency planning processes and 75% have developed a formal contingency planning document which is updated annually.</p> <p>Emergency stocks for 3,000 families are pre-positioned throughout the six departments most vulnerable to disasters.</p> <p>Regional HRCS committees and volunteers are trained in VCA and beneficiary selection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, prepare, and conduct workshop at HNRCS HQ on contingency planning. • Selection of Regional Committees for pre-positioning. • Define clear procedures and an operating manual for the management and distribution of pre-positioned stocks. • Pre-position stocks in 6 regional committees (3,000 families). • Conduct 6 branch workshops on stock management, VCA, beneficiary selection and reporting on needs / stock distributions. • Monitor on activities and provide reporting.

Programme Support Objectives:

<p>IT/Telecoms</p>	
<p>Objective 1: (Relief Phase). A well functioning and reliable communications system to ensure effective communication and security for all movement partners for the immediate response to the disaster has been established.</p>	
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Activities Planned</p>
<p>The shared ICRC / HNRCS VHF network is covering the operational areas.</p> <p>Radio contact is possible from 3 branches to communicate operational updates.</p> <p>Data communication and office facilities are available for the operation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of ERU IT/Telecoms. • Rehabilitation of 3 VHF repeaters. • Installation of one VHF repeater for coverage of Sud and Sud-Est. • Rehabilitation of 6 VHF base stations. • Installation of VHF radios in vehicle. • Installation of data connectivity facilities and provision of IT support. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
<p>Objective 2: (Transition and Early Recovery Phase). The disaster management capacity of the HNRCS has been strengthened through effective communication systems.</p>	
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Activities planned</p>
<p>HNRCS will be able to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and provision of spare parts for 10 VHF base stations.

communicate within branch areas and branch to headquarters with independence of public communication systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of VHF handsets in 13 branches. • On-site training of staff and volunteers in 13 branches. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
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An existing VHF network covering almost 80 percent of the country is currently maintained by the ICRC, and the network services have been made available for the Federation and its members during the operation. The network is monitored and managed 24/7 by the ICRC's radio room and all vehicle movements are being logged. This network does not cover the southeast and some of the south-west provinces of the country, which will be part of the operational area, and therefore it is priority to establish a system for communication in these areas.

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

The scope and complexity of the proposed operation has warranted the deployment of a Logistics ERU to assist the HNRCS in ensuring the smooth procurement, stocking and distribution of the needed items. The four team members of the logistics ERU have the primary tasks of providing additional logistics capacity on the ground. A logistics RIT is providing additional support to this end.

Early Recovery

An Early Recovery Specialist has been deployed with the FACT team to initiate the detailed assessment process and to identify opportunities for early recovery interventions.

The Haiti economy has for years been faced with declining productivity and pressure on its natural ecosystems. Moreover, decreasing marginal returns on agricultural inputs is eroding household wealth. According to initial assessments, households are very concerned about livelihoods and food security. The activities contained within the livelihoods sector have to be focused on a long-term approach that supports the identified families within communities to recover progressively towards sustainable and improved living conditions. Food production is a fundamental source of subsistence and income generation. According to the rapid initial assessments, household livelihoods have been heavily affected, particularly in the area of agriculture and fishing. Cleaning up the productive farmland in the deltas is considered a priority. Damage from salt water intrusion at coastal areas of the southern Departments, the loss of seeds, crops and tools as well as the pre-disaster food crisis means a precarious future for many households.

An integrated early recovery programme for livelihoods will need to be developed upon more detailed household assessments in coordination with other organisations. Livelihoods programme objectives may be then defined in a future revision of the current appeal, following more detailed assessments.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. The communications activities outlined in this appeal are aimed at supporting the National Society to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations. These activities are closely coordinated with the Communications department of the International Federation's Secretariat in Geneva. An information officer was initially deployed in Haiti to assist and set up media interviews and to increase visibility of the Red Cross and Red Crescent action in the field. She was later joined by a communications specialist who collected and produced communication material related to the operation, and a reporting delegate to ensure timely and accurate internal reporting on the operation. They have now been replaced by a RIT who will assume these two roles.

A detailed communications plan of action is forthcoming.

Capacity of the National Society

During the pre-hurricane meeting that took place in Panama from 3 to 6 June 2008, National Societies from countries prone to hurricanes in the Americas participated actively in the revision of a contingency plan for the region (which had been elaborated during the 2007 pre-hurricane meeting). The development of the regional contingency plan helped explore disaster preparedness tools, available capacities within the region, possible response strategies and operating procedures, which provided participants with hands-on practice. The HNRCS is part of Haiti's National Risk and Disaster Management Office.

In general, the Haitian National Red Cross Society has broad experience in disaster response, particularly as a result of the lessons learnt from operations, including tropical storm Ernesto in 2006 and hurricanes Dean and Noel in 2007. This operation will contribute to strengthen the skills of staff and volunteers (headquarters and branches) in the International Federation's emergency response mechanisms. The well-prepared National Society (WPNS) process was recently completed in Haiti. It was attended by representatives from HNRCS headquarters and thirteen regional branches, as well as representatives from Participating National Societies, the ICRC and the International Federation as observers and actors involved in advancing the process. This enabled the National Society to reflect on existing capacities and identify gap areas in disaster management.

Capacity of the Federation

The International Federation through PADRU, in coordination with the Zone Office in the Americas and the Regional Representation for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, is providing support to the affected National Society in the response needs, by organizing the provision of relief items and the development of Plans of Action, and by coordinating logistics and human resources as needed.

The International Federation has currently deployed 50 delegates, including FACT and ERU team members, as well as PNS delegates, with expertise in health, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, shelter, relief, recovery, logistics, IT/Telecom, reporting, finance, and communications. This initial phase with strong international presence of staff will transition within two months to a lighter human resource structure, including a Head of Operations, Finance and Administration delegate, Logistics Coordinator, and other programme posts to be defined when FACT completes its final Plan of Action. The International Federation also has a strong pool of RIT members that can be deployed quickly to provide additional support as required.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Thomas Gurtner
 Director
 Coordination and Programmes Division

Bekele Geleta
 Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

HAITI HURRICANE SEASON 2008

MDRHT005

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	303,000	576,700	273,700
Construction Materials		400,000	400,000
Clothing & Textiles	490,000	250,800	-239,200
Food			0
Seeds & Plants			0
Water & Sanitation	100,000	169,000	69,000
Medical & First Aid		2,400	2,400
Teaching Materials			0
Utensils & Tools	830,000	783,340	-46,660
Other Supplies & Services	350,000	3,845,105	3,495,105
Total Relief Needs	2,073,000	6,027,345	3,954,345
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings			0
Vehicles Purchase			0
Computers & Telecom Equipment	14,000	40,600	26,600
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.			0
Medical Equipment			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	60,000		60,000
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse			0
Distribution & Monitoring	435,000	435,000	0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	63,240	102,420	39,180
Service Fee & Recovery	150,000	150,000	
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	435,000	622,250	187,250
Regionally Deployed Staff	161,700	34,650	-127,050
National Staff	50,000	129,200	79,200
National Society Staff		13,200	13,200
Consultants		26,800	26,800
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	40,000	55,930	15,930
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	35,000	48,000	13,000
Information & Public Relations	20,000	2,245	-17,755
Office running costs	6,000	41,440	35,440
Communication Costs	12,000	17,140	5,140
Professional Fees			0
Financial Charges	10,000	10,000	0
Other General Expenses		61,200	61,200
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	247,830	543,457	295,627
Total Operational Needs	1,739,770	2,333,532	593,762
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	3,812,770	8,360,877	4,548,107
Available Ressources			
Net Request	3,812,770	8,360,877	4,548,107