

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Haiti: Earthquake

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT008
GLIDE EQ-2010-000009-HTI
15 January 2010

This Revised Preliminary Appeal seeks CHF 105.7 million (USD 103,289,000 or EUR 71,649,500) in cash, kind, or services to support the Haitian National Red Cross Society (HNRCS) to assist up to 60,000 beneficiary families for a total of 3 years.

[<click here to view the Revised Preliminary Emergency Appeal budget;](#)
[here for contact details;](#)
[here for maps of the affected area>](#)

Appeal history:

- CHF 500,000 (USD 491,265 or EUR 338,880) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to jump-start response activities and mobilization of Federation personnel. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal of CHF 10.1m was launched on 12 January 2010 to support the HNRCS to immediately deliver life-saving assistance to some 20,000 families (some 100,000 beneficiaries) for 9 months.
- This Revised Preliminary Emergency Appeal features a Revised Budget of CHF 105.7 million to assist up to 60,000 families (300,000 people) for 3 years



A young boy is assisted by a Red Cross worker.

Summary: An earthquake of a magnitude of 7 (Mw) (reference: United States Geological Survey), struck the Haitian coast on 12 January at 17:00 hours rocking the capital and generating a tsunami alert in Haiti and neighbouring countries. The epicentre was located 22 kilometres from the capital, Port-au-Prince and 15 kilometres from the closest towns. A series of aftershocks were felt, the strongest measuring 5.9 and 5.5 respectively.

As of the publication of this Revised Preliminary Appeal on 16 January 2010, tens of thousands are feared dead, many more are injured, and unknown numbers are still buried under the rubble. With massive and widespread damage to buildings and infrastructure, Port-au-Prince is still without critical infrastructure such as electricity and water. The airport in Port-au-Prince is currently operational for humanitarian and military flights only, and roads to the capital are partly blocked. Communications remain widely disrupted. It is expected that the damage to infrastructure (roads, bridges, water systems, and electrical and communications systems) will inevitably affect the speed and scale of the relief effort.

It is not possible to specify with any degree of accuracy the total number of people affected (killed, injured trapped, missing and homeless) or the humanitarian needs. This revised preliminary response plan and appeal is based on an initial estimate of 3 million people affected.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is responding to the National Society's request for international assistance, with an initial focus on search and rescue and immediate support to deliver lifesaving assistance in the form of non-food relief items, shelter, emergency health and water and sanitation. The HNRCS has mounted a brave and determined response even though their staff and volunteers have also suffered appalling losses. Assessments are now under way, focusing both on immediate and long-term needs, and future assessments will focus on aspects of recovery.

National and international efforts are expected to evolve and increase in volume and intensity in the coming days and weeks. The Movement's initial international effort has focused on improving logistics and increasing the provision of lifesaving humanitarian assistance, including medical assistance and evacuation, the provision of water, food, tents and blankets to those who are directly affected by the earthquake. Logistics resources are paramount to ensuring delivery of relief items, and to establishing and managing camps for the homeless.

Contributions to the Preliminary Appeal are flowing in thanks to strong support from donors including partner National Societies, companies and individuals. The initial Preliminary Appeal target has been surpassed; however, given the current major revision upwards of this Appeal, there is a significant need for on-going generous contributions to ensure vital assistance is provided to the affected Haitian population. The donor response list which is published on the public web site is constantly being updated.

The situation

The earthquake has compounded the already very difficult humanitarian conditions in the country. The area most affected by the earthquake, the capital city of Port au Prince, is densely populated with over two million inhabitants, many of whom live in slums or shanty towns. Government buildings have collapsed or are severely damaged, including the Presidential Palace and several Ministries. Contributing to the general situation is the poor quality of building construction. The Haitian National Red Cross Society headquarters which hosts the International Federation offices in the capital has also been damaged, with many staff unaccounted for. More than 100 UN staff are missing. While the extent of the massive destruction in Port au Prince is emerging, it is important to note that outlying areas around the city were also badly hit and the level of destruction in these areas might be similar or greater to that already seen in the capital, with early reports of possible internal displacement towards rural areas.



A fire breaks out near a building, which was damaged after a major earthquake struck, in Port-au-Prince in this January 12, 2010 video grab. The magnitude 7.0 quake hit impoverished Haiti on Tuesday, toppling buildings in the capital Port-au-Prince, burying residents in rubble and causing many deaths and injuries.

The most affected cities are reportedly Port-au-Prince, Carrefour and Jacmel. The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) reported that the possible number of those affected can be based on a calculation of 444 people per square kilometre. During the time of the earthquake, many people were at work, therefore increasing vulnerability as a result of the collapse of office buildings and schools. The Government of Haiti indicated in a preliminary estimation on 13 January that more than 100,000 people may have been killed by the earthquake.

According to the most detailed currently available estimates (using USAID's Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) Population Explorer and the United States Geological Survey's maps for the areas hardest hit), an estimate of some 3,725,615 people lived in the affected areas. The table below (based on Landscan and Haiti demographic data) presents a snapshot of the estimated gender and age breakdown: (table care of OCHA's Flash Appeal).

Age Range	Female	Male	Total	Percentage of total population
0-4	245,761	249,748	495,509	50%
5-9	229,217	233,383	462,600	
10-14	227,789	232,638	460,427	
15-19	212,295	216,404	428,699	
Sub-total under 19			1,847,235	
20-24	184,894	187,637	372,531	45%
25-29	151,778	152,643	304,421	
30-34	123,002	123,615	246,617	
35-39	104,249	107,127	211,376	
40-44	92,292	95,414	187,706	
45-49	80,604	80,168	160,772	
50-54	64,335	57,783	122,118	
55-59	48,505	36,400	84,905	
Sub-total under 60			1,690,446	
60-64	37,088	23,548	60,636	5%
65-69	30,769	18,372	49,141	
70-74	23,349	14,146	37,495	
75-79	14,311	9,858	24,169	
80-84	6,871	5,302	12,173	
85-89	2,086	1,542	3,628	
90-94	65	247	612	
95-99	47	26	73	
100+	3	2	5	
Sub-total remaining population			187,932	
Totals	1,879,611	1,846,004	3,725,615	

Source: [Population Explorer](#) and http://crisiscommons.org/wiki/index.php?title=Haiti/2010_Earthquake

Initial reports suggest a massive number of casualties, and widespread damage and destruction to buildings of all kinds including critical infrastructure such as hospitals. The capital, Port-au-Prince, is particularly affected but other urban centres such as Jacmel and Carrefour are also damaged. As accurate needs assessment data in the current situation is not possible to generate and therefore not yet available, it is important to draw on lessons from previous, similar incidences in order to draw up a framework for analysis and inference. The overall needs will not be determined until the initial results of rapid needs assessments are received, but the sectors of immediate priorities include search and rescue; emergency health; non-food relief items; water and sanitation; emergency shelter; food; logistics; psycho-social support (PSP); telecommunications; and restoring family links (RFL). The ICRC has launched a Family Links Website that aims at enabling persons in Haiti and abroad to register their names of relatives with whom they are striving to restore contact. The address is <<http://www.icrc.org/family/links>>. To link to the Federation's logistics mobilization table <https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/03_response/0307_logistics_mobTab.aspx>

With every hour counting when people are trapped under rubble, the first priorities are urgent search and rescue assistance teams with vital heavy-lifting equipment, and medical assistance and supplies due to a high number of people suffering traumatic injuries. Local hospitals are badly damaged or destroyed, and overwhelmed by the number of injured, and aid organizations are struggling to help people with severe traumas and crushed limbs. There is no water supply. Most communications are down and there is no electricity. Restoring these services to affected communities will be vital. While the airport is functioning, the port is damaged and many roads are impassable. In addition, the nearest large airport, Las Americas International Airport in Santo

Domingo, is already reported to be congested. The large number of operational agencies moving in to the affected areas presents logistical and administrative challenges as well.

Given the difficult conditions in Haiti and the likelihood of deteriorating security, emphasis will be placed on ensuring a well functioning and effective operational security framework that will enable Red Cross personnel to operate safely and securely. Operational security management structures will be set up and procedures established.

Coordination and partnerships

The International Federation's Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU) in Panama has been in constant contact with the Federation team in Haiti, and the Regional Representation for the Latin Caribbean in the Dominican Republic, ensuring provision of initial information on the situation and coordinating the emergency response. The Regional Representation for the Latin Caribbean has been monitoring the situation from the Dominican Republic and has alerted all Partner National Societies (PNS) of the current situation and the initial tsunami alert.

Given the nature of the situation in Haiti, the Federation and ICRC are collaborating closely on a 'Movement' approach, including collaboration, facilitation, and support for the entry and movement of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Emergency Response Unit (ERU) assets. ICRC is also deploying a rapid response unit that will work closely with Federation personnel. The ICRC response unit will assess needs in support of their ongoing programme and expertise in restoring family links, work in prisons, and the management of dead bodies.

PADRU has participated in coordination meetings with UN OCHA in Panama to share preliminary information on needs and response, including the mobilization of assessment teams. A United Nations Disaster and Assessment Coordination Team (UNDAC) is being mobilized and OCHA has launched a UN Flash Appeal.

The Federation Zone Office in Panama is coordinating planning with operational partners to ensure the timely delivery of assistance and to contribute to the humanitarian coordination effort. The first regular telephone conference to brief National Societies on the developing situation was conducted on 13 January.

Strong and pro-active inter-cluster coordination is essential, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator with OCHA's support. Donor coordination will also need reinforcement in particular during this first critical phase. Coordination will also be strengthened with other partners from the NGO community and the private sector including mapping and information management. In addition to reinforcing all aspects of OCHA's mandate (inter-cluster coordination, information management and analysis, mapping, civil-military liaison), OCHA will also be supporting the Humanitarian Coordinator's functions and in particular: support to the Government, UNCT and donor coordination, civil military coordination, advocacy and media outreach.

The Federation's Geneva-based Secretariat is supporting the operational coordination in the Zone and field with the deployment of global surge capacity and the representation in global level coordination meetings at the UN and other multi-lateral agencies.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The CHF 500,000 allocated from the Federation's DREF has enabled the HNRCS to rapidly scale-up its immediate relief activities. The Federation has mobilized the following surge capacity resources and assets to support Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement coordination and to support the HNRCS with rapid assessment activities:

Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT): A 12-member FACT has been deployed to Port-au-Prince. On 14 January, 4 members of the Team departed from Santo Domingo and arrived by road in Port-au-Prince: the Team leader, emergency health, reporting and information specialists. They were joined by the ERU Relief team member, the Spanish Red Cross advance team and the German Red Cross team. The deployed FACT team members are specialized in logistics, health, relief, IT telecom, water and sanitation, shelter, finance and administration and field human resources, security and early recovery. Seventy per cent of the team is in Port au Prince (including the deputy Team Leader accorded from the ICRC); the full team will be in place by Monday 18 January 2010.

Emergency Response Units (ERUs) - the table below summarizes the ERU deployments:

ERU Type	Number of people (estimated)	Red Cross and Red Crescent National Society/ies
Field Hospital	40	German
Fixed Basic Health Care	10	Japanese
Mobile Basic Health Care	11	German
Joint Mobile Basic Health Care	13	Finnish, French, Swedish
Joint Rapid Deployment Hospital	23	Norwegian and Canadian
Water/Sanitation (module 15,000 people)	6	Spanish
Water/Sanitation (module 15,000 people)	6	French
Relief/shelter	5	American
Joint Relief/ Shelter	6	Benelux and French
Logistics 1	6	Swiss
Logistics 2	4	British
IT/Telecoms	4	Spanish
Base Camp 1	6	Danish
Base Camp 2	10	Italian
Total: 14 ERU's	150	

The Movement partners have secured a base camp location with warehousing capacity close to the airport of Port-au-Prince and the United Nations Logistics Base. The premises will host all bases for Red Cross and Red Crescent stakeholders and most of the accommodation of the incoming international staff.

Given the nature of the situation in Haiti, security is a critical operational area, and protocols and procedures are being updated and reinforced accordingly. A Security Coordinator is being embedded in the FACT. Civil military liaison functions are also a vital aspect of the operation, and the Federation is developing protocols and approaches to effectively manage the coming challenges.

A FACT logistician was deployed to Santo Domingo to assess the logistic facilities in this city and is currently being mobilized to Port-au-Prince. The Regional Logistics Unit has also deployed a Regional Procurement Coordinator on 15 January to support assessment of logistics facilities such as warehousing, transportation, and customs clearance in this city to support the efficient and rapid movement of relief aid to Port-au-Prince. Moreover, two Logistics staff from the International Federation global logistics team are being deployed to support the RLU in Panama and the field operation needs. Additionally, a 9-member ICRC Rapid Deployment Unit (specialized in Health) has arrived in country which will be joined shortly by an RFL team.

The proposed operation

The operation is guided by the strategic aim to save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters. The Appeal focuses on three key principles: quality services to targeted beneficiaries; an integrated approach linking all programme areas in the services provided to beneficiaries; a livelihoods approach that forms the basis of the recovery phase of the operation.

During the relief phase, the operation is focusing on the timely provision of essential relief items, emergency shelter and preventive and curative health care, as well as water and sanitation initiatives to reduce the spread of water-borne disease. In the recovery phase of the operation, the focus will shift to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of homes and community infrastructure (such as schools, health centres and markets) and the restoration and strengthening of livelihoods. Throughout all phases of the operation, the capacity of the HNRCS will be strengthened to deliver an integrated multi-sectoral disaster response targeting the most vulnerable communities.

The relief and recovery processes will be supported and guided by a commitment to holistic assessment and analysis including the continuous participation of the disaster affected communities in the definition of needs and appropriate solutions.

Relief distributions (basic non-food relief items)

Objective 1 (Relief phase): People affected by the earthquake will have benefited from the distribution of basic non-food relief items.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Affected families receive kitchen sets (1 per family) and blankets (2 per family).</p> <p>People affected by the earthquake see their basic needs met by receiving essential non-food relief items.</p>	<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 and transport of relief supplies and materials. • Distribute supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user (possibly to include unconditional cash grants). • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Develop an exit strategy.

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 and hygiene promotion.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Affected families and health centres gain access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of Movement water and sanitation activities. • Provision of water through the ERU Water and Sanitation deployment providing safe water to up to 30,000 people. • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments and deploy further ERUs (including sanitation) if needed. • Distribute water and sanitation relief supplies (household water treatment, jerry cans, buckets, etc) and provide training on use of items. • Mobilize HNRCS volunteers to carry out hygiene promotion activities during distribution. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
Objective 2 (Recovery phase): The risk of waterborne and water related diseases have been reduced through the provision of sanitation and hygiene promotion.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Affected families gain access to safe drinking water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct water and sanitation needs and capacity assessments and baseline surveys. • Re-establish water supply where possible through rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. • Distribute water and sanitation relief supplies (household water treatment, jerry cans, buckets, etc) and provide training on use of items. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
<p>The affected population benefits from appropriate sanitation, including excreta disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, construction and rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure. • Vector control and prevention measures. • Waste disposal measures. • Drainage measures. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
<p>The affected population benefits from improved hygiene behaviour, reduction of incidence of diarrhoeic diseases and increased community management of water and sanitation facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train community-based HNRCS volunteers on participatory hygiene promotion in affected communities. • Provide printed IEC materials (posters, flyers, manuals, educational materials, etc) and other supplies to be used in the hygiene promotion activities. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
<p>The scope and quality of the HNRCS water and sanitation,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on operation of water and sanitation ERU equipment.

and hygiene promotion services are improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hygiene promotion training of trainers in the affected branches. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
Affected families gain sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design multi-year water and sanitation project to serve the affected communities.

Emergency health

Objective 1 (Relief phase): The immediate health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative basic health services.

Expected results	Activities planned
A rapid deployment hospital, a referral hospital and Basic Health Care ERUs serve the primary health care needs of the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the health risks of the affected population in terms of access and availability of health services, prevention, health needs and risk of communicable diseases and epidemics. • Identify and target groups at higher health risk including children, mothers, pregnant women, the elderly and people living with HIV/TB. • Deployment of the rapid hospital ERU and a referral hospital to its area of operations to provide medical and surgical health care. • Deployment of the community outreach module as part of the hospital to provide health promotion and epidemic surveillance, prevention and control measures. • Deployment of the psychosocial support module as part of the hospital to provide PSP services to affected population. • Deployment of the basic health care ERUs to their areas of operations and provision of service. • Provision of reproductive health kits to ERUs to cover needs including medical, surgical, clean delivery, and gender violence. • Continuously assess and fulfil the needs for further curative, preventive, and community health services throughout the emergency phase including further deployment of health ERUs, materials or personnel.
Prevention of epidemics is ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously monitor the risk of epidemics including diarrhoea, cholera, measles, vector-borne diseases and others through active surveillance in health facilities and in the community. • Conduct epidemic prevention and response as assessments and needs indicate. • HNRCS volunteers raise awareness in their communities to epidemics and communicable diseases and provide preventive, control, and health information, education and support. • Train volunteers and staff as needed on the use of the Federation epidemic control and community health tools (Epidemic Control for Volunteers, CBHFA).
All activities in the area of health are well coordinated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate health activities with the Ministry of Health and the health cluster • Coordinate activities, specifically prevention and community outreach with Water and Sanitation activities.

Objective 2 (Recovery phase): The medium-term health risks of the emergency on the affected population are reduced through the provision of targeted curative, preventive and community based health, including hygiene promotion, HIV awareness-raising and prevention, malaria and dengue prevention and psychosocial support to the affected communities.

Expected results	Activities planned
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Fill the medium term gap in health service provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use available data, assessments and coordination mechanisms to understand needs and gaps in health service provision. • Design multi-year health projects to serve the needs of the affected population and enable their move from emergency phase into the recovery process and as basis for further development of the health system.
Reinforce the capacity of HNRCS to provide better health programming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design medium and long term programmes for volunteers to provide community-based health using Federation standard tools and approaches (CBHFA, Malaria Prevention, HIV/AIDS, epidemic control, voluntary blood donor recruitment). • Reinforce the HNRCS's capacity to deliver their planned HIV programme activities with a special emphasis on reaching most vulnerable populations, including PLHIV and orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV. • Use the earthquake recovery operation to create better basis for the HNRCS sustainable health programmes and activities. • Community education on malaria, protection and basic vector control in line with the Vwazen Kore Vwazen - Neighbours helping Neighbours
The affected communities benefit from the services of well trained HNRCS volunteers providing psychosocial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate PSP programmes of HNRCS building on the activities conducted in the emergency phase. • Conduct psychosocial support workshops. • Mainstream PSP in other HNRCS health and community programmes.

Shelter and community infrastructure

Objective 1 (Relief phase): Ensure that some 30,000 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	Activities planned
30,000 affected families have adequate emergency shelter which assists them in returning to their daily lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments with the support of HNRCS volunteers. • Develop community and beneficiary targeting strategy in coordination with local authorities and other humanitarian actors. • Procure and distribute suitable shelter relief options (tents, shelter kits complemented with other construction materials and tools). • Procure and distribute other household NFIs in coordination with relief. • Provide basic guidance on the use of shelter relief items to complement the distribution. • Develop a shelter strategy and plan of action to deliver on both transitional shelter solutions and shelter early recovery options. • Identify and prioritize vulnerable groups for the next phase. • Monitor and evaluate the shelter activities and report on distributions.

Objective 2 (Recovery phase): Support 10,000 families in providing them with safe shelter solutions built with appropriate materials and technologies. Provide both technical and social assistance to beneficiaries and community infrastructure.

Expected results	Activities planned
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<p>10,000 affected families have received shelter support to re-establish their homes at the place of origin or with responsible relocation options.</p> <p>Awareness raised on improved and safe housing building techniques.</p> <p>Households who have not achieved reasonable status of recovery are identified and supported.</p> <p>Community infrastructure (schools, health centres and market places) is repaired or rebuilt.</p> <p>Settlement plans for both on site reconstruction and safe relocation are implemented.</p> <p>Awareness is raised on shelter and settlement risk reduction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed assessment including categories of damage. • Vulnerable households from the first phase will be re-assessed. • Finalize the beneficiary targeting strategy based on vulnerability criteria and level of physical damage. • Hold workshops to disseminate knowledge on temporary shelter set up to the targeted communities and provide training workshops for HNRCS volunteers in temporary shelter. • Promotion of the Shelter Risk Reduction Component as part of HNRCS activities. • Depending on the assessed capacities, preferences and needs of the affected communities appropriate sheltering options are designed. • Procure and distribute appropriate shelter items to assist the population and allow them to play an active role in the reconstruction process considering both urban and rural settings. • Advocate to local authorities on cost-effective safe shelter solutions and environmentally aware settlement planning. • Develop settlement plans integrating water and sanitation facilities, community infrastructure and public spaces in coordination with those specific sectors. • Work on networking and alliance within specific sectors • Develop a joint approach with Movement partners for long term appropriate reconstruction (<i>'Building Back Safer'</i>). • Produce guidelines on disaster resistant housing and safe settlement to the targeted communities and local authorities. • Design and construction of appropriate shelter and collective centres with full community participation. • Monitoring and supervision of the housing reconstruction by HNRCS trained volunteers and community mobilizers. • Develop Community Resource Centres for both production of materials, skills development through engagement with architectural and planning associations, governmental housing bodies, and built environment professionals. • Provide long term advocacy strategy on shelter and settlements risk reduction, including land and property rights for most vulnerable households.
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Livelihoods	
Objective 1 (Relief phase): Disaster affected individuals and households are assisted through livelihood substitution activities.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Vulnerable individuals and households are actively involved in relief planning and delivery and benefit from livelihood substitution activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and participatory planning. • Selection of target communities and beneficiaries. • Delivery of livelihood substitution activities such as cash-for-work for debris clearing. • Delivery of livelihoods / income substitution activities such as unconditional cash grants. • Support for community-led livelihood restoration activities through the provision of productive assets, tools, waste removal, etc. • Monitoring and reporting. • Replication of successful pilot initiative and quick impact projects. • Lesson learnt exercises and transition to recovery planning.
Objective 2 (Recovery phase): Disaster affected communities are assisted to restore, improve and diversify their livelihoods through a range of sustainable income generation activities.	
Expected results	Activities planned

<p>Vulnerable communities are actively involved in the planning and delivery of livelihood restoration and improvement activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing detailed assessment and participatory planning – looking at different livelihood groups / categories. • Training and capacity building for HNRCS staff and volunteers. • Integrated programme planning with other sectors including shelter, health, psycho-social programming, water and sanitation. • Selection of target communities and beneficiaries. • Delivery of livelihood restoration activities such as productive assets replacement, vocational and technical skills training, support for seeds and tools, support for re-establishing small businesses etc. • Support for community-led livelihood restoration and improvement activities. • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
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Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Objective 1 (Recovery phase): The risks of future emergencies on the population have been reduced through improvement of HNRCS disaster management mechanisms, including the establishment of a national Red Cross contingency planning process, pre-positioning of stocks, and training so that regional and local Red Cross committees can carry out preparations for future disasters.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>The framework for safer and more resilient communities focusing on the relationship between environmental degradation, climate change and their impact on livelihoods will be adapted to the Haitian context.</p> <p>Affected communities with extreme vulnerability to natural hazards, have established an early warning system, emergency plan and community emergency teams in preparation for the annual threat from hurricanes and tropical storms.</p> <p>The HNRCS has the capacity to run a community disaster risk reduction / preparedness programme.</p> <p>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 affected families are pre-positioned throughout HNRCS departments most vulnerable to disasters.</p> <p>Regional HNRCS committees and volunteers are trained in VCA and beneficiary selection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of HNRCS branches and volunteers for inclusion in the project. • Training of branch disaster managers as DPP trainers. • Training of DPP volunteer teams in 6 branches; selection of vulnerable communities for each branch. • Community DPP training for each location. • Development of an early warning system and evacuation plans. • Distribution of community emergency equipment kits. • Design, prepare, and conduct workshop at HNRCS headquarters 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 regional committees. • Conduct branch workshops on stock management, VCA, beneficiary selection and reporting on needs / stocks distributions • Monitor on activities and provide reporting.

Strengthening of HNRCS capacities

Objective 1 (Relief phase): HNRCS volunteer management in emergencies is improved.

Expected results	Activities planned
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The HNRCS has reinforced its body of active, trained volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure management of new volunteers and incorporate them in the relief operation. • Develop or revise job descriptions for current volunteers. • Ensure coverage of a core group of volunteers by the accident insurance scheme.
Objective 2 (Recovery phase): Institutional capacities of the HNRCS are strengthened.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
<p>Sustainability of the HNRCS is reinforced.</p> <p>The HNRCS makes progress in adherence the characteristics of a well-functioning National Society.</p> <p>Coordination between headquarters and branches is improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction of HNRCS infrastructure. • Provide office equipment in accordance with needs. • Carry out a baseline analysis of the current situation of the HNRCS. • Define the strategic vision for a five year period and a corresponding plan of action. • Develop strategies to ensure growth of the HNRCS during the recovery phases of the earthquake response. • Carry out an analysis of the current situation of branches. • Draw up a plan of action to ensure reinforced links between the headquarters and branches. • Ensure procedures are in place to secure regular communication, meetings and reporting between Headquarters and branches.

Operational support

IT/Telecom	
Objective 1 (Relief phase): 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	Activities planned
<p>The shared ICRC / HNRCS VHF network is covering the operational areas.</p> <p>Radio contact is possible from 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 VHF repeaters. • Installation of one VHF repeater for coverage of Sud and Sud-Est. • Rehabilitation of VHF base stations. • Installation of VHF radios in vehicle. • Installation of data connectivity facilities and provision of IT support. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.
Objective 2 (Recovery phase): The HNRCS disaster management capacity has been strengthened through effective communication systems.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>HNRCS is able to communicate within branch areas and branch to headquarters with independence of public communication systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and provision of spare parts for VHF base stations • Distribution of VHF handsets in branches. • On-site training of staff and volunteers in branches. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.

Logistics

Objective 1 (Relief phase): To effectively manage the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERUs, including clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution. To link to the Federation's logistics mobilization table: <https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/03_response/0307_logistics_mobTab.aspx>	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>All programs receive professional logistics support and goods are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of a logistics ERU. • Assess logistics infrastructure.

received for distribution as planned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (Recovery phase): The HNRCS logistics capacity 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"> • Training in warehouse management. • Monitor activities and provide reporting.

Security

Objective 1 (Relief phase): A well function and effective operational security framework that will enable RC/RC personnel to operate safely and securely.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound operational security management structures and procedures established and operating effectively ensuring a safer working environment. • Federation and HNRCS operations have good security awareness and are able to anticipate and react to changing situations and circumstances in a timely manner. • Improved planning capacity, more effective management and prevention of security incidents, and enhanced ability to be proactive through reports, analysis and lessons learned. • Effective working partnerships established with other agencies providing increased access to information and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of Emergency Security Coordinator (first 6-8 weeks). • Recruitment of Security Coordinator for 12 months + • Implement IFRC Minimum Security Requirements (MSR), and the establishment of a sound security management process. • Participate in, and give advice to operational planning meetings, Critical Incident Management teams and Task Forces. • Monitor the security situation and provide updates and security briefings. • Manage security incidents and provide incident analysis • Provide security briefings and debriefings for RC/RC personnel in the operation. • Ensure a 24/7 security support and advice to operation. • Contract and manage security guard force company at offices, accommodations, warehouses and operational sites.
Objective 2 (Recovery phase): Increased security understanding, heighten awareness, skills and capabilities of IFRC and HNRCS managers, staff and volunteers and to improve their security management capacity.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced awareness of security, more effective security management and personnel better able to respond to security related situations/incident and ensuring a safer working environment. • Improved security planning capacity, more effective management and prevention of security incidents, and enhanced ability to be proactive through reports, analysis and lessons learned. • Federation and HNRCS have access to regional security support • Support provided to HNRCS in developing internal security policies, a security framework; and implementation of Minimum Security Requirements. • Greater capability of HNRCS incorporate security into operational and contingency plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Zonal Security Coordinator. • Recruitment and formation on HNRCS security officer. • Introduce Managers to IFRC Security Self Assessment tool. • Conduct basic security training. • Conduct senior management security training courses. • Participate in regular meetings and workshops with related agencies at all levels. • Provide input into interagency task forces, working groups and committees.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability

Accountability is key to the Federation's work with respect to beneficiaries and donors and based on the 7 Principles and the values of the Movement.

The Federation is committed to improving the quality of its humanitarian programmes, and will use the experience gained from the five-year Asia and Pacific tsunami operation to ensure that the communities devastated by this quake not only receive the help they need now but also what is required to ensure a sustainable and long-term recovery. As a contribution to uphold this commitment, the organization will capture lessons-learned from this operation, and in this context the following exercises are being considered:

- A real-time evaluation within the first quarter with a particular focus on coordination and management of the operation and/or the appropriateness of early recovery activities.
- External evaluations.

On-going monitoring of activities will take place during the operation and strict adherence to the Code of Conduct will be ensured.

Capacity of the National Society

During the past pre-hurricane meetings, 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 designed during the 2007 pre-hurricane meeting). Efforts to develop and update a regional contingency plan have helped explore disaster preparedness tools, available capacities within the region, possible response strategies and operating procedures, which provided participants with hands-on practice. This process will continue. The HNRCS is also part of the 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 in response to hurricanes Dean and Noel in 2007 and Hurricanes Gustav, Hanna and Ike in 2008. This operation will rely on and continue to contribute to strengthening 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 13 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

PADRU, in coordination with the Zone Office in the Americas and the Regional Representation for the Caribbean in the Dominican Republic is providing support to the National Society in the response needs such as organizing the provision of initial relief items, development of Plans of Action, logistics and human resources as needed. Global surge capacity is being utilized to meet the need for additional operational support, provided through Partner National Societies.

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.

The communications team in Panama and Geneva have carried out more than 120 interviews on the situation in Haiti in the first three days after the earthquake with media from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, France, Switzerland, Australia, Panama and the United Kingdom amongst others. Three press releases have been disseminated and posted in the www.ifrc.org, www.cruzroja.org, and

www.caribbeanredcross.org. In addition, aerial photographs and photographs from the field have been made available to the media. This information has been disseminated to all the National Societies which are in contact with the media in their respected countries that are covering the disaster. One communications delegate and a cameraman/ photographer along with the FACT team have been deployed and a detailed communications plan of action is forthcoming.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Disaster Response and Early Recovery 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:

- In Panama: Mauricio Bustamante, Acting Head of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU), phone (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082; email: Mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org.
- In Panama: Ilir Caushaj, Acting Head of the Regional Logistic Unit, phone (507) 316 1001; fax (507) 316 1082; email: ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org.
- In Dominican Republic: Alexandre Claudon, Regional Representative for the Latin Caribbean; e-mail: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org.
- In Panama: María Alcázar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for the Americas; cell phone: (507) 66781589; email: maria.alcazar@ifrc.org
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator for the Americas; phone: (41 22) 730 42 74; fax: (41 22) 733 03 95; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org

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

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

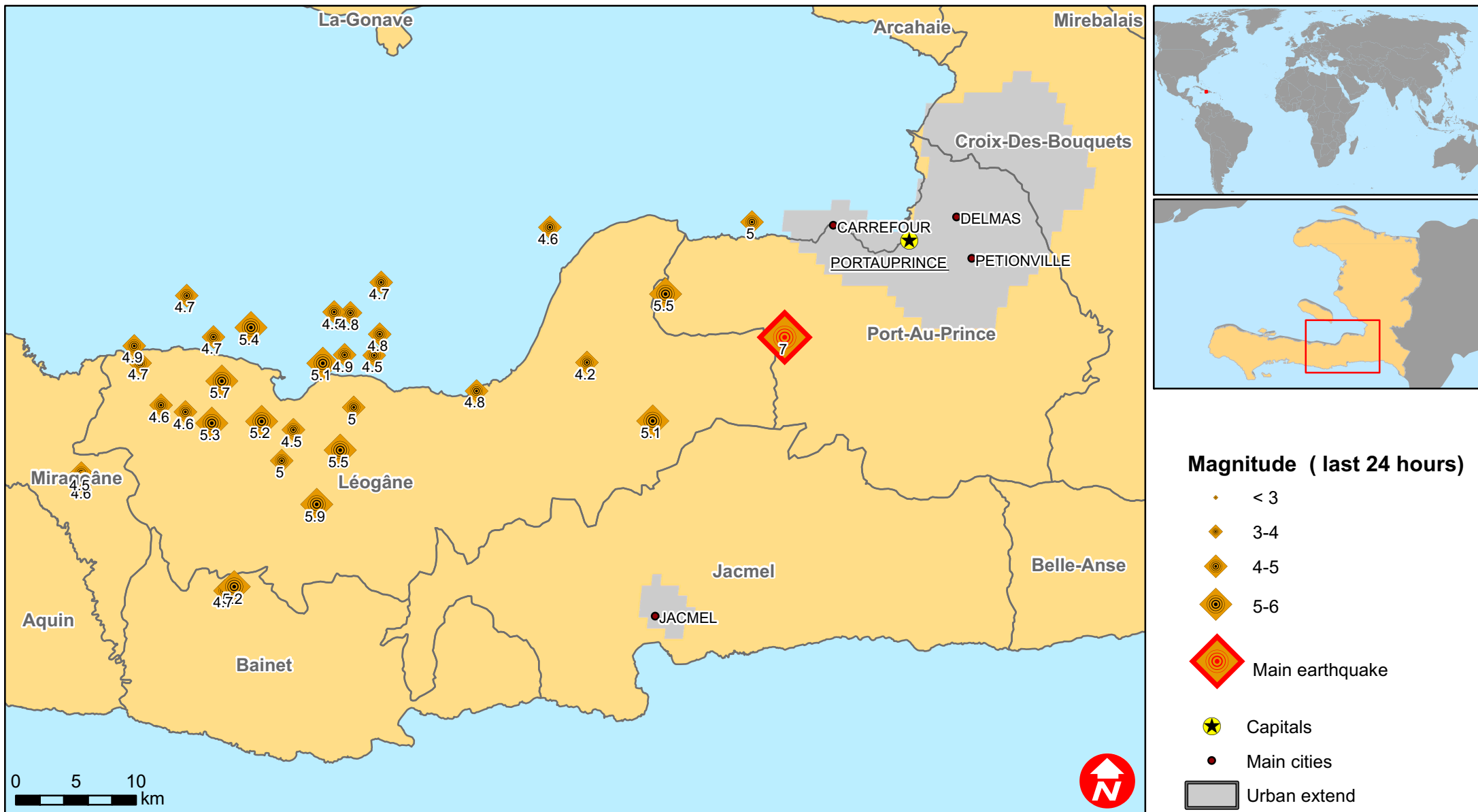
Haiti Earthquake 2010

MDRHT008

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	800,000	32,520,000	31,720,000
Construction Materials		5,000,000	5,000,000
Clothing & Textiles	110,000	900,000	790,000
Food			
Seeds & Plants			
Water & Sanitation	800,000	15,000,000	14,200,000
Medical & First Aid	600,000	7,300,000	6,700,000
Teaching Materials			
Utensils & Tools	440,000	1,350,000	910,000
Other Supplies & Services	4,575,000	3,740,000	-835,000
Total Relief Needs	7,325,000	65,810,000	58,485,000
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Land & Buildings		7,000,000	7,000,000
Vehicles Purchase		1,350,000	1,350,000
Computers & Telecom Equipment	29,000	221,200	192,200
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.			0
Medical Equipment			0
Other Machinery & Equipment			0
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	18,000	386,000	368,000
Distribution & Monitoring	366,500	2,280,000	1,913,500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	480,000	2,500,000	2,020,000
Service fee & Recovery	180,000	1,500,000	1,320,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	135,000	8,593,536	8,458,536
Regionally Deployed Staff	96,000	189,000	93,000
National Staff	72,000	1,073,100	1,001,100
National Society Staff	250,000	2,000,000	1,750,000
Consultants	0	800,000	800,000
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	50,000	2,710,000	2,660,000
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	120,000	1,050,000	930,000
Information & Public Relations	150,000	750,000	600,000
Office running costs	15,000	196,600	181,600
Communication Costs	100,000	198,000	98,000
Professional Fees			
Financial Charges	100,000	300,000	200,000
Other General Expenses	50,000	0	-50,000
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	662,965	6,875,918	6,212,953
Total Operational Needs	2,874,465	39,973,354	37,098,889
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	10,199,465	105,783,354	95,583,889



Haiti: Earthquake



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, Federation, USGS - EQ13012010.mxd



Haiti: Earthquake

