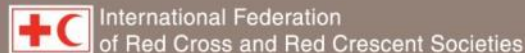


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# Emergency Appeal Operations Update

## Haiti: Hurricane Matthew



<b>Emergency Appeal no. MDRHT013</b> <b>Operations Update no. 2</b>	<b>Glide no. <a href="#">TC-2016-000106</a></b>
<b>Date of issue: 13 December 2016</b>	<b>Date of disaster: 4 October 2016</b>
<b>Operation manager:</b> Florent Del Pinto, Head of Operations; email: <a href="mailto:florent.delpinto@ifrc.org">florent.delpinto@ifrc.org</a>	<b>Point of contact:</b> Dr. Marie Marcelle Cauvin, General Director of Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS); <a href="mailto:mm.cauvin@croixrouge.ht">mm.cauvin@croixrouge.ht</a>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 6 October 2016	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 18 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 28.2 million Swiss francs (CHF)	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 2.1 million	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 147,500 people (29,500 households)
<b>Host National Society:</b> The Haiti Red Cross Society has 660 volunteers trained to assist the affected population in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), health, search and rescue, first aid.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Dominican Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross; and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Haitian Department for Civil Protection (DPC).	

### Appeal History:

**01 October 2016:** Hurricane Matthew is the strongest storm of the 2016 Atlantic Hurricane season. Its trajectory is forecasted 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. The government issues a red alert and officially requests humanitarian assistance.

**06 October 2016:** The [Emergency Appeal](#)

for 6,852,515 Swiss francs is launched to assist 50,000 people.

**10 November 2016:** The [Revised International Appeal](#) is launched for 28.2 million Swiss francs to assist 147,500 people, integrating the IFRC's, the ICRC's and Partner National Societies (PNSs) multilateral support.

**25 November 2016:** The [Operations update No 1](#) is published to highlight the achievements since the start of the operation.



An ERU mobile clinic in the field to support vulnerable families hit by hurricane Matthew. Source: IFRC

## Summary:

Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti on 4 October 2016 as a Category 4 hurricane, causing massive destruction mainly in the departments of Grand'Anse, Sud, Nippes, and Nord-Ouest and to a lesser extent in Sud-Ouest and Ouest departments. The government reported 546 deaths and 438 injuries as a consequence of the hurricane. More than 1.4 million people were reported to be in need of assistance, including 806,000 people in need of urgent food assistance<sup>1</sup>.

Hurricane Matthew severely impacted health facilities and health care capacity. The main concerns remain disease outbreaks, psychosocial stress and access to health care. Moreover, water infrastructure damage is massive in the main affected cities, and water sources were contaminated. According to the World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the number of suspected cholera cases in Haiti increased from 2,377 in September 2016 to 7,953<sup>2</sup> as of 22 November 2016. The Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP for its acronym in French) is leading a vast National oral vaccination campaign against cholera, and 729,000<sup>3</sup> people were vaccinated throughout 16 communes in Grand'Anse and Sud in November 2016; at the same time, actions are being taken to ensure that the affected population is provided with potable water and reached through hygiene promotion messages.

The International Organisation for Migration estimates that about 1,811 houses have been destroyed by Hurricane Matthew, and that another approximately 908 have been seriously damaged in affected localities<sup>4</sup>.

Livelihoods and local production were completely decimated in Grand'Anse (100 percent of crops were 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. Moreover, food insecurity could worsen in the coming months if farming activities are not urgently restored by mid-November 2016 or January 2017, which are the two main planting seasons in Haiti.

Although humanitarian workers have responded rapidly, the needs remain acute even two months after the passage of the hurricane and the delivery of aid is still not up to scale in order to respond the sheer dimension of the destruction and needs Hurricane Matthew caused. Funding in relation to the immense needs is low and the resources are limited. The delivery of humanitarian assistance has been fraught with tension either during distributions or in areas that have yet to receive assistance; road blocks, public demonstrations at distribution points and truck looting have been regularly reported, leading the Haitian government to request that security forces escort the humanitarian convoys. Further compounding the seriousness of the situation is the continuous rainfall in the affected areas, which has caused flooding and landslides and made it difficult to access the affected population, thereby hampering the humanitarian efforts; since 5 November 2016, torrential rains in northern Haiti have killed 13 people and led to the displacement of 2,780 people to 12 temporary collective centres.

Lastly, National elections took place on 20 November 2016, increased tensions and instability in some of the affected areas during the 2 days that followed the announcement of the provisional results have been reported. Nevertheless, the operations on the ground could be taken up within hours after the announcement without further incidents.

The HRCS, with the support from its Movement partners, promptly responded from the onset of the disaster by rolling out its contingency plan in coordination with the government of Haiti, the IFRC, the ICRC and the PNSs in country. Resources, staff and volunteers were pre-positioned prior to the landfall. The evolution of the situation was monitored closely throughout the passage of the hurricane and first response support was offered as soon as possible through first aid, psychosocial support (PSS), family reunification, the distribution of relief items and basic health care. Global and regional tools from the Movement were deployed to Haiti headed by a Head of Emergency Operations and consisting of disaster managers, a Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT), Emergency Response Units (ERUs) with successfully integrated Regional Intervention Team (RIT) as well as Regional Disaster Response Team members. All these support relief and WASH operations, assess the situation and prepare future response actions based on the beneficiaries' needs.

While relief activities are ongoing, the FACT team, in collaboration with HRCS and Movement partners, conducted additional assessments to inform the plan of action's revision; as a result of its efforts, a revised emergency appeal was published on 10 November 2016, seeking CHF 28.2 million (increased from the CHF 6,852,515 that was sought in the

<sup>1</sup> OCHA [Situation Report No. 10](#) and [Situation Report No. 17](#)

<sup>2</sup> OCHA, [Situation Report No.27](#)

<sup>3</sup> WHO. Cholera vaccination campaign for Haitians hardest hit by Hurricane Matthew. [November 2016](#).

<sup>4</sup> OCHA, [Situation Report No.27](#)

initial emergency appeal) for emergency aid and recovery. The needs of the population are vast and FACT assessments reflected a need to scale up the initial intervention plans across all of the sectors. The additional funding will enable the IFRC to support the HRCS's assistance to 147,500 people for 18 months. The expanded operation will focus on the following sectors: health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter (including household non-food items [NFIs]); 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.

Currently, the revised appeal has received approximately 6,805,091 Swiss francs in hard and soft pledges. Approximately 1,056,364 Swiss francs in bilateral contributions have also been registered (including ERU). To date, the appeal has received financial or in-kind contributions from: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross (from Ole Kirk's Fond), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), French Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of China's Hong Kong branch, the Italian government's bilateral emergency fund, Japanese Red Cross Society/Japanese government, private donors in Luxembourg, Liechtenstein Red Cross; private donors in the Netherlands, the Netherlands Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross/Monaco government, the Republic of Korea government and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Singapore Red Cross Society, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government, private donors in Switzerland, the United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP), Chilean government, private donors in the United Arab Emirates, Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF)/WHO. The IFRC on behalf of the HRCS thank all donors and partners for their support.

## B. Coordination, partnership and response

### Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination, partnership and response

#### Overview Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country, coordination mechanisms, partnership and response

HRCS is guiding the operation, which is being supported by Red Cross and Red Crescent partners working in Haiti and coordinated by the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) at the national and local level.

From the onset of the disaster, the HRCS, as an auxiliary to the public authorities, strengthened its response system in the departments most likely to be severely impacted by the hurricane, which included Sud, Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud-est, Ouest and Nord-Ouest; The HRCS, with support from the IFRC and other Movement partners, identified emergency non-food relief items, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and shelter as the initial priority sectors to support the affected population. Preparedness actions for the impact of Hurricane Matthew were undertaken by the National Society with a pre-deployment of the National Intervention Team (NIT) members, the IFRC and PNS personnel to the possible areas of impact together with pre-positioned relief items for 3,500 households at the branch level. Almost 1,000 volunteers have been mobilized to the affected areas.



Hygiene promotion activities by HRCS. Source: IFRC

The nine Participating National Societies active in country are: American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, which support the HRCS on programmes throughout the country; they have been actively involved from the beginning of the operation either through assessments activities, sensitization, logistical support, distributions, financial and in-kind resources and now through coordination efforts in operationalizing a Movement-wide plan of action to respond to the affected population's immense needs

The IFRC is supporting and coordinating with the National Society to respond better to the emergency and to ensure that all of the identified needs are met; the IFRC has maintained constant communication with the Haiti Red Cross Society through its country cluster office and with the regional office for the Americas in Panama through the Disasters and Crises Preparedness, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) department. At the HRCS's request, the IFRC immediately activated and deployed its global disaster response tools including a head of operation, a FACT composed of 8 team members, 6 ERUs specialized in logistics, relief, Water and Sanitation, Field hospital, Base camp and IT/Telecom, and 7 RIT members. At the time of this report, the FACT members were transitioning to their third rotation.

The ICRC is providing an appropriate response to the needs of detainees affected by the disaster, training HRCS's staff and volunteers on safer access and restoring family links, including on how to use its website [www.familylinks.icrc.org](http://www.familylinks.icrc.org), which allows households to register missing loved ones and facilitates Haiti Red Cross Society specialists' searches.

As of 5 December 2016, through Movement partners, more than 22,879 families<sup>5</sup> had been reached with more than 886,397 non-food items (NFIs) related to emergency health and nutrition, water and sanitation and shelter needs.

Online monitoring tools have been implemented for the Hurricane Matthew operation in Haiti, such as a management tool developed by the regional office for the Americas' information management team that is being used to process distribution data and follow-up on Movement activities. In order to ensure the accuracy of the data, distribution teams, partners and sector leaders are invited to diligently input their information as soon as available, which is validated by HRCS before it is made available to the public; following the HRCS's validation, the collected data for distributions and activities is uploaded onto the IFRC's Hurricane Matthew Dashboard for timely information sharing. More detailed information can be found on the IFRC's [Dashboard](#) created for this operation. An overview of distributed items is below.

#### Households reached / Distributions made by the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement by 5 December 2016



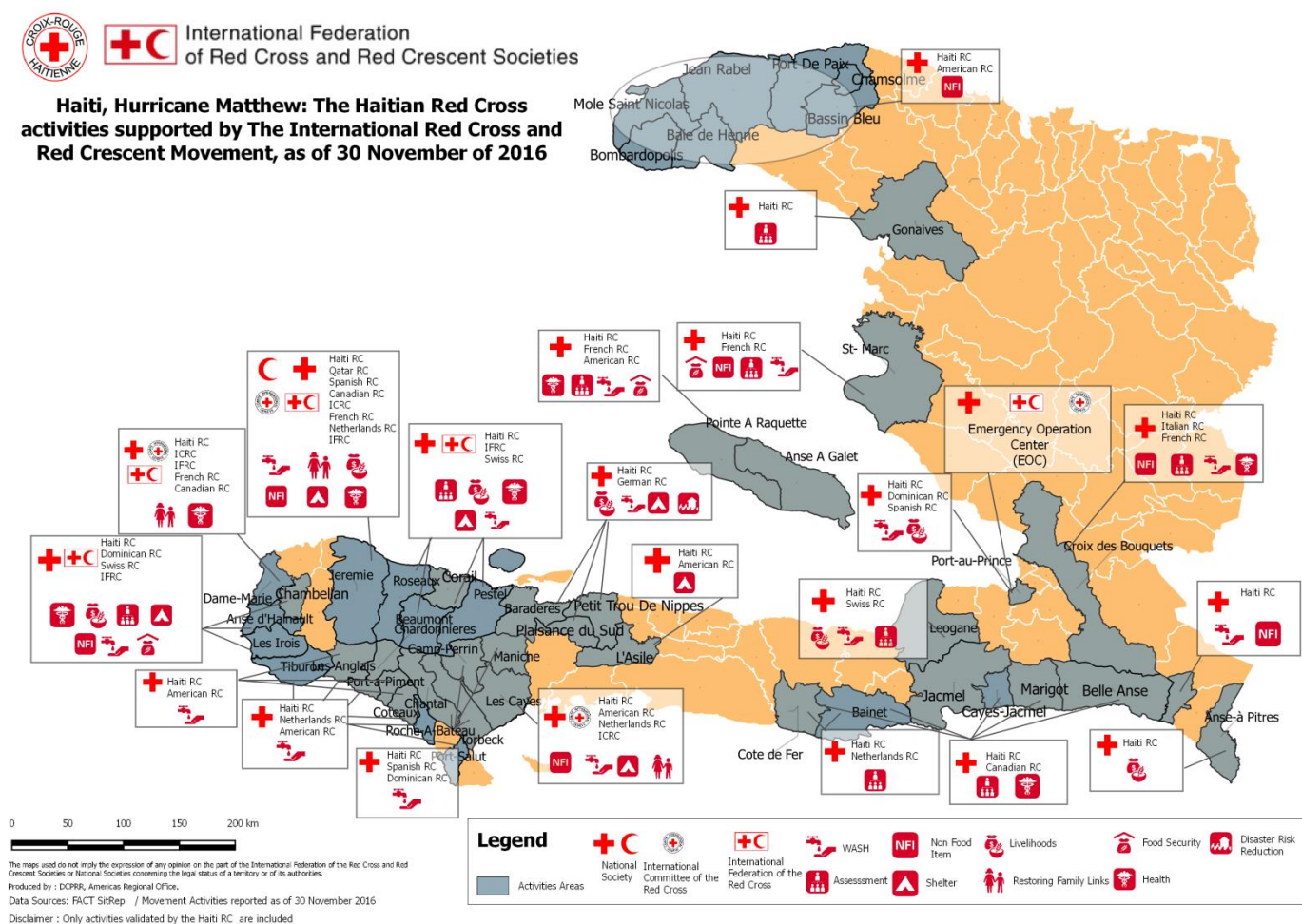
While relief activities are ongoing, Movement partners have been preparing to transition from relief to recovery activities.

The Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners are operating within the framework of a Tripartite Agreement signed between the HRCS, the IFRC and the ICRC in April 2016; this is complemented by a Joint Statement and another agreement setting working modalities, which were signed following two Movement mini-summits held in Port-au-Prince on

<sup>5</sup> Five members per family

10 and 16 October between the HRCS, the IFRC and the ICRC, to develop a shared vision of the situation, agree on the direction of the Movement's response and assign the responsibilities for the Hurricane Matthew operation. In accordance with these agreements, various mechanisms have been activated to ensure Movement coordination at the National and local level from a technical, operational and strategic standpoint. Technical committees are currently being held, with meetings between partners once or twice a week.

An Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) has been established at the Haiti Red Cross Society's base camp in Port-au-Prince to offer a common working space for Movement partners (HRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs), with the presence of all of the services and sectors. 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. Below is a map of the Movement's activities in the affected areas.



At the national level, the HRCS works closely with the government to support its humanitarian action by targeting people affected by disasters. The HRCS is an integral part of the National Disaster Management System (SNGRD for its acronym in French), and it has responsibilities assigned to it within the system both at the national and departmental level. In addition, close collaboration and coordination of actions with the Department for Civil Protection and other international partners is ongoing.

In response to Hurricane Matthew, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) has deployed a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team to Haiti. Additionally, the Pan American Health Organization deployed experts to support the Haiti Ministry of Health on preparedness actions.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Shelter Cluster was not activated for this operation; however, the IFRC is supporting the International Organization for Migration (IOM) coordination of the Shelter Working Group's (SWG) through the deployment of a shelter coordinator; the SWG is comprised of all of the agencies working in humanitarian shelter. Although not an official cluster, the shelter working group follows the same mandate (i.e. joint assessment, gaps identification, recommendation of technical standard for shelter response, among other tasks).

### C. Progress by sector towards outcomes

The Haiti Red Cross Society is leading an effective and efficient emergency response operation, with coordinated actions at the national level in Port-au-Prince and especially in Jeremie, where an IFRC hub is located to deliver services to more than 6 communities of Grand'Anse with an increasing focus on remote areas along the western coastline communes of Chambellan, Dame-Marie, Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois. The two latter communities will be target of Emergency Appeal programming. With support from International Movement components, the National Society has successfully implemented emergency activities such as search and rescue operations, provided pre-hospital health care, distributed relief items related to health, water and sanitation and shelter needs; it has also attended to psychosocial needs, provided clean and safe water, contributed to temporary shelter options, initiated needs assessments and engaged in coordination with state bodies and Movement components, which has enhanced resilience during the response. The operation is now actively preparing for a smooth transition to its recovery phase.

#### Challenges:

Progress during this reporting period was met with stiff challenges regarding logistics and security. Access to remote and affected areas has been a challenge from the beginning due to an underdeveloped road network that is vulnerable to flooding and landslides in the affected areas. Security is the other significant challenge, as the delivery of humanitarian assistance has been plagued by tension in the affected areas. Although trucks laden with materials were looted, the affected communities were very receptive to the well organized and structured distributions, which were conducted without any security incidents. Moreover, due to road and weather conditions as well as security issues, complementary alternative routes by air and sea were organized.



The Red Cross installed a mobile and temporary water treatment station in the field to facilitate the production and distribution of potable water to affected people. Source: IFRC

The following sections of this operations update by sectors reflects progress on the main actions carried out under the Emergency Appeal. A detailed distribution table can be found in [Annex 2](#).



## Health and Care

**Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.**

**Output 1.1:** Target population is provided with first aid services

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

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

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

After hurricane Matthew, the IFRC FACT conducted rapid health assessments in the affected departments; its findings were shared with the partners in order to ensure a coordinated response. Hurricane Matthew had a significant impact on the health facilities and health care capacity in Haiti, particularly in the departments of Sud and Grand'Anse.

The Canadian/French Red Cross ERU mobile clinic started activities on 28 October 2016, and it has since seen more than 1,485 patients in remote villages in the communes of Beaumont, Pestel, Corail, Moron, Anse d'Hainault, Acelin, Les Irois and Dame-Marie, of which 64 per cent were women, 36 per cent were men and 25 per cent were children under 5 years of age. Twenty-four percent of patients sought medical assistance for gastrointestinal ailments, 14 per cent for respiratory symptoms and 13.5 per cent for and skin problems. As part of the clinical care, the PSS delegate has conducted 185 consultations since the beginning of the operation either individually or in groups. The ERU team members are supporting the implementation of longer term health and psychosocial activities. Movements of the mobile clinic are coordinated closely with MSPP, HRCS and other actors operating mobile clinics in order to avoid overlapping and to ensure there is maximum coverage; additionally, Haitian doctors and nurses are working with the clinical team. Nevertheless, some planned clinics had to be cancelled because of heavy rains, which hindered road movements.

The prevention of communicable diseases has been a priority due to an expected peak in malaria in the near future; this has been addressed through the distribution of more than 5,259 long-lasting insecticide treated [mosquito] nets (LLITNs), and 1,281 cholera kits have also been distributed. Planning for cholera prevention with a multisector approach in close collaboration with MSPP is a priority. The HRCS/IFRC supported the MSPP on its Oral Vaccination campaign through community sensitization sessions conducted by trained volunteers.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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

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

**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

**Outcome 3: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities**

**Output 3.1:** The target communities have sustainable access to safe drinking water

**Output 3.2:** Hygiene promotion and community mobilization activities**Progress:**Assessments

The initial rapid FACT WASH situation assessment was conducted in urban and rural areas in Grand'Anse's three communes: Jeremie, Anse d'Hainault and Dame Marie. Following hurricane Matthew, severe flooding caused erosion and destabilization of mountain walls, and water quality became a significant concern in the assessed areas; as a result of the increase in cases of watery diarrhoea registered at the cholera treatment centres and units, it was urgent to ensure that the affected population was provided with potable water and reached through hygiene promotion messages. As a consequence, a Swedish/Australian RC ERU MSM20 HP only as well as a Spanish/Dominican RC water treatment unit have been deployed to the most affected areas.

ERU MSM 20

Based on the findings, an ERU MSM 20 (Mass Sanitation Module for 20,000 people) was requested, and it was deployed with two delegates specialized in Hygiene Promotion (HP) to support the distribution of Water and Sanitation related relief items (esp. hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets); the delegates have worked with the ERU Relief team during distributions, and the households receiving relief items have also been reached through HP sensitization actions. To date, IFRC WASH activities have mainly been carried out in Grand'Anse. Together with ERU Relief the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) has been adapted and the ERU MSM team, has started assessing the WASH baseline and monitoring the beneficiaries' usage of the received items and hygiene promotion practices through HRCS volunteers.

Cameroon and Senegalese WASH RDRT as well as HRCS WASH NDRT have successfully been integrated in all ERU activities. In total 20 Volunteers in 6 communities of Grand'Anse have been identified and trained on hygiene promotion (HP) through previously trained HP trainers from the same 6 communities. The volunteer coordinators, together with the trainers have designed a 2 week massive HP campaign to be rolled out in each of the 6 communities before Christmas. This activity will be facilitated and financed through the Swedish/Australian RC ERU with a special focus on the most affected areas along the western coastline (Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois). For this reason, the ERU has been relocated to Anse d'Hainault in order to be fully operational without losing too much time on the road between Jeremie and the areas of responsibility.

Together with the incoming FACT WASH III the previously designed exit strategy of the ERU has been discussed and will be implemented before the end of 2016. An important part of the strategy will be the WASH/Relief PDM around the water distribution points of the DominicanRC in Anse d'Hainault.

Dominican Republic/Spanish/Haitian Red Cross RRU

In order to respond to the needs in potable water, a Dominican Republic/Spanish/Haiti Red Cross Society Regional Response Unit (RRU) specializing in water treatment and distribution was deployed for three months. The WatSan RRU installed three water purification units in Les Cayes, Camp Perrin, and Anse d'Hainault, and it is supporting the operation through the production of safe water. The Dominican Red Cross has also supported the HRCS on the repair of existing water treatment units in the Port-au-Prince warehouse

Water network repairs under discussion involving the ERU and FACT WASH in Anse d'Hainault.

Sanitation

Open defecation is a chronic as well as a matthew induced problem that gets increasingly a Health concern to all actors. Ways to combat this challenge will have to be of future focus to all actors on the ground.

Coordination

Haiti's National Bureau of Water and Sanitation of Haiti (DINEPA for its acronym in French) is leading the general coordination with other WASH actors, which has also been supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). During the coordination meetings, general recommendations for a uniform approach of all actors are formulated and the exchange of relevant information is facilitated. IFRC Information Management has developed uniform reporting for all RC Movement actors on a single spreadsheet. This 4W matrix on all RC activities including WASH, has been shared with Unicef and all data reported through RC 4W are automatically transferred to DINEPA/UNICEF 3W matrix. This means an enormous simplification of reporting, saving lots of time and avoiding multiple reporting to all operational units.



## 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

**Output 4.2:** Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance

**Outcome 5: The target population has durable and sustainable shelter**

**Output 5.1:** Durable shelter that meets agreed standards is provided to 3,110 households

**Output 5.2:** Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter

**Output 5.3:** Ensure support to overcome regulatory barriers in an environment with complicated tenure and land issues, and rebuild regulations and recovery politics.

***Progress:***

Assessments

The initial FACT, PNS and NS integrated rapid assessments for immediate shelter, Livelihoods WASH needs were conducted in the department of Grand'Anse (IFRC/HRC) Nippes (GRC/HRC) Sud and Nord Oest (ARC/HRC). The assessments evaluated the immediate needs and to identify longer term recovery actions to assist the affected populations to restore livelihoods and increase resilience to future crises.

The FACT team trained PNS and HRC in the use of the Open Data Kit (ODK) to continue recording beneficiary data to facilitate the planning and distribution of relief items and to support beneficiary identification for programme activities.

Fact Shelter second delegate arrived and is in the field assessing damage, supply chains and markets, partners and evaluating Sandy shelters for improving methodology for future shelter programme.

Planning

The longer term shelter recovery planning for the Hurricane Matthew operation is working on an improved programme approach through the use of the knowledge gained from the Hurricane Sandy operation in 2012 and further field assessment. The Integrated EPoA and revised appeal was completed including the FACT transitional plan to change from the emergency phase to recovery implementation.

HRCS and volunteers' training

HRCS's volunteers continue to survey affected locations with ODK in parallel with NFI distributions.

IFRC and PNS Relief Activities

The IFRC Relief ERU is continuing with the distributions of NFIs as per smart sheet (please see [Annex 2](#) for data on all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement distributions).

Monitoring and report on distribution and evaluate assistance

HRCS is monitoring the distributions, providing feedback on the use of tarpaulins and identifying needs for further capacity building.

Shelter working group and sector coordination

The IFRC is participating in SWG meetings. The [SWG](#) is working on a common approach to incremental shelter response.



## Livelihoods and Food Security

**Outcome 6: Economic security is ensured for the targeted households in the affected areas**

**Output 6.1:** Beneficiary households have access to basic items for their food security

**Output 6.2:** Target populations can cover their basic needs through the implementation of a cash transfer programme

**Outcome 7: Restore and strengthen livelihoods for 3,300 households through support for restarting activities, capacity building and livelihoods protection promotion**

**Output 7.1:** 2,000 targeted households dedicated to agriculture have the seeds and tools they need for the planting season

**Output 7.2:** 300 subsistence fishermen in the affected area have basic items needed to perform their activity

**Output 7.3:** Households livelihoods have been strengthened through capacity building for beneficiaries on better agricultural practices and marketing

**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

**Output 7.5:** 300 households have started alternative income generating activities (to diversify their income sources)

Livelihoods was not included in the initial response, but considering the immense impact of hurricane Matthew on livelihoods, an IFRC FACT livelihoods was immediately sent to the field to assess the situation and formulate a response.

Livelihoods' rapid assessments, including food security, were conducted in Grand'Anse (the IFRC and Swiss Red Cross), Nippes (German Red Cross), Gonave and Saint-Marc (French Red Cross), and Sud-Est (the Netherlands Red Cross; the findings indicated that agriculture and fishing are the most affected sectors of production. In some areas such as Grand'Anse, 100 percent of the crops (beans) were completely destroyed and land was rendered useless; other crops like cacao and coffee have also been completely destroyed either by the strong winds brought by Hurricane Matthew or the loss of trees that provided them the protection they needed to grow, and it will take years to restore fully these crops. Fruit trees like banana trees, mango trees, citrus (orange and lemon) trees and breadfruit trees have been completely lost; their restoration should be a priority because of their contribution to households' food security and their importance as source of incomes. As part of livelihoods activities, the response must consider that households will need to cover other basic needs like the replacement of personal items they may have been lost, including clothes, mattress, kitchen items, school materials and other materials.



The Red Cross team met with fishermen in Anse d'Hainault (Grand'Anse) in a participatory planning session. Photo by IFRC

In order to ensure the affected households' economic security in the coming months and increase their resilience, the Movement's priorities are to:

1. Contribute to people's food security in the coming months
2. Support farmers through the seeding and planting season
3. Protect livelihoods and support the restoration of activities, including the replacement of lost items and reforestation in order to complement agriculture
4. Identify and support new activities for households whose main source of incomes cannot be restored on a short to medium-term basis.

Integrated program has been introduced to the stakeholders in the two communes targeted in Grand'Anse, localities have been selected following a participatory approach, and selection criteria for livelihoods beneficiaries has been agreed. Community Engagement Accountability team has been accompanying all the process to assure appropriate mechanisms are used to communicate with stakeholders and receive feedback.

Selection of beneficiaries for CTP will be the next step before Christmas season and tender for selection of Finance Service Provider for CTP is in progress to facilitate cash disbursement to fishermen and farmers before the main planting season, January 2017.



## 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 households at risk of floods and landslides in at-risk areas and people that have been evacuated to collective centres are prepared and on alert

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

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

**Progress:**

This area is planned for future phases of the response; consequently, no actions have been taken to date.



## 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

**Progress:**

Together with the HRC, the ICRC set up RFL antennas in les Cayes, Jérémie and Dame-Marie, which were heavily affected by Hurricane Matthew. The antennas are operated by HRCS volunteers and allow people to search for or reconnect with family members after Hurricane Matthew. They can register as “safe and sound” or put out search requests for people who went missing. Given that not all of the affected families have the means to travel to one of the antenna locations, a fourth antenna was recently set-up and integrated into the FACT structure, allowing people whose families reside in remote areas to reach out to them, thereby offering a more comprehensive Movement response to people affected by Hurricane Matthew. Once the program ends, the antenna infrastructure and knowhow will remain with the HRCS, allowing it to intervene autonomously in a future emergency situation.

So far, the HRCS has received 83 search requests, of which 63 were resolved. A total of 257 phone calls were facilitated, which enabled families to reconnect after Hurricane Matthew. Moreover, the antennas allowed for the dissemination of 22 Red Cross family messages to family members of detainees who were worried about the fate of their loved ones after Hurricane Matthew.



## Quality programming

**Assessments and monitoring**

**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

**Progress:**

While Hurricane Matthew was forming, the Haiti Red Cross Society and Movement partners were already assessing anticipated needs and planning accordingly, and evaluating material and human resources and pre-positioning some of them to act fast. Monitoring was performed during the storm, and volunteers were deployed as soon as possible to rapidly assess damages in order to prepare an emergency plan of action for an emergency appeal.

The IFRC's global and regional disaster management tools were activated, and a FACT was deployed to assess needs and prepare an efficient response to assist the affected population. In parallel with the relief activities, the carrying out of rapid sectorial assessments ensured that the affected people's needs were addressed not only during the response, but also during the recovery phase.

As distributions and activities are scaling up, an innovative Smartsheet data management tool has been implemented and used as a monitoring tool. The data collected through the Smartsheet programme for distributions or activities is uploaded onto the IFRC's [Dashboard](#) to ensure timely information sharing

**Communications****Outcome 11: Effective communication with all stakeholders****Output 11.1: Establishment of communication/public relations functions**

From the onset, the communications team has been actively integrated with the operational team on the ground, documenting the response of Haiti Red Cross and its Movement partners in order to bring visibility to activities, position the Red Cross as a key responder and support the emergency appeal. With support from global communications team in Port-au-Prince, Panama and Geneva, initially 4 communications delegates were positioned in the affected areas, who conducted dozens of media interviews and submitted over one hundred photos, videos and written stories that have been disseminated online through various platforms such as Twitter and the IFRC's public website and the Medium website. As the operation transitions from the emergency to the early recovery phase, there are currently two dedicated communications delegates documenting RCRC Movement activities in the affected areas, concentrating on the Grand'Anse. They continue to send photographic and video material that is available in the platforms listed below. Key achievements in the first two months of the operation include support for the high-level visit of the European Union delegation, the development of a Movement communications plan in line with 2013 Resolution on Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Coordination and weekly updates of communications materials, which are distributed globally on the IFRC's Newswire; the communications team also managed to produce weekly media monitoring, provide support to the Haiti Red Cross Society Communications Department and the National Society's president, materials for the 1-month commemoration of Hurricane Matthew's passage, plan a reputational risk communications strategy (in coordination with American and Haiti Red Cross Society), prepare for the launch of the revised appeal, and a briefing package for the diplomatic community and local media on 10 November 2016 on the status of the operation. As the operation continues, the IFRC's communications team consistently ensures that messaging is aligned with the operational priorities while strategically linking with the IFRC's global positioning in order to engage donors and external audiences, maximize opportunities to position the Haiti Red Cross Society and its Movement partners as leading humanitarian responders to the emergency and promote the Movement's resilience programming.

The main communication platforms are below. Please refer to [Annex 1](#) for a list of detailed stories, photos, profiles on beneficiaries and Red Cross volunteers, and more.

- [IFRC webpage for Hurricane Matthew](#)
- [IFRC Medium](#)
- [IFRC Web stories on Haiti and Hurricane Matthew](#)
- [Press releases](#)

- [All internal materials including the 1-month package available on FedNet](#)
- [IFRC photo library](#)

### Community Engagement and Accountability

**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**

**Output 12.1:** Define community engagement framework

**Output 12.2:** Adequate communication with the communities

**Output 12.3:** Dialogue and community engagement: working with communities on two-way communication campaigns to provide accurate information

**Output 12.4:** Data collection and analysis for programmatic decisions: Utilize systems of data and information management to inform communication with communities and revise programmes regularly

#### Progress:

During the 2010 response to the earthquake and cholera crisis in Haiti, important human and financial resources were invested in setting up a community engagement and accountability system. The various mechanisms used across programmes included, but were not limited to, a weekly national call-in radio programme (Radyo Kwa Wouj), an Interactive Voice Response phone line (Telefon Kwa Wouj), Short Message Service (SMS) messages, a call centre (Noula), print media (posters and leaflets) and face-to-face communication through HRCS volunteers. The strategy proved effective since it enabled the National Society to listen better to and communicate more effectively with affected populations. While many lessons were identified, the experience received overwhelming positive feedback from multiple types of stakeholders (e.g. end users and others in affected communities, Red Cross and Red Crescent program staff, local authorities, donors, other humanitarian actors). For more detailed reports of these experiences, please consult the following links: [An Kite Yo Pale](#) ; [We Are Here](#); [Haiti Beneficiary Communications Review 2013 – IFRC](#).

With a view to looking at reactivating the sustainable use of these mechanisms, a RIT delegate was deployed mid-October, 2016. This was followed by a CEA consultant from November to December, 2016. The aim of the consultant was to use CEA - Community Engagement and Accountability - to support Livelihoods, Shelter, Cash, Wash and Health program interventions in the field. In other words, make sure communities are informed and invited to feedback in partnership with IFRC programmes.

Recruitment is ongoing for a 3-month position for a CEA Senior Officer who will support the rolling out of the CEA strategy, monitor the CEA field support, and work with HRC staff to develop key sustainable CEA mechanisms such as radio programming.

The consultant has facilitated the deployment of an experienced Haitian national CEA Manager from American Red Cross to lead the operational CEA field work. The CEA officer travelled immediately to the field, assisting IFRC operations to obtain local community support for programmes on the ground. The CEA consultant has taken part in the integration with plans and HR structures along with the different IFRC Sectors, resulting in a range of planning tools and plans for the appeal, and assisted in getting budgetary support to hire an initial two CEA field officers to support the CEA Manager in one of each of the two field locations where interventions will take place, in Les Irois, and in Anse d'Hainault.

The CEA Consultant developed an initial CEA strategy together with Haitian Red Cross (HRC), working with the HRC CEA department to identify opportunities for integrating CEA into the immediate response and the relief phase. The preliminary activities are integrated in the strategy helping to define how CEA activities may be embedded into the National Society's programmes and capacity-building, and attempt to capitalize on the widespread ownership of mobile

phones in Haiti and the high radio listenership among the affected communities prior to the disaster; however, this initiative will not be without its challenges as communication with some of the hard to reach areas targeted by the Red Cross Movement is poor, physical access for visits and distributions is complex, and internet connectivity, cell phone towers and radio stations have been damaged, making continuous communication with the affected areas a challenge.

These impediments have been partially addressed by collecting information from beneficiaries at distribution sites; moreover, when in the field, concrete CEA input was used to adjust current relief distributions (e.g. developing pointers for HRCS volunteers to engage more effectively with the communities, instilling greater communication regarding the readjustment of plans and tools to increase information sharing in the local language). The Next steps will include gaining a more nuanced understanding of how women and men use these tools and repairing the communication infrastructure.

While undergoing this process, the National Society seeks to ensure coherence with external communications activities and operations to mitigate reputational risks related to the community's perception and understanding of Red Cross actions.

Together with national and international partners, in Port-au-Prince, discussions on information-sharing and collaborative spaces were held with external stakeholders (e.g. OCHA, Internews). Learning from recent emergencies, there is a growing emphasis and investment on CEA among partners and donors. Some partners, with DIFID support, are looking into establishing feedback mechanisms in country. As the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has a strong CEA element in place in Haiti via its extensive network of volunteers, the movement has decided for the moment to remain in an observer's role, trying to learn as much as possible from this mechanism as it evolves, and assisting it whenever possible. There is the possibility along these lines to develop a program of community journalism with training offered to Red Cross community volunteers by partners, and broadcast on local community radio station frequencies with information to the local communities.

### **Safer Access Framework**

**Outcome 12: Safer Access Framework (SAF) is integrated into the HRCS programming and implementation of activities for the Hurricane Matthew operation**

**Output 12.1: Safer Access framework (SAF) awareness workshops on the risks incurred when deployed are conducted for staff and volunteers**

#### **Progress:**

Safer Access Framework (SAF) is an ICRC security management methodology applied worldwide in ICRC operations. It also aims at offering National Societies an effective methodology and technical tools to facilitate safe and secure management of field operations in hostile environments.

Given the increasingly volatile security environment and rise of the number of security incidents targeting humanitarian organizations in the region affected by hurricane Matthew, the Movement needs an efficient methodology to manage field security in an effective way. Through the dissemination and training of Red Cross volunteers and staff, security management will be improved and risk exposure reduced to minima.

In order to promote safer access and integrate elements into operations, team leaders and other RC staff of the South Branch, 3 safer access workshops were facilitated by the HRC and the ICRC. The workshops were combined with a mini risk assessment led by the regional board. As an outcome, additional security rules were developed and will be submitted to the regional board for approval and implementation. More than 60 HRC volunteers and staff of the American Red Cross attended the workshops.

So far, 150 first aid kits were distributed to HRC field structures in order to replace the material used during and after hurricane Matthew. nine SAF workshops will be conducted in Nippes, Sud, Grande-Anse and Nord-Ouest over the next five weeks. 180 volunteers and staff will benefit at regional and local levels of HRC structures of the workshops. Moreover 425 first aid kits will be prepositioned in the field together with 110 stretchers and 200 body bags, allowing HRC structures to respond immediately and autonomously to future emergencies.

## Contact Information

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### **In the Haiti Red Cross Society:**

- Dr. Marie Marcelle Cauvin, General Director of Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS); email: [mm.cauvin@croixrouge.ht](mailto:mm.cauvin@croixrouge.ht)

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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**.

## ANNEX 1: COMMUNICATIONS

ITEM	OUTPUTS
<b>Web stories and external online materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: Haiti Red Cross volunteers prepare for cholera vaccination campaign (5 Nov)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Red Cross medics deliver care in isolated villages hit by Hurricane Matthew (1 Nov)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Hurricane Matthew: Rosline's story (30 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Hurricane Matthew: Joseph's story (30 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Hurricane Matthew: Joseph's story (Red Cross Volunteer) (30 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">In pictures: Hurricane Matthew: Shelter toolkit distribution (29 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">In pictures: Hurricane Matthew: water and sanitation, hygiene and cholera prevention (28 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: Cholera prevention with the Red Cross in Haiti shows results (29 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Hurricane Matthew: Red Cross reaches hardest-hit communities in southern Haiti (28 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Red Cross urgently fixing water systems to prevent cholera and other water-borne diseases (29 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium article: Hurricane Matthew in Haiti: community voices (25 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: Staying dry from the rain: Red Cross improves living conditions for families (25 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: the IFRC regional director for the Americas takes a lead (23 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Undeterred from Hurricane Matthew, Red Cross volunteers pushes on to help her community (23 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">In pictures: Hurricane Matthew: water and sanitation, hygiene and cholera prevention</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">In pictures: Hurricane Matthew: Red Cross Red Crescent relief items reach Jeremie</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">In pictures: Hurricane Matthew: Relief Reaches Haitians in Need</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Health problems on the rise in Haiti after Hurricane Matthew (17 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Crop devastation increases risk of hunger in Haiti after Typhoon Matthew (13 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: Coastal communities struggling to recover from Matthew (11 October)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medium: Coastal communities struggling to recover from Matthew (11 October with photos)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: No more homes to return to (10 October)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: Stories, in the Aftermath of Hurricane Matthew (10 October)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: Red Cross aid flight arrives to Haiti (9 October)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Web story: Needs remain huge in Haiti after Hurricane Matthew (9 October)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">In pictures: Hurricane Matthew ravaged southwestern of Haiti</a></li> </ul>
<b>Press releases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">One-month on: Haiti Red Cross teams focus on stopping cholera and aiding tens of thousands of people (3 Nov)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Haiti Red Cross relief efforts continue in areas hardest hit by Hurricane Matthew (26 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Haiti hurricane: Food, shelter and relief supplies reaching people in isolated villages (Oct 21)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Haiti Hurricane: Red Cross mobile medical clinic deployed; Preparing to deliver urgent care (Oct 20)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Haiti: Delivering aid to hard-to-reach communities is the key priority (Oct 18)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Haiti: Red Cross and Red Crescent societies send 35 tonnes of essential goods to Jérémie (Oct 16)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Global Handwashing Day: Hand-washing essential to prevent spread of cholera in Haiti (Oct 15)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Hurricane Matthew: Red Cross Red Crescent relief items amongst first to arrive in Haiti (13 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Haitian Red Cross scales up water, sanitation and hygiene to contain cholera outbreak (11 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IFRC appeals for 6.8 million Swiss francs to assist Haitian communities devastated by Hurricane Matthew (6 Oct)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Hurricane Matthew pounds southern Haiti; Red Cross teams working to reach areas worst affected (5 Oct)</a></li> </ul>
<b>Audio visual, infographics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photos are all available on Cumulus including topics as follows: shelter kit distribution in Arniquet, Shelter kits being loaded in Les Cayes to be distributed in Antoin, Floods - ANSE Rouge, Floods Cavaillon, Walter Cotte visit, Portrait Rosemarie Batistin, the work of the ERU mobile clinic in Jeremie and more.. Please visit <a href="http://av.ifrc.org/">http://av.ifrc.org/</a></li> <li>• Broll - flood and disaster footage of coastal area of southwest Haiti, and more.</li> <li>• Infographic of relief items and services: English: <a href="#">web</a>, <a href="#">social media</a> / Spanish: <a href="#">web</a>, <a href="#">social media</a>.</li> <li>• Infographic with list of relief items distributed: English <a href="#">vertical</a>, <a href="#">horizontal</a> / Spanish: <a href="#">vertical</a>, <a href="#">horizontal</a></li> <li>• Canvas for Twitter: (French available on FedNet) English – <a href="#">HRC President</a>, <a href="#">volunteer 1</a>, <a href="#">volunteer 2</a>, <a href="#">community member</a> / Spanish – <a href="#">HRC President</a>, <a href="#">volunteer 1</a>, <a href="#">volunteer 2</a>, <a href="#">community member</a></li> </ul>

## Annex 2: Movement Partners Distributions as of 5 December 2016

ITEM	ARTIBONITE	GRANDE ANSE			NIPPES		NORD	NORD EST	NORD OUEST	OUEST			SUD			SUD-EST	GRAND TOTAL PER ITEM
	HT RC/IFRC	HT RC	HT RC/IFRC	HT RC/IFRC/QA RC	HT RC/US RC	HT RC/GE RC	HT RC/US RC	HT RC/US RC	HT RC/US RC	HT RC/US RC	HT RC/FR RC	HT RC/IT RC	HT RC/US RC	HT RC/DO RC	HT RC/ES RC	Haiti RC	
# Kit alimentaire			598														598
# Kit de famille																	
# Kit d'hygiene	204		1353	558		249			1514		1833		1385			166	7262
# Kit choléra						395			675				790				1860
# Jerry can	204		5964	1116					1846				5901			100	15131
# Mosquito Net			5882	1116					400		1388		770				9556
# Cleaning kit							30	15									45
# Aquatabs	3060								4000		28300	10000	3600				48960
# Sceaux à robinet												7					7
# Soap												720					720
# Shelter tool kit	204	250	2606		682				582	33	616		1730			266	6969
# Tarpaulins	204		7380	558	682				400	33	697		3351				13305
# Blankets	408	575	1196						2623				1284			200	6286
# Safe Water (L)		1890												721412	34108		757410
# Kit cuisine	204	300	2982	558					2647		1538		3856			266	12351
# Repairing tool kit									199				718				917
# Buckets		500	2982	558					200				380			100	4720
# Agricultural Cleaning Kits						300											300
<b>GRAND TOTAL PER DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>4488</b>	<b>38922</b>			<b>2308</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15086</b>	<b>45165</b>			<b>779285</b>			<b>1098</b>	<b>886397</b>

<b>Department</b>	<b>National Society</b>	<b>Assisted Families</b>	
ARTIBONITE	Haiti RC/IFRC	204	204
GRANDE ANSE	Haiti RC	300	6336
	Haiti RC/ICRC	661	
	Haiti RC/IFRC	4817	
	Haiti RC/IFRC/Qatar RC	558	
NIPPES	Haiti RC/American RC	682	2809
	Haiti RC/German RC	2127	
NORD	Haiti RC/American RC	30	30
NORD EST	Haiti RC/American RC	15	15
NORD OUEST	Haiti RC/American RC	3605	3605
OUEST	Haiti RC/American RC	33	1971
	Haiti RC/French RC	1761	
	Haiti RC/Italian RC	177	
SUD	Haiti RC/American RC	5399	7643
	Haiti RC/Dominican RC	2244	
	Haiti RC/Spanish RC		
SUD-EST	Haiti RC	266	266
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>22879</b>	