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Emergency appeal operation update

Haiti: Hurricane Sandy

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT010
GLIDE n° TC-2012-000180-HTI
Operation update n°1
7 December 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update:
31 October to 30 November 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 7,511,993;

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Appeal coverage: *Current coverage of the Appeal stands at 17 per cent only*; there are several soft pledges which remain pending: if these are confirmed, converge will stand at approximately 40 per cent of the total sought. Further contributions are urgently required.

Appeal history:

- On 31 October 2012, 150,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) to respond to the emergency caused by Hurricane Sandy. Unearmarked funds to replenish the DREF are encouraged.
- On 1 November 2012, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was issued soliciting 2,162,206 Swiss francs in cash, kind, or services to support the HRCS to assist 8,000 families (40,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.
- On 12 November 2012, an Emergency Appeal was issued and included an increase of the Appeal budget to 7,511,993 Swiss francs in cash, kind or services to support the HRCS to assist 8,000 families (40,000 beneficiaries) for 12 months, based on needs identified in assessments conducted in the affected regions. This operation will be completed by the end of October 2013.



The Haiti Red Cross Society is working together with the communities affected by Hurricane Sandy, particularly those on the coast near Jérémie in Grande-Anse. Source:IFRC.

Summary:

Although not directly in the path of Hurricane Sandy, Haiti experienced three consecutive days of rainfall between 23 and 26 October 2012. This heavy precipitation caused severe flooding, damaging homes, schools and other public infrastructure. The hurricane also caused severe impact on livelihoods that already had been affected by Tropical Storm Isaac and a drought earlier this year. Cholera outbreaks were reported in some of the affected areas. Since the onset of the storm, the Haiti Red Cross Society, in collaboration with Partner National Societies (PNS) and the IFRC, activated its contingency plan. Evacuation and distribution measures

were taken and Emergency Response Teams (ERT) were deployed throughout the country for rapid situation assessments.

Alongside its response activities, the HRCS and its counterparts have also been working actively on a recovery and rehabilitation response plan. The International Federation activated the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Regional Intervention Team (RIT) system to provide expertise in the areas of relief, food security, logistics, water and sanitation. The FACT supported the HRCS to develop operational response to Hurricane Sandy, translated into a comprehensive Plan of Action that is currently in the process of approval. A second FACT team will be taking over in early December to support the HRCS with the implementation of this operation following the passage of Hurricane Sandy during the recruitment process for an operational team of delegates and national staff.

The situation

The 2012 hurricane season has been devastating for Haiti. Just two months after Tropical Storm Isaac affected the country's West and Southeast departments, Hurricane Sandy caused torrential rainfall between 24 and 27 October although it did not make direct landfall in Haiti. This resulted in severe flooding in the West, Nippes, South, Grande-Anse and South East departments as well as the coastal areas of Artibonite and the North West of the country. The government of Haiti declared a national State of Emergency through the end of November 2012.

According to the report by the Department of Civil Protection (DPC), Hurricane Sandy caused 54 deaths and resulted in 21 missing and 20 injured people. Around 20,000 persons were evacuated to 136 temporary shelters as a preventive measure. Haitian government impact assessments indicate that 6,666 houses were destroyed, 24,348 were damaged and 9,352 were flooded, primarily in the Grande-Anse, Nippes, Sud, Ouest and Sud-Est departments.

Sectoral assessments, still underway, confirm considerable impact on agriculture, infrastructure, health and sanitation conditions. Food security is a serious concern in light of the cumulative effects of subsequent meteorological phenomena (drought in May and June and Tropical Storm Isaac in August prior to Hurricane Sandy). It is estimated that 1.5 million Haitians currently face risks to their food security. Around 90,357 hectares of land used for agricultural purposes have been damaged and 450,000 people, including 4,000 children under the age of 5, are currently at high risk of acute malnutrition. According to an estimate by the Haitian Ministry of Agriculture, damage by Hurricane Sandy to agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry could reach 104 million US dollars. The cumulative damage from the three combined meteorological phenomena, could amount to 254 million US dollars in losses to the agricultural sector alone, according to the UN World Food Programme's preliminary assessment.



Houses alongside the Grand Anse River were washed away in the Sud department. Source: IFRC

The education system has been heavily affected with 118 schools damaged or destroyed, according to Ministry of Education's figures. Water points and water sources have been contaminated. The PAHO/WHO, reports 3,593 new cholera cases with 29 deaths reported between 31 October and 8 November. The situation is continuously evolving with new outbreaks. Twenty-two cholera treatment facilities have been destroyed by the storm adding to the 39 already destroyed by Tropical Storm Isaac. Thirty potable water supply systems are reported damaged.

The hurricane season continued during the month of November as the assessment of the impact of Hurricane Sandy was still underway. Scattered

heavy rains increased the population's vulnerability and resulted in additional losses not registered in the aforementioned figures.

On 8 to 9 November, heavy rains affected the Nippes department and other northern departments which had been less impacted by Sandy. According to OCHA's report issued in mid-November, 1,500 people were evacuated in the Nord and Nippes departments. In the Nord department, 14 people were reported dead, 4 missing and three wounded. A total of 17,302 houses were flooded, 17 destroyed and 75 left severely damaged. Eight schools were also damaged. It is estimated that 3,000 families are currently surviving in precarious conditions. In rural areas, rivers overflowed their banks and destroyed arable land and killed an undetermined number of cattle. Damage in the Nippes department, following these heavy rains was less severe than in the Nord department; however, 711 houses were flooded including 405 houses in Baradères.

Coordination and partnerships

At the national level the Haiti Red Cross Society is part of the National Emergency Operation Centre (COUN) and its equivalents at the departmental and commune level. The Haiti Red Cross Society works closely on the ground with the Department of Civil Protection to coordinate and respond in emergency situations. Collaboration with the government and international humanitarian actors including the UN system in country takes place through the various coordination mechanisms such as the International Community Support Group (GACI).

The Haiti Red Cross Society receives support from 13 in-country Red Cross Red Crescent partners. The IFRC provides support through various International Federation mechanisms and tools and maintains constant communication and coordination with the National Society through the Haiti country representation and through the Americas zone office in Panama.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations system, as well as international non-governmental organizations working directly with communities and civil organizations acting within this project's areas of intervention make up some of the other stakeholders and partners with which the HRCS works. The National Society, with International Federation support, leads the implementation of this operation and the HRCS Disaster Risk Management team at national, regional and local levels are active in this operation. The HRCS Directorate for branches and volunteering complements the support to the regional and local National Society branches as part of this operation.

National Society Capacity Building:

The IFRC is a long-term partner to the Haiti Red Cross Society and has shared its capacities in disaster preparedness and prevention measures and the community-based approach with the National Society. The Disaster Risk Management programme in place strengthens the Haiti Red Cross Society's capacities within the national system and reinforces institutional skills in Disaster Risk Management of its local, regional and national level components. The programme methodology places international disaster risk management advisors with counterparts from the HRCS risk management department. The International Federation and the HRCS share the following objectives for Disaster and Risk Management work:

- Vulnerable communities have increased knowledge, skills and resources to conduct community-based disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response activities.
- Enhanced institutional capacity for disaster risk management at the national and community levels.
- Increased International Movement coordination and advocacy for comprehensive risk and disaster reduction and the safer and resilient communities approach within national policies and institutional frameworks.

Following the emergency response to the 2010 earthquake, the Haiti Red Cross Society, with support from several Red Cross Red Crescent partners, established Community Based Disaster and Risk Management (CBDRM) programmes.

Although no formal appraisal has been completed to date, it has been observed that coordination and efficient responses at all levels were improved as a result of the prior response to Tropical Storm Isaac. The response to Tropical Storm Isaac strengthened the National Society's warehouse management, thus contributing to the HRCS's preparedness for disasters. Activities implemented within the framework of these prior actions contributed to a more effective response to Hurricane Sandy and prepositioned stocks were employed to respond to the needs arising from the passage of Hurricane Sandy.

Disaster Risk Management and CBDRM will be crosscutting issues in the response strategy to Hurricane Sandy. The National Society will build on its existing capacities through work with counterparts and organizing training of trainers for staff and volunteers during the operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

At the onset of the storm, the Haiti Red Cross Society, in collaboration with its Partner National Societies and IFRC, activated its contingency plan. The HRCS Emergency Operation Centre was opened and 2,887 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized in all 13 regional branches. Thirteen HRCS ambulances were prepositioned in the country, with 7 in Port-au-Prince and 6 in other vulnerable regions. A total of 26 radio bases were in place for all the 13 regional branches and team leaders had VHF radios. The Haiti Red Cross Society, with the Department of Civil Protection and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) proceeded with preventive evacuations on 24 October, reaching 826 of the most vulnerable individuals living in 12 most at-risk camps. The evacuations were complemented with psychosocial support provided by 38 HRCS volunteers, who were deployed to support preventive awareness actions in all regions. Preparedness messages were provided through Radyo Kwa Wouj and messages sent through cell-phones.

During Hurricane Sandy and with the subsequent scattered heavy rains of November, activities led by the Haiti Red Cross Society with the support of International Federation have primarily focused on response and immediate relief. Volunteers were deployed in all departments to help with needed evacuations and Emergency Response Teams conducted assessments. The HRCS conducted relief distributions that consisted of non-food items (mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen kits, family kits, hygiene kits, shelter kits, buckets, jerry cans, bladders and Aqua tabs). In the affected areas National Society volunteers additionally organized and facilitated sessions to raise awareness about cholera.

All Partner National Societies were active alongside the HRCS- led response operation. The PNS primarily stayed within their previous areas of intervention where they coordinated assessments, distributions and/or logistical support. Along with HRCS staff, PNS delegates were also deployed as part of the ERTs to the affected departments for a rapid first appraisal of the situation. With the support of the Dominican Red Cross, aerial assessments were conducted in the Sud department to evaluate the flooding and its impact in the communities. The aerial assessment also allowed for an evaluation of security and accessibility of flooded areas for ERT assessments and relief distributions. Partners also conducted an inventory assessment of pre-positioned relief stocks in the provinces.

The HRCS together with its partners remained active following the heavy rains of 8 and 9 November. More than 200 volunteers were deployed in the Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest and Nippes departments for situation assessments and distribution of non-food items (mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen kits, hygiene kits, buckets, jerry cans, bladders and Aqua tabs). Volunteers also facilitated cholera awareness sessions. The American Red Cross provided transportation for the activities in the Nord department while members of the water and sanitation team from the Dominican Red Cross arrived to provide technical expertise in Cap-Haïtien to identify the most appropriate water treatment system. The German Red Cross donated three ambulance boats to the Haiti Red Cross Society in mid-November which were immediately put to use for rescue operations in the Nippes department.

Alongside its response actions, the Haiti Red Cross Society, with support from its counterparts, produced a recovery and rehabilitation response plan. Based on the first field assessments, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal on 12 November. The Appeal seeks to support 8,000 families (40,000 beneficiaries) in a 12-month period. The response is comprehensive with actions in relief, emergency health, water sanitation and hygiene, shelter, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and logistics.

A Field Assessment and Coordination Team, with experts in water and sanitation, livelihoods, logistics and shelter accompanied by a Reporting RIT Delegate, were deployed during the second week of November for one month to further assess the field situation and support the HRCS and IFRC team in designing a targeted and appropriate recovery and rehabilitation response plan. From 13 to 27 November, the FACT team with HRCS staff and volunteers conducted field assessments in Nippes, Sud and Grande Anse departments. The data collected through focus group discussions, key informant interviews and households' surveys further identified damages to agriculture and fishing livelihoods, shelter, and water and sanitation infrastructure and helped prioritize response

actions. A Plan of Action (PoA) was designed based on the assessments and is currently in the approval process. A new FACT with expertise in logistics, WASH, shelter, food security and relief, will start in December to support the Haiti Red Cross Society to implement the PoA.

Progress towards outcomes

The Haiti Red Cross Society and its partners have implemented response and relief activities while a FACT Team has conducted additional damage and needs assessments. As mentioned above, the approval process for the Plan of Action is currently underway. The following sections detail the response of the National Society, with support from PNS, starting on the first day on which the effects of Sandy were felt on 24 October until 30 November. The majority of the operation's activities were implemented in the Ouest, Sud, Grande Anse, Nippes and Sud-est departments, but other distributions occurred outside of these departments due to the heavy November precipitations that affected areas outside the scope of this Appeal.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: Affected families in Ouest, Sud, Grande Anse, Nippes and Sud-est department benefit from the distribution of non-food items (kitchen sets) to help them recover from the effects of the hurricane.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
4,000 families (20,000 people) are reached with kitchen sets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid impact and needs assessment. • Target and register the most vulnerable families in the most affected areas of Haiti. • Distribute kitchen sets with volunteers and local authorities. • Monitor the relief activities and provide timely and accurate reporting on the relief distributions. • Training of Haiti Red Cross Society in Mega V (beneficiary electronic data base and distribution system). • Implementation of Mega V for beneficiary registrations and distributions. • Manage the beneficiary targeting strategy and registration.

Progress:

To date, 1,766 kitchen kits and 2,984 blankets were distributed in the targeted areas in addition to 521 kitchen kits and 1,088 blankets in the Nord department as part of the response to severe flooding. Rapid Assessments were conducted following the hurricane and immediate non-food items (NFI) provided were based on the data collected. Other NFI (kitchen sets) distributions are planned to occur in December, following the approval of the PoA. Beneficiaries will be targeted according to FACT's further field assessments. The following table details the relief distributions for the period covered by this report:

Department	Kitchen Kits	Blankets
Nord-Ouest	149	298
Nord-Est	372	790
Ouest	1001	2800
Sud	-	144
Grande-Anse	-	40
Nippes	765	-
TOTAL	2287	4072

Additionally to the above information, in the Ouest department, the HRCS and the DPC conducted a rapid assessment. The French Red Cross and the American Red Cross participated in assessments and food distribution in camps.

As mentioned above, the HRCS responded to the needs in the Nord, Nord-Est and Nord-Ouest departments following the heavy precipitation in November. More than 52 households received NFIs, including kitchen kits.

Challenges:

- Kitchen kits initially were distributed within an immediate response framework. The HRCS will distribute remaining kits to targeted households based on the more integrated development perspective established in the Plan of Action.
- The HRCS is challenged to implement more accurate and timely reporting systems on the relief distribution. The trial of new technologies and use of selection criteria will occur following the approval of the Plan of Action.
- Due to the repetition of emergency situations, data for HRCS-distribution and activities from November are still being gathered at the regional level. It is foreseen that data should be provided in early December.

Shelter

Outcome: 1,000 families in the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-est, Nippes departments are supported with the repair and reconstruction of their damaged homes	
Outputs	Activities planned
Shelter kits, cleaning kits, hurricane straps and lighter construction materials are distributed to 1,000 affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of communities and specific beneficiaries in coordination with local government authorities. • Identification of targeted families based on needs assessments and registration. • Hiring of technical experts and support staff. • Distribution of shelter tool kits, cleaning kits and tarpaulins to affected families. • Procurement and distribution of material for the repair or reconstruction of damaged homes. • 10 Community trainings on construction techniques according to PASSA methodology (1 per each community). • Supervision of the repair and reconstruction of 1,000 damaged houses.

Progress:

During this reporting period, the Haiti Red Cross Society distributed more than 890 toolkits and more than 4,156 tarpaulins. Beneficiaries in Port-au-Prince (Ouest department) received 399 tool kits and 3,174 tarpaulins. In the Nippes department 491 tool kits and 982 tarpaulins were distributed.

The FACT mission more closely identified communities and specific beneficiaries to receive relief items. All the assessments were carried out in coordination with local government authorities.

Challenges:

Due to the need for an immediate emergency response, some NFIs and some shelter-related materials were distributed before the strategic priorities, as established in the Plan of Action, were established. In the next phase, the response will ensure that the most acute needs of a more specific and targeted group of beneficiaries are met.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 4,000 families in Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-est, Nippes and Artibonite whose livelihoods have been severely affected as a result of the hurricane.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
4,000 families received support through in-kind and or cash to cover their basic needs to restore their livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of 4,000 poor and vulnerable beneficiaries for food and cash distributions (see criteria below), • Distribute food basket to the 4,000 vulnerable households • Complete detailed needs and market assessment. • Analyze the security situation. • Identify cash transfer delivery mechanism. • Distribution of cash items.

<p>1,000 families in the coastal areas of the 5 departments receive equipment to restore their fishing livelihoods</p> <p>1,000 families receive training /skills and some monetary assistance to establish livelihoods through cash for work or business development for the families and ensure food security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of delivery and use of funds by beneficiaries. Conduct Post distribution monitoring for food and cash distribution. • Capacity building of 1,000 fishing households on record keeping, marketing and value chain. • Distribution of small boats, fishing nets, diesel pumps, storage equipment to 1,000 identified household • Training on equipment maintenance and proper use. • Monitor the proper usage of equipment • Measure the benefits of the intervention using cost benefit analysis. • Complete detailed needs assessment for skills and businesses. • Analyze the skills and local market demand situation. • Identify different potential business within the area. • Selection of 1,000 targeted beneficiaries (see criteria below). • Restoration of supportive infrastructure for livelihood through cash for work programme. • Restore livelihood through business creation activities. • Provide technical training for business and livelihood work and distribution of monetary support to implement activities. • On job training and skill up gradation • Marketing information and support to beneficiaries • Monitoring of established newly business and its impact, and use of provided funds by beneficiaries.
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Progress:

During this reporting period, the initial response has focused on response and relief. Livelihood support will be implemented as part of the early recovery activities. The recently created Plan of Action establishes specific actions within this area.

Challenges:

It is foreseen that interventions in agricultural livelihoods will be challenged by the availability of seeds and materials so as to ensure that beneficiaries can contribute to recovering their means of living. With this knowledge and having experience with these types of programmes, the National Society will take the appropriate steps to mitigate the possible negative impact if this were the case.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of water and sanitation services and facilities, as well as hygiene promotion within the population of the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-Est and Nippes affected by Hurricane Sandy.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>The health hazards are appraised and reduced amongst households (HHs) affected by Hurricane Sandy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out continuous assessments of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation, and conduct surveillance for water borne disease incidence and prevalence in 30 communes affected by Hurricane Sandy. • Distribute hygiene kits, water buckets, aqua tabs, chlorine and soap to 4,000 families. • Conduct hygiene promotion campaign, activities and provide information on the safe use of water treatment products.

500 households located in particularly flood prone areas are made more resilient regarding drinking water access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 HHs are supported for the acquisition of locally made ceramic water purifiers. • Campaign sensitization for the proper use and maintenance of these CWP is implemented. • Monitoring, follow up and documentation of lessons learned and best practices.
The access to water and sanitation is restored in 50 schools and 30 health centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint assessment DINEPA/ HRCS of the water and sanitation situation in 50 schools and 30 health centres. • Cleaning of water points and sanitation in these facilities. • Disinfection of water points and sanitation in these facilities. • Fumigation campaign.
Water and sanitation facilities are made disaster friendly in the most flood prone schools and health centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of water and sanitation facilities in 10 schools and 10 health centres. • Design, construction/ rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities.
The pupils and the health centre staff are sensitized to the hygiene issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene promotion campaign in 50 schools and 30 health centres
The emergency capacity of the water and sanitation service of HRCS is reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading, and reorganizing the water and sanitation stock of the National Society, to make it operational and deployable in Haiti and Latin Caribbean countries. • Setting up of a water and sanitation brigade training of HRCS volunteers. • Water and sanitation training of 10 potential regional focal points. • Based on the training outcome, Hire 5 regional water and sanitation focal points. • Training of 60 communal water and sanitation volunteers. • Donation of three sprayers with HTH stock in each commune for disinfection purpose.
The emergency capacity and operability of two regional branches is improved through the provision of water and sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two regional branches of HRCS are equipped with water point and sanitation facilities.

Progress:

By the end of this reporting period, 3,342 hygiene kits, 1,722 jerry cans, 347,150 Aqua tabs, 3,050 ORS, 185 litres of HTH (chlorine) and 360 bars of soap were delivered in the areas targeted by the Appeal. An additional 659 hygiene kits, 604,800 Aqua tabs, 391 bars of soap, 35 buckets and 441 jerry cans were distributed in other regions affected by the heavy rains in November. The following table provides a breakdown for these water, sanitation and hygiene distributions:

Department	Hygiene Kits	Aqua Tabs	Oral Rehydration Solution-ORS	Buckets	Bars of Soap	Jerry Cans	Houses Disinfected
Nord	100	600,000	-	-	-	-	112
Nord Ouest	149	3,150	-	149	315	-	-
Nord-Este	372	-	-	357	-	403	-
Haut-Artibonite	38	1650	-	-	76	38	-
Ouest	2,500	20,000	450	-	-	1,154	-
Nippes	765	87,150	-	-	-	491	-
Nippes: Ste-Therese Hospital (Miragoane)	-	20,000	600	-	-	-	-
Sud	77	10,000	800	-	-	77	-
Grande Anse	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grande Anse: Cholera prevention clinic in Jeremie	-	10,00	1,200	360	-	-	-

In addition to these distributions, the HRCS also has organized cholera awareness sessions, particularly focusing on areas where cholera outbreaks were identified. The HRCS has organized and facilitated educational activities on WASH to raise awareness of vector-borne diseases. Following Hurricane Sandy and November's heavy rains, cholera outbreaks have been reported.

In the Nord department, four bladders were installed in four different communities. In Grande Anse, the National Society distributed 125 litres of HTH delivered to the Ministry of Health.

Challenges:

Once the Plan of Action is approved, the Haiti Red Cross Society, with support from its partners, will be able to better respond to particular needs of targeted beneficiary populations.

Emergency Health	
Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population of the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-Est and Nippes departments are reduced by preventive measures and awareness-raising in the communities.	
Outputs(expected results)	Activities planned
Cholera, and other water and vector borne diseases are prevented and reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemic Control trainings for 600 volunteers (20 training sessions for 30 volunteers each). The training will include ECV with specific module (5) of CBHFA approach and Hygiene promotion. Activation of epidemic response teams in affected areas -3 regional teams: Grand Anse, Sud, and Ouest for cholera surveillance and health promotion in communities. Awareness-raising campaigns in water and vector borne diseases (cholera, malaria), IEC material.
Community resilience is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of messages on cholera by community radio. Distribution of mosquito nets to 4,000 target families.

<p>strengthened through improved health awareness, knowledge and behaviour.</p> <p>Activities to prevent interpersonal violence and excess HIV transmission are implemented in targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of cholera stock and logistic capacities in the 3 regional branches for cholera. • Provision of information to target groups on available voluntary counselling and testing services. • Provision of information to target group on available prevention of mother to child transmission services. • Promotion of skills for personal protection. • Production of awareness-raising materials (flyers, posters). • Volunteer training in violence prevention. • Promotion of key messages with volunteer peer educators. • Production of reference and awareness-raising materials. • Dissemination of key messages through the media. • Violence prevention campaigns implemented in targeted groups through HRCS volunteers.
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Progress:

As part of the emergency health actions to respond to Hurricane Sandy and the heavy rains, during this reporting period the National Society distributed 2,594 mosquito nets in the areas targeted by the Appeal and 1,054 additional mosquito nets in other areas.

The following table details the mosquito net distributions:

Department	Mosquito Nets Distributed
Nord-Ouest	298
Nord-Est	756
Ouest	2,046
Nippes	548
TOTAL	3,648

The HRCS also sent 4 trucks loaded with cholera treatment material to the regional office of the Ministry of Health in Grande Arse. This donation was composed of 17 tents, 100 clinical gloves, 2 cholera beds, 155 pair of boots, and 8 water tanks with a capacity of 530 gallons.

Challenges:

The HRCS is challenged to ensure that the mosquito net distribution is followed-up with other actions that support community empowerment in health issues during this emergency period.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Outcome: Regional and local Red Cross committees in carry out preparations for future disasters in the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-est and Nippes departments.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Communities in at least two (2) municipalities per department with extreme vulnerability to natural hazards have established better preparedness for the annual threat of hurricanes and tropical storms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake at least two climate change adaptation campaigns in communities. For a total of at least 20 campaigns. • Undertake one climate change adaptation training for HRCS volunteers. • Conduct at least two awareness-raising campaigns on disaster risk management in communities. For a total of at least 20 campaigns. • Set up of at least 10 community early warning systems and safe areas. • Establish at least 10 community and 10 family contingency plans • Establish at least 10 Community Intervention Teams according to the methodology put in place by the HRCS and the Haitian Civil Protection. • Equip each Community Intervention Team with community intervention kits. • Carry out one SPHERE training for volunteers. The training will involve

	<p>volunteers from the regional branches of the HRCS in the 5 most affected Departments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out one Stay Safe training for volunteers. The training will involve volunteers from the regional branches of the HRCS in the 5 most affected Departments. • Carry out one volunteer training in PSP. The training will involve volunteers from the regional branches of the HRCS in the five most affected Departments. • Carry out at least 2 simulation exercises at community level for each community. For a total of at least 20 simulation exercises. • 30 mitigation works to protect agricultural infrastructures (10), water systems (10) and health centres infrastructures (10) damaged by the Hurricane Sandy but not destroyed.
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Progress:

Activities under this area have not yet been started. The HRCS is currently focused on the response and relief efforts. However, disaster preparedness and risk reduction is a crosscutting issue for the National Society and part of an ongoing process to strengthen the HRCS, with support from the IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent partners. The Disaster Risk Management programme, which will be launched during the early recovery period, will reinforce the capacity of the Haiti Red Cross Society and build local capacities and thus, community-based resilience.

Logistics	
Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Haiti Red Cross Society to respond with relief items is strengthened with the support of standardized items prepositioned in the IFRC's zone Logistics Unit in Panama as well as enhanced with technical support to ensure effective supply chain management from arrival of relief items to forwarding to distribution.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support to facilitate the distribution of relief items to 4,000 families and other related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the logistics mobilization table. • Management of the logistics mobilization of the appeal and maintenance of relations with donors. • Procurement of transport services through the ZLU transport network. • International procurement. • Pipeline management of in-kind goods. • Carry out reception of 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

Progress:

One of the members of the FACT that conducted the first assessment is a specialist in logistics and contributed to the creation of the Plan of Action. This expert thoroughly documented the logistics needs in the affected areas that will allow for the HRCS to implement effective relief response. It is foreseen that another specialist in logistics will participate in the FACT that will be activated in early December.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Haiti Red Cross Society has been providing essential information on its humanitarian response and actions in the context of Hurricane Sandy. Prior to the hurricane, the National Society already had been implementing communications strategies that provided information so the population could prepare and stay safe during tropical storms. The HRCS also has provided guidance, using its communications strategy, on threats following the storm, particularly cholera.

More than 1.3 million SMS were sent to people living in at-risk areas during the storm. The HRCS urged people to listen to the media for updates and to avoid drinking floodwater. The sound truck was dispatched to areas in Port-au-Prince identified as vulnerable, playing preparedness and then cholera prevention messages at 28 sites around the capital. Radyo Kwa Wouj featured hurricane preparedness on its phone-in-show, while the Telefon Kwa Wouj information line, which was updated to provide hurricane preparedness and cholera prevention information as a priority, received almost 40,000 calls in the ten days following the storm in late October.

For external use, the HRCS communications coordinator produced press releases in English and French on the impact of Hurricane Sandy and the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent, as well as web stories for the IFRC and National Society websites. Following the tropical storm and the hurricane, the communications coordinator fielded enquiries from, and conducted interviews with, international media including Reuters, the BBC, CBC, Radio Canada and the *New York Times*.

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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 Disaster 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.