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Emergency Appeal revision Haiti: Hurricane Matthew

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRHT013	147,500 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 06 October 2016
Glide n° TC-2016-000106	565,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n° 1 issued 10 November 2016
	28.2 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 06 April 2018 (extended by six months)
	20.6 million Swiss francs funding gap	

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks **28,236,416** Swiss francs (increased from 6,852,515) to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS)** in assisting **147,500 people for 18 months**. It includes **the coordinated interventions of a number of components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies active in Haiti. The expanded operation will focus on the following sectors: **health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter (including household non-food items); livelihoods, food security; disaster risk reduction and restoring family links**. It also reflects a substantial increase in the target population, timeframe for implementation, number of activities and of volunteers, and an enlarged geographic scope. The current funding gap is **20,616,924** Swiss francs. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. The complete Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) will be made available shortly.

Further details are available in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#). Click [here](#) for the revised budget

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

01 October 2016: Hurricane Matthew, the strongest storm of the 2016 Atlantic Hurricane season, is forecast to cross Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and The Bahamas. Red Cross volunteers are placed on standby, along with IFRC and other Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel and assets.

04 October 2016: Hurricane Matthew makes landfall as the strongest storm to hit Haiti in decades. Torrential rain, floods and strong winds are reported. The Government issues a Red alert and officially requests international assistance.

06 October 2016: IFRC Emergency Appeal for 6,852,515 Swiss francs to assist 50,000 people is launched.

10 November 2016: Revised Emergency Appeal is launched for 28.2 million Swiss francs to assist 147,500 people.



Mobile clinic in the community of Moline. The remote community in the mountains was badly affected by Hurricane Matthew. This is the first time they received healthcare services since the hurricane. **Credit:** Nicole Robicheau, IFRC

The operational strategy

Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti on 4 October as a Category 4 hurricane, generating the largest humanitarian emergency in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake and cholera outbreak. The hurricane caused extensive flooding and mudslides and brought massive destruction in the departments of Grand'Anse, Sud, Nippes, Sud-Est, Ouest and Nord-Ouest. According to the Government of Haiti, 546 deaths and 438 injuries have been confirmed. Weather conditions and damage to roads and infrastructure rendered access to affected areas almost impossible in the first days of the emergency.

While the Haiti Government did not declare a state of emergency, a red alert was issued and international humanitarian assistance officially requested. The Government of Haiti rapidly activated the National Emergency Plan, the National Emergency Operation Centre and regional emergency operation centres in which the HRCS is actively involved in its role as auxiliary to the government. Preparedness actions were undertaken by the HRCS, with support from the IFRC, ICRC and National Red Cross Societies present in country and relief items were pre-positioned at the branch level in preparation for the impact of the hurricane.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Movement) partners were placed on standby at news of the hurricane's approach, and global and regional disaster management tools were activated. The deployment of these tools was supported by partner National Societies and the IFRC. Activities such as first aid and restoring family links were carried out jointly by HRCS and the ICRC.

Needs assessments

One month after the passage of the hurricane, needs remain acute. The Government of Haiti and the UN report that 1.4 million people require assistance, including 806,000 people in need of urgent food assistance and 141,493 displaced people living in 204 temporary shelters in the affected areas¹. The following priorities for humanitarian intervention have been confirmed by Red Cross and Red Crescent rapid assessments; first aid, health (including epidemic control), water sanitation and hygiene promotion, shelter including distribution of non-food items, livelihoods, food security and restoring family links.

Hurricane Matthew had a significant impact on health facilities, health care capacity and water infrastructure. This is particularly troubling given the ever-present threat posed by cholera to communities across the country. According to the UN, the number of suspected cholera cases has climbed above 3,000 since the hurricane, including 800 children.

HRCS-led health efforts will include first aid services, psychosocial support and epidemic prevention measures. In addition, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP), the deployment of a Canadian Red Cross mobile clinic health team will ensure that remote affected communities have access to basic health care and psychosocial support. Furthermore, HRCS volunteers will support an MSPP-led mass cholera vaccination campaign, focusing on community sensitization.

Water infrastructure damage is massive in the main affected cities, and water sources have been contaminated. The affected population currently lacks access to safe drinking water while sustainable means for water-treatment are implemented at household level, supported by social marketing and hygiene promotion activities.

Shelter damage estimates vary greatly but preliminary assessment suggest that over 200,000 houses might have been destroyed or damaged. In Grand'Anse and Sud Departments, a total of 76 per cent of respondents report being displaced and 47 per cent report their home as completely destroyed. The Red Cross and Red Crescent will focus on addressing the most urgent needs with distributions of emergency kits and material to repair houses and to start, as soon as possible, recovery measures that will include the construction of new shelters for families who lost their homes, as well as support for those who can repair their damaged houses.

Livelihoods and local production are almost completely devastated in Grand'Anse (100 percent of crops destroyed). Agriculture is the main source of income for 51 per cent of the population in this region. Other livelihoods activities include fishing, selling charcoal, and petty trade. This operation will focus on helping families to secure critical basic needs, including through the provision of cash transfers. Longer-term efforts

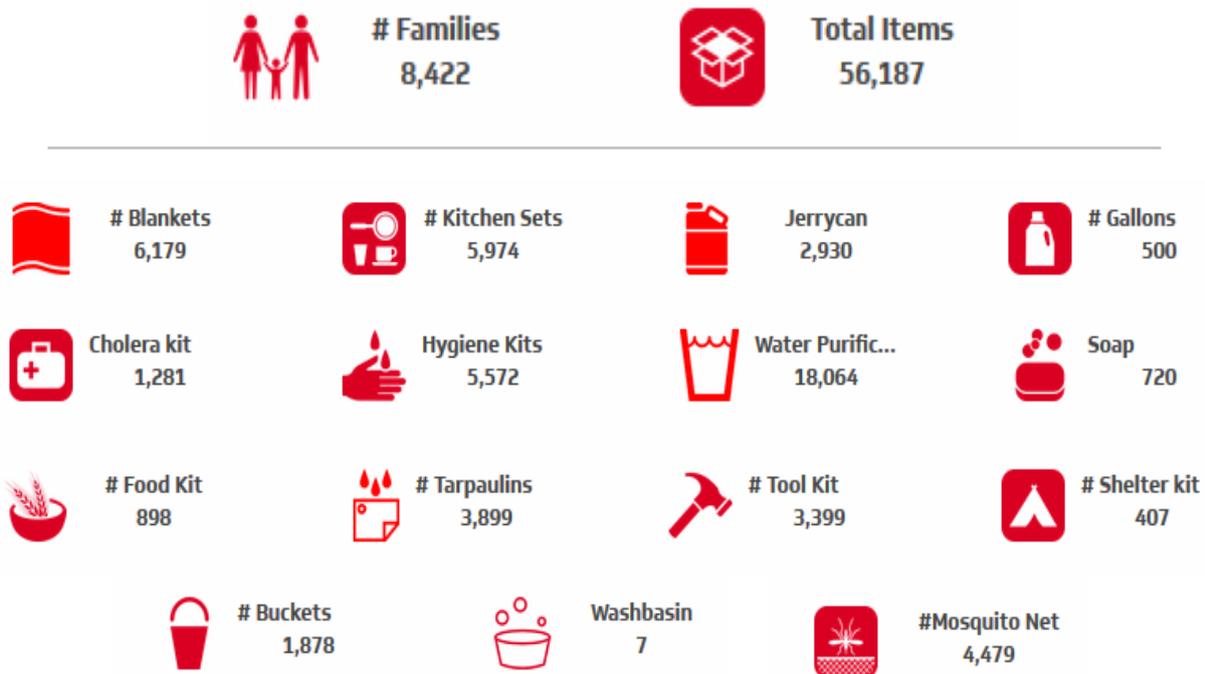
¹ OCHA Situation Report No. 10 (Retrieved on 2 November 2016: <http://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-hurricane-matthew-situation-report-no-10-14-october-2016>) and No. 17 (Retrieved on 2 November 2016: <http://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-hurricane-matthew-situation-report-no-17-28-october-2016>)

will focus on helping families to restore their livelihoods, with a focus on assisting farming and fishing communities.

Response to date

Despite the weather conditions, logistical difficulties and security concerns, relief distributions and ramped up over the past two weeks, with Red Cross teams able to access more remote areas. As of 4 November, relief and food distributions have been carried out in Nord-Ouest, Grand'Anse, Ile de La Gonave and Sud areas. A total of 8,422 households were reached with the following items:

Families reached/Distributions made by Haiti Red Cross Society & partners by 4 November



Moreover, 380 families have benefited from Restoring Family Links which includes tracing requests, phone calls and Red Cross messages.

Overall objective: The overall objective of this operation is to ensure that people affected by Hurricane Matthew in the Sud, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud-Est, Ouest and Nord-Ouest departments receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner; and that they are provided with the necessary support in order to recover with increased disaster resilience.

The response is focusing on health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter (including household non-food items); livelihoods, food security; disaster risk reduction and restoring family links. The response also includes components of community engagement and accountability and safer access.

This Revised Emergency Appeal keeps in mind the importance of addressing recovery needs in parallel to relief efforts. This is especially important, for example, for shelter where some families are already repairing their homes by themselves although not in a sustainable way, as well as in the area of livelihoods, with agricultural communities soon to need seeds and inputs in order to capitalize on the coming harvest season. The revised Emergency Plan of Action is underpinned by a commitment to delivering sustainable solutions, and builds up on past lessons and experiences in Haiti, including the response to Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and the 2010 earthquake.

Beneficiary selection

Interventions will be aligned with IFRC-minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, men and boys made vulnerable by the disaster, households that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the

government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact.

	Coordination and partnerships	
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The HRCS, with the support of the IFRC, coordinates with the ICRC and the nine partner National Societies in-country. This is in line with the IFRC and HRCS's main objective of providing a coordinated, rapid and effective response.

The HRCS through previous disasters has built strong links with Movement and non-Movement partners, accumulating vast contextual experience in a variety of sectors and various locations. For this operation, Movement components are leveraging their cumulative experience by working together on one common Plan of Action which is currently being refined.

At the national level, the HRCS works closely with the government to support its humanitarian action targeting people affected by disasters. The HRCS is an integral part of the National Disaster Management System (SNGRD – *Système National de Gestion des Risques et Désastres*), and has responsibilities assigned within the system both at the national and departmental level. Close collaboration and coordination of actions with the Department for Civil Protection and other international partners is ongoing.

The Movement collaborates well with international humanitarian actors, including the in-country United Nations (UN) system. In response to Hurricane Matthew, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has deployed a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team to Haiti. Additionally, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) deployed experts to support the Haiti Ministry of Health on preparedness actions.

Movement partners are operating within the frame of a Tripartite Agreement signed between HRCS, IFRC and ICRC in April 2016. This is complemented for this operation by a Joint Statement and another agreement setting working modalities, signed following two Movement mini-summits organized in Port-au-Prince on 10 and 16 October between the HRCS, IFRC and ICRC, to develop a shared picture of the situation, agree on main directions of the Movement's response and allocate responsibilities. Aligned with these agreements, various mechanisms have been activated to ensure Movement coordination at national, and local level from a technical, operational and strategic standpoint.

An Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) has been established at the Haitian Red Cross base camp in Port-au-Prince to offer a common working space for Movement partners. Together with HRCS, the IFRC is carrying out information and coordination meetings to update Movement and external partners on the current situation and to coordinate support.

On-line monitoring tools have been established. A management tool, developed by the information management team of the IFRC Regional Office for the Americas tracks operational data and maps Movement activities. The processed data collected for distributions and activities is uploaded on the IFRC Hurricane Matthew [Dashboard](#).

Areas of focus

	Health
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	
Output 1.1: Target population is provided with first aid services	
Activities planned:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and deployment of first aid kits 	

- Procurement and deployment of personal protection equipment to volunteers
- Support for the training of HRCS volunteers in the provision of first aid
- Provision of first aid to beneficiaries
- Design, production and dissemination of messages on basic first aid measures.

Output 1.2: Psychosocial first aid and psychosocial support activities are provided to people affected by the impact of Hurricane Matthew

Activities planned:

- Reproduction and printing of information on stress management and coping mechanisms
- Training of Trainers (ToT) on psychosocial support (PSS) activities for HRCS volunteers
- Provision of psychological first aid to communities during mobile clinics based on HRCS standards
- Implementation of PSS activities (managing stress, strengthening coping mechanisms, preventing violence in shelters)
- Provision of psychosocial support to volunteers

Output 1.3: Epidemic prevention measures carried out in areas affected by Hurricane Matthew

Activities planned:

- Reprinting of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials on cholera and vector borne disease prevention
- Support the HRCS in implementing its existing community mobilization strategy to decrease the risk of cholera transmission
- Support the HRCS in implementing its existing community mobilization strategy to decrease the risk of vector borne disease transmission
- Bolstering of active case finding and cholera surveillance thru deployment of mobile clinics
- Support the HRCS in implementing the community based epidemiological surveillance (SEBAC) of infectious diseases transmission (Cholera, Zika, Chikungunya, Paludism and other disease immune-controllable)
- Engagement in emergency cholera immunization campaigns led by MSPP, primarily through community sensitization and mobilization based on HRCS standards
- Distribution of 20,000 mosquito nets (10,000 households)

Output 1.4: Increased access to healthcare services and prevention of maternal/newborn mortality through the use of mobile clinics

Activities planned:

- Set up of a mobile primary health care clinic programme
- Clinical management of basic health care in mobile clinics
- Targeted immunization
- Data collection and regular reporting as per MSPP requirements
- Management of medicines and medical consumable supply chain supporting mobile clinic
- Assessment of functionality and repairs of damaged health facilities in targeted areas and
- Support the health and well-being of staff and volunteers including PSS



Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities for 11,000 households

Output 2.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Activities planned:

- Training of HRCS volunteers on undertaking water, sanitation and hygiene assessments and hygiene promotion interventions
- Initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- Continuous monitoring of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- Coordination with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response
- Coordination with other sectors on joint programming

Output 2.2 Distribution of water and sanitation emergency items which meet Sphere standards to at least 11,000 households in areas affected by Hurricane Matthew

Activities planned:

- Procurement of 11,000 buckets

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and prepositioning of 11,000 hygiene kits • Procurement of 22,000 long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (2 per family) • Procurement of 22,000 jerry cans (2 per family) • Procurement of water purification tablets for 11,000 households • Distribution of water and sanitation emergency items to affected communities • Provide information to the population of targeted communities on safe water storage and on safe use of water treatment products • Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests • Hygiene promotion activities in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to the target population • Disseminate hygiene promotion messages through radio programs
Outcome 3: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities
Output 3.1: The target communities have access to sustainable WASH services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute water treatment devices for 2,500 households • Monitor the usage of 2,500 units of water treatment at household level • Implementation of sustainable WASH techniques (including training) aligned with the shelter programme • Rehabilitate rural distribution networks
Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion and community mobilisation activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production, printing and distribution of IEC materials • Hygiene promotion activities addressing the target communities • Disseminate hygiene promotion messages through radio programs

 Shelter (including Household non-food items)
Outcome 4: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met
Output 4.1: Essential non-food items are provided to the target population
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols (Mega V and ODK) • Identify, register, verify and mobilize beneficiaries for relief • Distribution of non-food items to 11,000 households • Monitoring and reporting on distributions
Output 4.2: Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and mobilize volunteers and staff to support the operation and provide orientation on revalidation process and distribution protocols (Mega V and ODK) and the shelter preliminary survey • Distribution of emergency shelter kit to 11,000 households • Selection and registration of beneficiary households that will receive shelter assistance, including a first quick evaluation of the beneficiaries houses conditions with ODK system • Preparation and dissemination of beneficiary and stakeholder communication (including feedback and response mechanism) • Contextualization of technical guidelines for the construction of emergency shelters • Provision of technical orientation for volunteers and beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelters • Conduct community sensitization through the HRCS's volunteers trained in the recommended way of use of the shelter kit • Monitoring and reporting on distributions and evaluate assistance
Outcome 5: The target population has durable and sustainable shelter
Output 5.1: Durable shelter that meets agreed standards is provided to at least 3,110 households
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of communities and specific beneficiaries in coordination with local government authorities • Identification of households that will receive shelter repair and rebuilding assistance, revalidate their

<p>eligibility, and register them as beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the selected households with orientation on the programme, the distribution process, and guidance on building back better and safer principles • Hiring of technical experts and support staff • Construction of model houses in selected localities to demonstrate safer construction techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to build back better and safer • Provision of training to the local labour force on safer construction • Provision of shelter rebuilding materials, technical guidance and labour support (cash transfer programming will be considered depending on the results of the market assessments), and to build one latrine, one safe storages and one improved kitchen per house • Regular monitoring to ensure that households receiving support to repair or retrofit their houses and households that receive support to rebuild have completed construction using building back safer principles, and that cash instalments are in accordance with the conditions specified in the beneficiary pledge agreement • Conduct evaluations
<p>Output 5.2: Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for volunteers and staff so that they can better support and monitor implementation of shelter activities in communities • Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training for volunteers and roll out in communities. • Training on Building Back Better (volunteer and rolling out in communities) • Training on disability inclusion shelter (volunteer and rolling out in communities) • Using IEC materials developed by the shelter working group, raise awareness of how households targeted by shelter interventions can improve their houses to be safer against future disasters
<p>Output 5.3: Ensure support to overcome regulatory barriers in an environment with complicated tenure and land issues, and rebuild regulations and recovery politics.</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Housing Land and Property (HLP) rights for judges, prosecutors and civic lawyers • Assistance in the process of regularization of tenure by assisting affected households to obtain formal legal status of their housing, land and property • Strengthening of local government capacity to manage the process of regularization



Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security

<p>Outcome 6: Economic security is ensured for the targeted households in the affect areas</p>
<p>Output 6.1 Beneficiary households have access to basic items for their food security</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of communities for intervention and beneficiaries targeting • Distribution of 2,300 dry food kits to targeted 2,000 farmers and 300 fishermen • Monitoring and report on distributions
<p>Output 6.2 Target populations can cover their basic needs through the implementation of a cash transfer programme</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfer programme (CTP) feasibility study and market assessment (RAM) • contract the transfer service for cash transfers • Distribution of unconditional multipurpose CTP to 2,000 farmers
<p>Outcome 7: Restore and strengthen livelihoods for 3,300 households through support for restarting activities, capacity building and livelihoods protection promotion</p>
<p>Output 7.1: 2,000 targeted households dedicated to agriculture have the seeds and tools they need for the planting season</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional CTP distribution to 2,000 households to buy seeds and tools for the planting season • Distribution of seeds for family gardens for planting season • Support and technical accompaniment

Output 7.2: 300 subsistence fishermen in the affected area have basic items needed to perform their activity
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, registration, verification and mobilisation of beneficiaries • Identification and contract with local suppliers • Conditional CTP – vouchers – distribution to buy small items they need
Output 7.3: Households livelihoods have been strengthened through capacity building for beneficiaries on better agricultural practices and marketing
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and training modules and training plan design • Implementation of trainings • Support and accompaniment in the field during application of new knowledge
Output 7.4: Livelihoods are protected through the implementation of households basic infrastructure for safe storage and community safe shelters for livestock and through promotion of productions techniques minimizing losses
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of safe storage places for 2,500 households, beneficiaries of the shelter programme (linked with Output 5.1) • Campaign on reducing food loss and waste • Building of 8 emergency community shelters for livestock
Output 7.5: 300 households have started alternative income generating activities (to diversify their income sources)
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of needs to support existing or new income generation activities • Analysis of most appropriate methods to support fruit tree replacement for distribution • Items or cash distribution for the new activities • Support and accompaniment for the implementation of new activities
Common Activities to all Outcomes
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability and complaint mechanisms implementation, including project committees • Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities • Exit Strategy design and implementation



Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 8: Disaster Preparedness and early warning actions are implemented for response at the community and institutional level for disasters

Output 8.1: At least 5,000 household at risk of floods and landslides in at-risks areas and people that have been evacuated to shelters are prepared and on alert

Activities planned:

- Assessment of the community early warning systems (CEWS)
- Training of regional committee volunteers and partners on the NEWS toolkit
- Selection of vulnerable communities using STM (Strategic Targeted Methodology)
- Printing of sensitization materials
- Linking CEWS with national early warning system
- Public Awareness and Public Education (PAPE)/Mass media information campaigns (KDV) in communities and schools (*Te Male*)
- Implement CEWS in three vulnerable communities
- Upgrade eight schools for shelter, evacuation routes

Output 8.2: The risk of flash floods and landslides is reduced

Activities planned:

- Building check dams
- Prevention of erosion by reforestation, planting vegetation

- Environmental Impact Monitoring

Output 8.3: The HRCS has increased its capacity in preparedness for emergency situations

Activities planned:

- Strengthen the HRCS Regional Committee emergency response capacity in two departments
- Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) strengthening
- Training for National Interventions Teams (NITs), on damage and needs assessment (DANA), relief distributions (use of Mega V)



Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Outcome 9: Restoring Family Links (RFL) service is enhanced within the National Society to respond to RFL needs of victims and their families

Output 9.1: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the hurricane Matthew

Activities planned:

- RFL teams will facilitate communication for people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their families
- Active tracing in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones in or outside Haiti
- HRCS volunteers disseminate the website www.familylinks.icrc.org so people can register as “sound and safe” or register missing family members

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to **quality programming** that involves:

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

The detail plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

Outcome 10: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Output 10.1: Assessment and analysis activities undertaken to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Activities planned:

- Damage and needs assessments in affected areas including a market assessment
- Deployment of regional intervention team members as required by the operation
- Deployment of head of emergency operations
- Deployment of Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT)
- Develop and use an M & E system to support monitoring of the operation progress and cash transfer mechanism
- Monitoring visits by the HRCS and IFRC
- Enable humanitarian access through disaster law advocacy
- Conduct detailed livelihoods assessments to establish needs and strategy

Outcome 11: Effective communication with all stakeholders

Output 11.1: Establishment of communication/public relations functions

Activities planned:

- Ensure that the situation regarding Hurricane Matthew and the work of the National Society is well documented and shared with media channels to profile the Red Cross and Red Crescent effectively
- Develop human-interest stories and information on the reality of the situation on the ground
- Monitoring and collation of key facts and figures from the affected communities, to produce concise and visually appealing documents that are regularly updated

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with the National Society to ensure that all funding opportunities are leveraged • Development of a Movement communications strategy linking with national communications plan • Development of six videos • Development of visual material (posters, infographics, brochures) • Disseminate content on operations consistently on social media channels and implement a social media campaign • Communication packages around events and anniversaries (1-month, 6 month, 1 year) • Communications products such as briefing packs for advocacy with embassies and high-level donors
<p>Outcome 12: Target people and communities access timely, accurate and trusted information that enable them to take action about their safety, health and wellbeing and engage with the Red Cross to influence and guide decisions, enabling them to adapt, withstand and recover from external and internal shocks</p>
<p>Output 12.1: Define community engagement framework</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Community engagement and accountability (CEA) strategy, plan and tools for Haitian Red Cross to implement. • Translation of texts into Haitian Creole • CEA training for the National Society headquarters and a training of trainers for dissemination volunteers to then branch staff and volunteers
<p>Output 12.2: Adequate communication with the communities</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop CEA guidelines to be shared among the RCRC Movement in Haiti • Re-ignite the hotline and gather partners support • Carry out communication and engagement activities, including feedback mechanisms through community volunteers at field level and communities
<p>Output 12.3: Dialogue and community engagement: working with communities on two-way communication campaigns to provide accurate information</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and dissemination of targeted messages in haitian Creole for media, volunteers, local and traditional leaders, churches, schools and other stakeholders to inform community debates • Establishment of dialogue platforms and feedback systems (call-in radio programmes that cover Port au Prince and the affected areas, messaging systems and on-line interactive spaces) • Liaise with local and international stakeholders to coordinate and support to the functioning of a CEA/Communication with Communities working group • Define a feedback data collection system (in coordination with PMER/IM) and perform perceptions surveys regularly
<p>Output 12.4: Data collection and analysis for programmatic decisions: Utilise systems of data and information management to inform communication with communities and revise programmes regularly</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a national system for data collection and analysis from all CEA activities to inform communication approaches • Baseline assessment of information needs and trusted sources of information and channels
<p>Outcome 13: Safer Access Framework (SAF) is integrated into the HRCS programming and implementation of activities for Hurricane Matthew operation</p>
<p>Output 13.1: Safer Access framework (SAF) awareness workshops on the risks incurred when deployed are conducted for staff and volunteers</p>
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Access Framework (SAF) workshops for HRCS staff and volunteers in local branches in areas affected by the disaster.

Programme support services

In order to ensure effective and efficient technical coordination, the following programme support functions will be put in place: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology (IT); communication; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.**

Garry Conille
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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Revised Appeal budget](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRHT013 Hurricane Matthew

10/11/2016

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	631,090			631,090
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	2,959,009			2,959,009
Construction - Facilities	141,877			141,877
Construction - Materials	38,870			38,870
Clothing & Textiles	113,946			113,946
Food	119,526			119,526
Seeds & Plants	562,275			562,275
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,524,640			3,524,640
Medical & First Aid	250,540			250,540
Teaching Materials	1,004,641			1,004,641
Utensils & Tools	578,627			578,627
Other Supplies & Services	63,213			63,213
Emergency Response Units	0		1,182,340	1,182,340
Cash Disbursements	1,059,801			1,059,801
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	11,048,057	0	1,182,340	12,230,398
Land & Buildings	2,429			2,429
Vehicles	358,579			358,579
Computer & Telecom Equipment	126,037			126,037
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	291,528			291,528
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	778,574	0	0	778,574
Storage, Warehousing	103,011			103,011
Distribution & Monitoring	423,788			423,788
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,514,183			1,514,183
Logistics Services	229,320			229,320
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2,270,303	0	0	2,270,303
International Staff	3,757,170			3,757,170
National Staff	2,109,872			2,109,872
National Society Staff	1,758,842			1,758,842
Volunteers	177,399			177,399
Other Staff Benefits	34,789			34,789
Total PERSONNEL	7,838,072	0	0	7,838,072
Consultants	148,004			148,004
Professional Fees	30,000			30,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	178,004	0	0	178,004
Workshops & Training	1,006,138			1,006,138
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,006,138	0	0	1,006,138
Travel	158,931			158,931
Information & Public Relations	817,002			817,002
Office Costs	555,874			555,874
Communications	160,592			160,592
Financial Charges	255,794			255,794
Other General Expenses	11,078			11,078
Shared Office and Services Costs	324,468			324,468
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	2,283,740	0	0	2,283,740
Partner National Societies	0	0		0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0	0		0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	1,651,188	0		1,651,188
Total INDIRECT COSTS	1,651,188	0	0	1,651,188
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	0	0		0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	27,054,076	0	1,182,340	28,236,416