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DREF Final Report

Haiti Civil Unrest

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRHT017	
Date of Issue: 17 April 2020	
Operation start date: 18 October 2019	Operation end date: 18 January 2020
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): The Haitian Red Cross (HRC) operates with 7,500 volunteers, 1 headquarter office and 130 branches.	DREF allocated: 112,186 Swiss francs (CHF)
Number of people affected: No official numbers available	Number of people assisted: 210
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Partner National Societies (PNS): The American Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross, The Dutch Red Cross, The French Red Cross, The German Red Cross, The Spanish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The Ministry of Public Health and Population, The National Ambulance Center, National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DINEPA), The Direction of Civil Protection, The United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), The United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).	
The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the national society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. ECHO and the Belgian government have replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation.	
The Haitian Red Cross spent a total of 55,574 CHF. The remaining balance of 56,612 CHF will be reimbursed to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund.	

[<Click here for the financial report. Click here for the contact information.>](#)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Civil unrest since July 2018 has severely affected Haiti and has resulted in a social, security and economic crisis which further deteriorated its precarious humanitarian situation. On September 16th, massive demonstrations against the increased cost of petrol products, the high cost of life and corruption sparked in Port-au-Prince. The events which lasted for over 8 weeks, lead to a complete lock-down of the country and entirely halted the socio-economic activities during civil-unrest. As a direct result of the roadblocks, humanitarian assistance programs had to be temporarily paused. The unrest affected the Port-au-Prince Metropolitan area, as well as all main cities in the country. Between September and October 2019, reports mention 17 death and 189 wounded directly linked with the social unrest situation¹. 42 death linked with the events were reported as of November 2020².



Haitian Red Cross Volunteers assisting an injured civilian. Source: HRC, 2019.

¹ Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains (RNDDH)

² UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

The health sector was severely affected due to the disruption of the supply chain caused by the road-blocks set-up in strategic access points in the capital and major cities in the country. Blood products and Medical consumables became scarce for several weeks. Medical transport was also hampered by the lack of access to health facilities for victims of protests and for people in need of pre-hospital care. The Les Cayes hospital was looted during the events and several health centers temporarily shut down activity due to shortage of basic items or lack of personnel.

The impact on Livelihood was dire as the country's economic activities was shut for an extended period of a time. In a context of growing food insecurity, the civil unrest further degraded a context marked by the annual increase of the price of the basic food basket by 34% and devaluation of the local currency. The insecurity greatly limited the capacity of humanitarian actors to access the 1.3 million Haitians targeted by humanitarian assistance.

The education sector was also hit as schools remained closed for the most time between September and December 2020. The weeks which followed the unrest in December 2019 and January 2020 were characterized by a tensed situation as demonstrating groups issued daily calls to resume the "Peyi Lock" operations. Consequently, the commemorations planned for the tenth anniversary of the 2010 earthquake were canceled or limited. The period was also marked by heightened insecurity due to an increase of urban violence and kidnappings.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

As a result of the events following September 2019, the HRC mobilized its response structure to assist the victims during the protests. The HRC elaborated an initial one-month response plan, but due to the severity of the situation, it was expanded to a six-months master plan in prevision of a worsened situation. The DREF directly contributed to the Haitian Red Cross response plan to the preparedness and response actions listed below:

- ✓ DREF Operation developed and operations team mobilized.
- ✓ An emergency coordination core group to support the ambulance system activated (reviewing ambulance service structure and available tools for coordinated actions through the master plan).
- ✓ Published daily situation reports.
- ✓ Mobilized the Service Ambulance Ouest Metropolitain (SAOM) volunteers to provide first aid and pre-hospital actions from September 16, 2019 to January 18, 2020.
- ✓ Mobilization of 30 first-aid volunteers permanently allowed by team rotations in Port-au-Prince.
- ✓ Radio spot broadcasted on local radios with updated content to improve its effectiveness.
- ✓ Weekly meetings held with the emergency coordination core group, radio room coordinator and the ambulance service to evaluate the HRC's activities and make the necessary adjustments.
- ✓ Radio room activated to follow up on events and track calls for ambulance intervention.
- ✓ Work plan elaborated with the Training Center to ensure volunteers improved technical capacity and twice a week training follow-up by a SAOM mentor.
- ✓ DREF operations implemented in coordination with PNSs form improved efficiency (specifically in the regions);
- ✓ HRC emergency telephone number promoted.
- ✓ 100 Volunteers insured (for 3 months with IFRC and local DASH insurance);
- ✓ 17 volunteers trained in first aid.
- ✓ 70 staff and volunteers trained on psychosocial support from the local comité of Tabarre, Carrefour, Croix-Des-Bouquets, Delmas and Pétiion Ville.
- ✓ 3 ambulances maintained in the Port-au-Prince area.
- ✓ An observation and a reporting cell established to closely monitor and report the events and facilitate the decision-making process to improve security of volunteers and staff.
- ✓ Visibility and protection items purchased and used by volunteers: 100 vests, 120 t-shirts and 100 helmets.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has an office in Port-au-Prince. The Latin Caribbean Country Cluster Support Team and the America's Regional Office provided support for Red Cross Movement coordination and closely monitoring of the security situation. A movement coordination meeting was held in the Dominican Republic on October 30th and 31st to discuss the HRC's response plan as well as the coordinated efforts with the PNSs present in the country . During the meeting, the plan was reviewed and finalized.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) maintains a presence in Haiti through a former ICRC resident staff member embedded within the Haitian Red Cross. The ICRC supported the National Society in activities to improve the NS access, acceptance and security of its operations (Safer Access Framework) and ensuring that HRC is able to provide first-aid and pre-hospital care to the people affected by violence while it enhanced the visibility of actions. The ICRC is an active member of the coordination mechanism established to address the situation. It supported the broadcast radio campaign to encourage the respect of the emblem and to promote the work of the Red Cross Movement.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided financial and technical support. Furthermore, during October 2019, sent an evaluation mission to gather more information on the situation of the country, the HRC activities and needs.

The International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies is also represented in Haiti with the physical presence of the following Partner National Societies: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross:

In addition to the DREF operations, The Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss RC supported HRC response actions through:

- ✓ First aid training for an additional 70 volunteers from the South East.
- ✓ Repair of the South East regional committee ambulance.
- ✓ Radio broadcasting awareness.
- ✓ Training of 30 volunteers from the South.
- ✓ Repair of the South regional committee ambulance.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Ministry of Public Health and Population and the National Ambulance Service bilaterally coordinated their actions with the Haitian Red Cross for improved efficiency and response to the population during the interventions in the field during the protests.

UN OCHA and other UN partners also coordinated efforts on a regular basis. Both IFRC and HRC attended the “Intersectoral” meetings held every two weeks which updated and coordinated field activities of all partners.

Representatives from the HRC participated the working group meetings held by WFP to assess the needs of humanitarian actors and provide support. WFP offered storage and road transport services at cost-recovery. It also provided warehouse space in Port au Prince, Cap Haitian and Gonaives.

ACTED and DINEPA supplied drinking water to the Jérémie Civil Prison in lieu of the shortage of availability reported in the prison center.

The complexity of the security situation resulted in several humanitarian agencies (UN/NGO’s) suspending their activities on several occasions during the climax of the unrest. Such interruption in the delivery of humanitarian assistance further negatively impacted the humanitarian situation in the country.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The main elements of the disruption placed Haiti in a regular state of uncertainty. The civil unrest situation further aggravated the existing problems and challenges facing the most vulnerable. Overall scarcity and limited resources placed great pressure on the Haitian population during this time. Scarcity of food, fuel, health services and access to potable water and education were highly affected by the unpredictable events from one week to the other.

The continuous difficulties for hospitals and medical services were among the most acute problems and limitation during this time. People continued to face adversity and their health was severely affected by the limited accessibility to adequate and timely services. Some hospitals were closed due to insecurity or a lack of fuel and/or medicine and personnel.

The need of first aid and pre-hospital care sharply increased due to the unrest and violence during the protests or at barricades. Needs for medical transport by ambulance also increased due to limited access induced by roadblocks, protests and violence; limiting people to go to hospitals by their own means.

The response provided by the Haitian Red Cross helped to alleviate this situation as it served not only as a service provider through its ambulance service, but also as an advocate for providing to the most vulnerable. Additionally, it provided psychosocial first aid to the people attended during the protests. Special response teams were mobilized to aid, support and encourage people facing this crisis.

Beneficiating from positive perception as an independent and neutral actor, the Haitian Red Cross ambulances were allowed to pass a vast majority of the roadblocks.

The unrest situation in the country eased during the month of November 2019. The Haitian Red Cross actively monitored the tensed situation in order to provide assistance should the civil unrest situation resume in December 2019 and January 2020.

Scenario planning

During the implementation of this DREF, events were constantly monitored to best anticipate the response strategy and support the HRC decision-making processes.

The different scenarios analyzed at the beginning of this operation, were on target when describing the possibilities of continued protests and mobilizations. The initial observations, pointing to the potential impact of the civil unrest on the overall humanitarian situation in Haiti, was also on target. The scenario presented as most plausible, asserted the alternating phases of calmness and violence, leading to an increasingly complex decision-making process for humanitarian actors and the need to constant monitoring.

Operation Risk Assessment

The risk assessment conducted during the panning phase of this operation allowed personnel to be prepared to face challenges and obstacles during implementation.

Access: It was estimated that barricades and roadblocks prevented daily coordination of teams in the headquarters and operations in the field. The barricades and roadblocks were an evident obstacle to reach the population in need; and prevented personnel to reach their workstation.

Positive perception of the Haitian Red Cross allowed HRC vehicle to pass the roadblock in a majority of the times.

Violence/Security: Extreme violent events were foreseen to require the implementation of tighter security measures and hibernation of key personnel for the operation. During the implementation of the DREF, an increase in the security posture and implementation of security risk, vulnerability and threat assessment were carried out. These events also exposed the personnel of the Haitian Red Cross and the Movement to violence during the implementation of the activities. As a result, the operational strategy was reviewed to mitigate all security related risks.

Heightened insecurity was noticeable in the Port-au-Prince area with increased urban violence and kidnappings targeting Haitians.

Unpredictability: As listed in the initial scenarios planning, the situation remained highly unpredictable. Protests and violence would calm for a few weeks before flaring up again. This context required an increased agility in the decision-making process and management of the operation in order to tailor the appropriate response.

The Haitian Red Cross worked on a 6 months response plan based on the assumption the situation would worsen. To the contrary, the unrest context eased mid November 2019.

Disasters: The 2019 hurricane season ended on 1 December 2019. The country is also prone to flash floods, earthquakes and epidemics. The occurrence of any of these events would require additional mobilization from the Haitian Red Cross in order to respond to the humanitarian needs. No additional disasters affected Haiti during the implementation of the DREF Operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall objective of the operation is to provide first-aid, pre-hospital care and psychosocial support to the Haitian population during the civil unrest events; encourage a strengthened acceptance of the Red Cross by all parties as a neutral and impartial actor with the aim of guaranteeing continuity and security of humanitarian work conducted by all Movement entities in the country.

This DREF operation allowed continuous mobilization of the Haitian Red Cross to plan, coordinate and report on its response to the emergency socio-economic instability in the country. Management and technical support were provided to enhance the first-aid, pre-hospital care and psychosocial support to the Haitian population during the events resulting from the civil unrest. Furthermore, this operation has encouraged a strengthened acceptance of the Red Cross by all parties as a neutral and impartial actor with the aim of guaranteeing continuity and security of humanitarian work conducted by all Movement entities in the country.

Proposed strategy

The DREF Operation contributed to the Haitian Red Cross Master Response Plan for the civil unrest situation which has been designed and shared to support the implementation of a common strategy for all actors of the RC/RC Movement. The activities proposed for the DREF Operation supported the coordination structure of the National Society and the continuity of first aid and pre-hospital care services in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

The Haitian Red Cross maintained its Ambulance Service activated in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area for 3 months (from September 16, 2019, to January 18, 2020) providing continuous pre-hospital care and transport. The number of volunteers mobilized remained at a constant of 30 with a daily turnover of 15 working with the ambulances.

A fleet of 4 vehicles was operational: including 3 ambulances and one administrative vehicle. Each ambulance was operated in optimal conditions and with adequate visibility to support the acceptance, access and protection of the team. Furthermore, ambulances were operated with enough first aid and pre-hospital care equipment and provided a high quality, neutral and impartial service to the people. Three dedicated drivers were hired during the operation.

During September, October and early November 2019, the volunteers remained mobilized and prepared, especially during the night, at the HRC headquarters due to the announcement of a general mobilization in the country. The main days were October 16 and 17, 2019 were the HRC volunteers were ready to intervene and this involved additional support for volunteers.

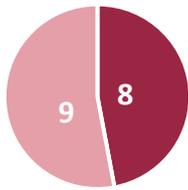
100 volunteers were provided with insurance: both IFRC's and DASH (local insurance covering hospital costs). All Volunteers were provided with the required visibility and protection equipment to carry out their activities. The Haitian Red Cross provided food and transport for volunteers during the operation.

17 volunteers were trained by the HRC training center on first aid.

Due to the prolonged scarcity of fuel on the market, as pumps functioned intermittently, a single order for the purchase of fuel was made. An internal plug was to be delivered each time a vehicle refuels.

51 Volunteers engaged with ambulance and first aid services were trained in psychosocial first aid to enhance their skills in providing mental health assistance and be able to refer the people attended during their interventions. 19 managers also received the training The French Red Cross supported HRC in training the staff and volunteers to help individuals heal the psychological wounds after this critical event; providing for a trainer.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Health People reached: 210 Male: 95 Female: 115</p>	
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by First Aid services	1,500	210
# of trained volunteers in First Aid	30	17
# of procured first aid kits	3	0
# of people provided with psychosocial support	500	0
# of volunteers provided with psychosocial support	50	0
# of volunteers trained to Psychosocial support	50	70
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>People reached by First Aid services and mobilization of volunteers A total of 100 volunteers were activated by teams of 15 people each for every two days during the events to work within the ambulance service. Volunteers were insured and properly equipped to aid the victims. These teams assisted 210 people with first aid services.</p> <p>From September 16, 2019, HRC mobilized 3 ambulances from its own ambulance service and volunteers in the Port-au-Prince area to provide first aid and transport to the population. The administrative vehicle was used to transport the volunteer's and coordination core group. The HRC kept the volunteers mobilized every day with rotations as the protesters were blocking streets every day putting barricades, along with major protests during national holiday and important dates in the country's history. Between October 7th to December 1st, the SAOM was reduced to ten people due to the apparent calm in Port-au-Prince, although there were still barricades in several areas.</p>		
		<p>Figure 2: Volunteers trained in First Aid</p>  <p>■ Women ■ Men</p>

On November 9, 2019, a team of 4 people were kept on call for the night, as a prelude to the great mobilization announced by the opposition on November 10, 2019. From November 10, 2019, the unrest was characterized much more by the blockades of roads, there were no more daily demonstrations on several axes as before, but, rather than people could not circulate in vehicles, which increased the case of transporting patients and / or pregnant women to hospitals. On November 17, 2019, we kept a team of 4 people on call for the night, as a prelude to the great mobilization announced by the opposition on November 18, 2019.

On December 16, 2019, volunteers were mobilized in prelude to the demonstrations announced for the commemoration of the anniversary of the elections in 1990.

Figure 1: Haitian Red Cross Interventions

People Reached September 18 th , 2019 to January 18 th , 2020		
Trauma	AVP	36
	Gunshot wounds	18
	Wounds by White Weapons	25
	Other Sick	61
	Pregnant women	70
	People cared for on site	45
	People transported to hospitals	165
	Number of people	210

Total	Women	Men
210	115 (55%)	95 (45%)

Volunteers who received first aid training

The coordination unit of the DREF and the Training center agreed to design a first aid training based on the most frequent cases. From November 14th to 16th, 2019, **HRC trained 17 (8 females) SAOM volunteers** on first aid at its training center. This training has been specially designed to respond to the most frequent cases during interventions. The themes developed during this training were:

- Bullet wounds;
- Respiratory problems;
- Asthma problems;
- Open and closed fracture;
- Pregnant women;
- Victims of contending object;
- Behavior against tear gas;
- Crowd and panic management;
- Management of popular aggression;
- Collection methods.

Procurement of first aid kits

Procurement of additional first aid kits was not completed as the National Society used existing stocks.

Training in psychosocial support

A partnership with the French Red Cross allowed deployment of a staff to conduct psychosocial support training of the HRC volunteers and staff in French language and according to the Movement standards. Volunteers were trained as early and adequate support to improve the response of HRC while ensuring their emotional well-being and mental health. The first aid volunteers who work in ambulances have received psychological first aid training (module 1) facilitating their services to support and/or advise the beneficiaries through their interventions. The violence suffered directly or indirectly affects victims and witnesses both physically and psychologically.

From November 26th and 27th, 50 volunteers (3 females) were trained on psychosocial support. This training empowered participants with basic knowledge of psychological first aid.

The mains topics of the training were:

1. Introduction to the 1st PS
2. Training program
3. Basic rules

4. Beneficial behavior
5. Reactions to shocking events
6. What are the 1st SPs?
7. Observing, listening and making contact
8. Introduce actions in principle
9. Active listening
10. Calming a person in distress
11. Learn about and help resolve immediate needs and concerns
12. Taking care of yourself
13. Stress prevention and management
14. Stress Management Exercise: Case Study
15. Support for volunteers: The constituents of well-being (flower of well-being)
16. Risks to well-being
17. Workshop on setting up actions to support volunteers

November 28th and 29th, 20 managerial staff (6 females) and team leaders of the SAOM, were trained on psychosocial support. This training familiarized participants with the basic knowledge of psychological first aid, stress management and psychosocial risk prevention for volunteers.

In addition, HRC workers who help victims are faced with stressful and traumatic situations that may be difficult for them to cope with. These situations can make their interventions more difficult, but also directly affect them in their psychosocial well-being and their mental health. It was therefore important to strengthen their capacity to better manage these situations and improve the capacity of their supervisors to help them cope with stress.

The managers of these volunteers benefited from training in stress prevention and management, as well as in the support of volunteers aimed at helping them to support their teams as well as possible before, during and after the interventions. The main topics of the training were the same as listed above.

People provided with psychosocial support

The level of violence, barricades and blockage in Port-au-Prince area did not repeat after the training was conducted; reason why the volunteers were unable to provide psychosocial support to the population. Teams trained remain available to provide this type of assistance for further events.

Volunteers provided with psychosocial support

The level of violence, barricades and blockage in Port-au-Prince area did not repeat after this training, the ambulances service didn't provide support, the volunteers were not mobilized.

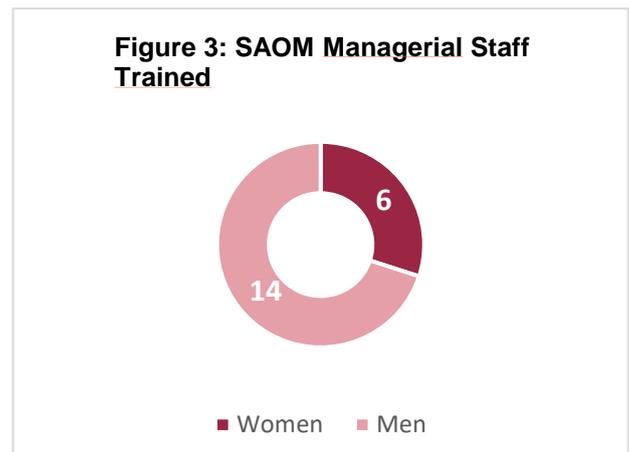
Vehicle Serviced:

Figure 4: List of Ambulances Repaired

No.	Type of vehicles	Repair
1	Land Cruiser-Ambulance: OI-00381	Maintenance, 5 tires replacement
2	Peugeot-Ambulance: OI-01824	Repair of the clutches, 5 tires replacement
3	Vehicle Administrative Land Cruiser: OI-00381	Maintenance and front Suspension, 5 tires replacement

Challenges

- During times of unrest, all businesses were closed and no possibility of purchasing goods or services on a regular basis. For this reason, fuel stock was purchased in a single order;
- Given the very specific context of civil unrest situations, priority was given to maintain the ambulance service permanently mobilized during the DREF to offer immediate response during potential and materialized events;
- The numbers of the Natcom (local mobile services provider) cannot reach the 118-emergency number nor the numbers of the Digicel (local mobile services provider). Therefore, radio stations became the means of communications to request ambulance services or support;
- Large barricades forced HRC to use intermediate and longer roads to assist the victims in some areas; increasing response time;
- Because of the limited capacities at some hospitals, the ambulance teams had to check several hospitals before patients could be admitted; this increased the time and distance to take care of the victims;
- Lack of coordination between HRC and other ambulances services;



- A single line on the 118-emergency number was not enough as it only allowed one call at the time;
 - The strategic positioning of ambulances remained challenging as protests were spontaneous and unplanned with protesters scattered in several areas.

Lessons Learned

- Listening to radio stations allowed HRC to have real time information of the victims. This resulted in an increased efficiency of the ambulance service.
- HRC's operational communication system (radio communication) must be improved to ensure the safety of personnel in the field.
- Before moving a person from a hospital to another, the patient must have a medical indication and a call must be made to the destination hospital to facilitate the process.
- Coordination between Red Cross and other ambulance services would be required to increase overall efficiency of all ambulance services in the country;
- Positioning closer to events and/or protests increases the efficiency of the ambulance service.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured with IFRC	100	100
# of volunteers insured with DASH	100	100
# of visibility and protection kits procured	100	100
# of Surge deployed	1	1
# of monitoring visits	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

Volunteers insured

100 volunteers were covered with the DASH (local insurance) and the IFRC insurance. The DASH insurance allowed them to have access twenty DASH hospital and clinics. The care services covered by this insurance policy is:

- Pharmacies
- Laboratories
- Imaging
- Sonography and
- Scanner

100 volunteers have been insured for 2020.

Visibility and protection kits procured

All Volunteers were provided with the required visibility and protection equipment in order to carry out their activities (100 vests, 100 helmets). Three ambulances and one administrative vehicle were serviced throughout the implementation of the DREF and provided with adequate Red Cross visibility (stickers and flags).

Surge Deployed

One Surge were deployed to support the Scenario planning workshop (15 days deployment).

Monitoring visit

The DREF operations are constantly being monitored by the Disaster Management Coordinator based in Haiti. A Haiti operations strategic meeting was held by D&C department in Haiti in December 2019 in order to define the next step to support to the National Society.

Challenges

- The insurance coverage activation was delayed. The volunteers were deployed for more than a month without insurance coverage.

Lessons Learned

- The ambulance service volunteer insurance must be permanent and not a covered policy during a response action
- The Haitian Red Cross is capitalizing on this experience in order to do preparedness action (replenishment of materials and consumables for pre-hospital care teams, training, etc.) to be better prepared for the future

- *Red Cross principles, values and institutional philosophy/doctrine must always be disseminated and aimed both at volunteers and the general population. This will ensure acceptance by individuals and the society in general.*

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of response strategy for civil unrest developed (Master Response Plan)	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Response strategy for civil unrest developed (HRC Master Response Plan) According to the first analyzes, an intervention plan was developed to deal with the crisis over a month, and this plan was supported by the ICRC, the Canadian RC and the American RC. A Movement response masterplan was designed during a meeting held in Dominican Republic on October 30-31, 2019. The Haitian Red Cross and all Movement partners attended the meeting.</p> <p>This plan included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of ambulances in Port-au-Prince and the regions • Establishment of First Aid posts • Diffusion of the spot on the protection of the emblem • Water distribution • Donation of drugs to some hospitals • Distribution of food assistance • Psycho-social support <p>Based on this master plan, the HRC developed a DREF to support the activities in Port-au-Prince, with support from the IFRC. This plan was reviewed in Dominican Republic with the support of the PNSs to have a Movement response plan and merge the efforts.</p> <p>The participants agreed that work on the plan should be based on the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination: formalize and strengthen coordination structures to ensure implementation. • Gathering information: provide feedback for all initiatives undertaken as part of the plan. • Communication: ensure a common communication strategy that highlights the actions of the Haitian Red Cross in response to the current situation; with the support of the Movement present in Haiti. • Rationalization of actions: rationalize the actions set out in the plan, considering the implementation capacity and impact of these actions. 		
Lessons Learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to have an operational staff management and response plan for these scenarios; 		

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of scale-up strategies designed	1	1

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of context studies	1	1
# Mobilization strategies designed	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Context Study <i>A <u>scenario planning</u> workshop was organized in Haiti with all Movement partners in order to define possible scenarios for 8 months. An internal report was produced and shared with Movement partners.</i></p> <p><i><u>Increased communications</u></i> Preparedness of the Haitian Red Cross to face the events was strengthened by formalizing the management of civil unrest situation within the existing structure and plans of the Haitian Red Cross:</p>		

- ✓ A coordination cell was created and remained activated during the implementation of the operations. The cell provided enhanced coordination and timely decision making around the situations.
- ✓ A specific WhatsApp group was created to share information, monitor situations and anticipate events which might affect Haiti.
- ✓ All members of the core coordination group of the National Society were provided with a cell phone line as back to allow more efficient communication between key actors of the National Society.

Resource Mobilization strategy:

A resource mobilization strategy was designed and was part of the Movement's Master Response Plan. A meeting held with the National Society and the Movement in November 2019 allowed to define contributions to the plan.

Contact information

Reference documents
Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/10-2020/03	Operation	MDRHT017
Budget Timeframe	2019/10-2020/01	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17/Apr/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHT017 - Haiti - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 18 Oct 2019 to 18 Jan 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	112,186
DREF Allocations	112,186
Expenditure	-55,574
Closing Balance	56,612

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	44,751	26,457	18,294
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	44,751	26,457	18,294
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	30,879	11,888	18,991
SF12 - Effective international disaster management	32,304	16,810	15,494
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	4,252	419	3,833
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	67,435	29,117	38,318
Grand Total	112,186	55,574	56,612

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/10-2020/03	Operation	MDRHT017
Budget Timeframe	2019/10-2020/01	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17/Apr/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRHT017 - Haiti - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 18 Oct 2019 to 18 Jan 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	14,472	4,779	9,694
Medical & First Aid	14,472	4,779	9,694
Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,495	3,613	-1,118
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,495	3,613	-1,118
Personnel	51,801	29,192	22,609
International Staff	17,966	3,016	14,949
National Staff		3,405	-3,405
National Society Staff	14,223	14,034	188
Volunteers	13,624	8,737	4,887
Other Staff Benefits	5,989		5,989
Consultants & Professional Fees	998		998
Consultants	998		998
Workshops & Training	13,225	4,455	8,770
Workshops & Training	13,225	4,455	8,770
General Expenditure	22,347	10,143	12,204
Travel	11,478	3,879	7,599
Information & Public Relations	2,695	3,617	-922
Office Costs	4,791		4,791
Communications	2,336	295	2,040
Financial Charges	1,048	2,070	-1,022
Other General Expenses		282	-282
Indirect Costs	6,847	3,392	3,455
Programme & Services Support Recover	6,847	3,392	3,455
Grand Total	112,186	55,574	56,612