

# Emergency Plan of Action operation update

## Haiti: Hurricane Matthew

<b>Emergency appeal no. MDRHT013 6-month Operations Update</b>	<b>GLIDE no. <a href="#">TC-2016-000106</a></b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 2 June 2017	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 6 October 2016 to 06 April 2017.
<b>Operation start date:</b> 6 October 2016	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 18 months; <b>and end date:</b> 6 April 2018.
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 28,236,416 Swiss Francs	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> 565,000 Swiss francs
<b>No. of people affected:</b> 2.1 million people	<b>No. of people being assisted:</b> 147,500 people (29,500 households)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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).	

[<Click here to view the interim financial report<sup>1</sup> and here to view contact details.>](#)

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti on 4 October 2016 as a Category 4 hurricane, causing massive destruction mainly in the departments of Grande-Anse, Sud, Nippes, and Nord-Ouest and to a lesser extent in Sud-Est and Ouest departments. The government reported 546 deaths and 439 injuries because of the hurricane. About 2.1 million people were affected, including 806,000 people in need of urgent food assistance<sup>2</sup>.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an [Emergency Appeal](#) on 6 October 2016 seeking CHF 6.8 million to help the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) aid affected populations.



**Photo 1: Immediately after the disaster struck, the Dominican Red Cross working in close collaboration with HRCS volunteers put in place a system for distributing safe drinking water to affected people in Grande-Anse Department. Source: IFRC**

<sup>1</sup> The bilateral contribution of the Emergency Response Units (ERUs) for approx. 1,182,340 is not reflected in the interim financial report; this figure added to the CHF 27,054,076 budget amount in the interim financial report completes the total budget figure of CHF 28.2m.

<sup>2</sup> OCHA [Situation Report No. 10](#) and [Situation report No. 17](#)

Taking into consideration the scope of the disaster and the needs revealed by the various assessments conducted within the first month of the operation, the members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (the Movement) in Haiti further articulated their efforts for a stronger and better aligned response to Hurricane Matthew. The process of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) was followed and led to the signing of a tripartite agreement between HRC, IFRC and ICRC. That agreement provided for joint Movement intervention in Haiti. Thus, the original Emergency Appeal was revised and became an International Emergency Appeal to be implemented by all Movement partners present in country, namely American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Dominican Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and IFRC. This [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) seeking CHF 28.2 million was published on 10 November 2016.

The plan of action put in place by the Movement to respond to Hurricane Matthew was divided into two phases, namely the emergency phase, from October to December 2016, and the recovery phase, from January 2017 to April 2018. All activities planned during the emergency phase have been implemented despite several challenges. These activities were completed in December 2016 as planned. [Operations update 1, 2 and 3](#) were published on 29 November 2016, 13 December 2016, and 7 February 2017 respectively to present the progress made by the Movement during the emergency phase of the operation.

The recovery phase of the operation, which was expected to begin on 1 January 2017, was delayed due to the enormous challenges met during the emergency phase. Some of those challenges included recruiting the appropriate staff for the rolling out of the recovery phase, finalizing contracts with service providers for cash transfer distributions before the 2017 planting season in Haiti, the security constraints posed by the socio-political situation in intervention areas, and the need to prioritise activities taking into consideration available funding as the appeal coverage has remained very low. Nevertheless, the Movement was able to implement some recovery activities, and [Operations Update No 4](#) was published on 19 April 2017 to highlight the progress made during the recovery phase of the operation.

This six-month Operations Update presents the progress, the achievements and the challenges since the start of the operation on 6 October 2016 until early April 2017. The report is also part of the accountability mechanism to inform the public about what has been achieved so far.



**Photo 2: Rehabilitation of water source distribution network and visit of the DFID team. Source: IFRC.**

Currently, the international appeal [has received](#) 7,768,307 Swiss Francs in hard pledges, therefore a 29 per cent coverage of a 28.2 million Swiss francs budget. Approximately 1,649,711 Swiss francs in bilateral contributions have also been registered. To date, the appeal has received financial or in-kind contributions from:

American Red Cross; Apple iTunes; British Red Cross; British Red Cross (from British Government); China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch; Credit Suisse Foundation; Danish Red Cross; Danish Red Cross (from Ole Kirk's Fond); Davita; European Commission - DG ECHO; Finnish Red Cross; French Red Cross; Great Britain - Private Donors; IFRC at the UN Inc; Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund; Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund; Japanese Government; Japanese Red Cross Society; Japanese Red Cross Society (from Japanese Government); Kenya - Private Donors; Liechtenstein Red Cross; Luxembourg - Private Donors; Luxembourg Red Cross (from Luxembourg Government); Mexican Red Cross; Monaco Government; Netherlands - Private Donors; New Zealand Red Cross; On Line donations; Qatar Red Crescent Society; Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Red Cross of Monaco; Republic of Korea Government; Singapore Red Cross Society; Spain - Private Donors; Spanish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross; Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government); Switzerland - Private Donors; The Barbados Red Cross Society; The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government); The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government); The Republic of Korea National Red Cross; UL LLC -Underwriters Laboratories; UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (from Chile Government); United Arab Emirates - Private Donors; United States - Private Donors; VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement on behalf of the HRCS sincerely thanks all donors and partners for their generous support.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

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

Eight hundred and forty-six Red Cross volunteers and National Society staff in affected localities, namely Sud, Grande-Anse, Nippes, Sud-Est, Ouest and Nord-Ouest departments, have been mobilized to work in close collaboration with Movement partners to assist the most vulnerable beneficiaries. The information on achievements by Movement partners are centralized on an online-based smart sheet where they are validated by the Haitian Red Cross prior to being used for reports and other publications.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Participating National Societies (PNS) active in country are: American Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Dominican Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, which support the HRCS on programmes throughout the country. ICRC and IFRC are also present in country, and all as one Movement 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. A dynamic map illustrating where Movement partners are supporting HRCS to implement activities in response to Hurricane Matthew can be viewed [here](#).

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

The HRCS worked in collaboration with the government to prioritize intervention areas. The **Sud, Grande-Anse, Nippes, Sud-Est, Ouest** and **Nord-Ouest departments** were designated as most affected by Hurricane Matthew. Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) and Regional Intervention Teams (RIT) were deployed to Haiti the same day Hurricane Matthew hit to help assess the situation, identify the needs and develop a comprehensive emergency plan of action (EPoA) to respond to the disaster. These teams identified health, WASH, shelter and livelihoods as sectors requiring interventions. They also conducted market assessment and confirmed the feasibility of cash transfer programming as part of livelihoods recovery and shelter interventions.

### Risk Analysis

During the emergency phase of the operation (October to December 2016), activities were disturbed by the electoral process, and the rains that made access to affected localities extremely difficult.

The decision from the Government of Haiti not to declare the state of emergency in the country following the disaster, further compounded by the persistent lack of a Disaster Law for Haiti, presented challenges to the efficiency of customs processes, thus creating delays in the implementation of some of the planned activities.

In early January 2017, humanitarian operations in Grande-Anse and Sud were either temporally suspended or limited due to socio political issues that led to demonstrations and road blocks that followed. Activities fully resumed in Sud and slowly in Grande-Anse towards the second half of January 2017.



**Photo 3: Distributions and activities prioritize vulnerable populations including people living with disabilities. Source: American Red Cross.**

Additionally, cases of looting or attempted looting were reported against humanitarian convoys in the Sud region during the first quarter of 2017. In some instances, it was reported to OCHA that humanitarian actors may be directly targeted by looters who explicitly ask drivers whether the goods transported belong to a private company or an NGO before looting them<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> [OCHA, Situation Report No 32](#)

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

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

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

### **Proposed strategy**

Continuous assessment during the emergency phase enabled the Movement team to rethink the operation. The new findings led to the revision of the Emergency Plan of Action in December 2016. The sectors of intervention that have been retained for the recovery phase of the operation (Health, WASH, Shelter, and Livelihoods) are planned and are implemented in an integrated manner. However, the operation team identified the top priority activities that are currently being implemented. This was based on the funding available.

### **Operational support services**

#### **Human resources**

The IFRC's Haiti Country Cluster Support Team was in the process of downsizing when Hurricane Matthew hit the country. In the initial stage of the operation, the surge capacity was deployed through the Global surge capacity desk in Geneva and Panama to support the Operation, with Regional Intervention Team (RIT) members from the Americas, Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members from Africa, Emergency Response Units (ERU) deployed by Partner National Societies (PNS), and Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT). ERU were deployed for health (Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross); IT/telecom (Danish Red Cross, Finish Red Cross); Logistics (Swiss Red Cross): MSM20 (Austrian Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross) and Relief (Belgium Red Cross). The deployment of some RIT and RDRT were supported by PNS. The normal international recruitment procedures, through IFRC HR services, began after the identification of the operation's needs. All positions identified for the recovery phase were filled. However, the Head of Operations for IFRC left in April and was replaced by a new one seconded by the Canadian Red Cross Society. The selection of national staff involved in the operation was done jointly by the Haitian Red Cross Society and the IFRC Office in Haiti. The daily workers and the Red Cross volunteers are managed per the Haitian Labour Law and the volunteers' policy of the Haitian Red Cross Society. The American Red Cross seconded their Communications Director, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Expert, the Health Advisor and an IT specialist to support the response operation.

#### **Logistics and supply chain**

At the beginning of the operation, ERU logistics teams were deployed to support the operation. A Logistics Coordinator was recruited in late November 2016 to organize and manage all the logistics processes of the operation. Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The ERU logistics team left the country by mid-December 2016 when all planned relief distributions were completed.

As of March 2017, the IFRC Logistics team in Haiti downsized the logistics structure and the vehicle fleet for the operation to adjust to budget limited limitations.

Main logistics activities over the past three months were focused on dispatching the last health items from Diquini warehouse to Jérémie, opening the new IFRC office and house in Anse d'Hainault, following up custom clearance and tax exemption issues, following up of the Cash Transfer Program tender, and following up of local procurement, fleet management, local air and road transport (pax). Most vehicles that were ordered in 2016 for the operation were finally cleared from customs in April 2017.

The three Canadian Red Cross Society ERU vehicles shipped by air in early October 2016 were cleared and registered on 26 April 2017. The 2 VRP vehicles shipped by sea from Panama were cleared and registered on 24 February; and 18 VRP vehicles were cleared and registered on 26 April, and delivered to the PNS on the 28th.

#### **Challenges:**

- **Cash Transfer Programme (Livelihoods and Shelter Programmes)**

Discussions with financial service providers on the outreach methodology and financial provision process took more time than expected, which delayed the implementation of activities. Lessons from this experience point to ensuring these discussions start earlier in the operation, as to allot sufficient time for any delays.

- **32 vehicles to be cleared (6 for the operation)**

Most of the vehicles that were shipped to Haiti for the operation since October 2016 were only cleared in April 2017. Some are even yet to be cleared because the Ministry of Health did not sign the documentation during three months. This imposed the renting of local vehicles at very high rates, thereby diminishing the already limited resources for the affected population.

### *American Red Cross*

Main logistics efforts focused on preparing the recovery activities through the follow up of the Cash Transfer Program tender; follow up of local procurement, particularly related to the shelter training component; and fleet management in and between the three areas of intervention (Nippes, Sud and Nord-Ouest departments). The few remaining stocks of NFIs were sent back to Port-au-Prince to be repackaged and to identify needs for replenishment in preparation of the next hurricane season. This allowed American Red Cross to provide support to HRCS in response to the recent floods in the Sud department. In addition, a separate agreement was signed between American Red Cross and UNITRANSFER for the Cash Transfer Programming aspect of the operation.

### *Netherlands Red Cross*

In response to the floods that occurred in Sud Department in April 2017, the Netherlands Red Cross supported HRCS in the needs assessment and the related distribution with one vehicle and one staff for four days.

## **Information technologies (IT)**

Before Hurricane Matthew hit Haiti, the IT unit in Haiti was already involved in preparedness activities. 20 mobile handsets and 6 satellite phones were deployed for IFRC and National society staff to support the advanced team in place prior to the hurricane.

Immediately after the hurricane hit, increased support was provided to the FACT team that was deployed to Haiti to start the operation. The support included preparation and deployment of laptops, Open Data Kit (ODK) sets, satellite devices, and remote support. A higher bandwidth of 20 MB was negotiated with internet service providers to support the traffic generated by the large amount of staff arriving. Two rotations of ERU IT teams were also deployed at the beginning of the operation.

ICRC contributed to the reestablishment of communications that had been damaged by the hurricane, and the Ministry of Interior of Haiti acknowledged this as an important contribution made by the Movement.

Fast solutions were implemented to provide mobile internet, print capacity and enough computers for newly hired staff. A dedicated 1 MB was provided to the shared IFRC and HRCS area to allow emergency team to work effectively. For Jérémie, some effort has been deployed to have a proper internet connection at the main office and the branch office at Anse-d'Hainault, and the IT unit is providing support to make communication easier for staff, more than 50 Users have been added to the CUG communication system to reduce communication cost. A security alert system has been proposed by security and implemented by the IT unit to notify quickly and effectively about 200 IFRC and PNS staff in Haiti in the event of security issues.

Most of the laptops and desktops have reached their end of life and cannot achieve good performance, spare parts are no longer available locally. Printers in place are too old and toner get discontinued quickly.

Nevertheless, 20 new laptops have been deployed to help replace the old ones, allowing staff to achieve better performance. In addition, a new internet connection has been negotiated and installed at Anse-d'Hainault, providing staff enough bandwidth to work at ease and deliver work in time. Contingency plan is being implemented to provide a business continuity process in case of catastrophes.

## **Information Management**

The HRCS set up an online platform for information management with support from the IFRC Information Management (IM) Team<sup>4</sup>. This platform is built from a backend database (Smartsheet®) and frontend dashboards for information and documents dissemination: public ([Operation: Hurricane Matthew Dashboard](#)) and private. Initially dedicated to common vulnerability analysis, monitoring process and evaluation for all members of the RCRCM, the platform evolved to serve operational and coordination purposes. The backend tool also helped defining budget and human resources (stored job descriptions) for each sector.

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<sup>4</sup> One Regional Intervention Team member and 2 delegates have successively supported the operation with IM

To consolidate all information of the RCRC Movement members involved in the response, the IM team created different matrixes in the online tool Smartsheet, which can be fed easily from the field and from any part of the country<sup>5</sup>. The distribution matrix has been adopted by other agencies to consolidate different partner's interventions.

Planned and achieved distributions, as well as activities within all sectors are gathered through the forms, and further disseminated through all RCRCM members and the external stakeholders through the requested formats, after being processed and validated by the HRCS. In addition, the online dashboard displays real-time numbers, graphs, maps and tables related to Hurricane Matthew operation implementation.

Activities are reported as aligned with the Revised Emergency Plan of Action (REPoA) that was published on 10 November 2016, and will contribute to reporting on the REPoA and the Movement-wide response.

For partners implementing several activities, the Smartsheet form appeared not to be user-friendly enough. The new Head of Operations called each Partner National Society (PNS) inquiring for activities that may not appear on the Smartsheet, with the view to look for gaps in EPoA implementation and reporting, and to provide better support. Now all activities have been uploaded to the Smartsheet and we can have a full picture of the Movement's activities in response to Hurricane Matthew in Haiti. Additionally, a [mini website](#) has been developed to give added value to PNSs' contributions and give more visibility to the operation internally and externally. It includes a dynamic map that shows where each Movement partner works and what activities are being implemented. This mini site is aligned with IFRC Go platform design.

## Communications

During the emergency phase of the operation, IFRC deployed 4 communications delegates to document the response of Haitian Red Cross and Movement partners to bring visibility to activities, position the Red Cross as a key responder and support the emergency. For details on the achievements during that period, see [Operations update 1](#). As part of Communications contribution towards resource mobilization for the operation, a brochure summarizing the emergency phase, pictures, and a film on the operations summarizing the emergency and the transit to the recovery phase were produced. Click [here](#) to watch the video under the Communications Section of the Dashboard for Hurricane Matthew Operation, and [here](#) to read the brochure.

The Communication department trained Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) staff in Anse d'Hainault on audio-visual documentation, to keep a record of the activities in the field as we do not have a Communication focal point deployed there. The Communications Officer continues to support the operation by developing visibility materials such as billboards and tee-shirts. More communication deliverables will be made available when the remaining activities of the operation will be implemented.

## Security

Security briefing was given to all operation delegates and staff. The social and political context were monitored on a weekly basis by IFRC Security Unit, UN, ICRC and HRCS and the existing security regulations are being enforced. During this reporting period, there were some socio-political events associated with the general elections in the country, which hampered the smooth implementation of planned activities. Moreover, several humanitarian agencies/organizations were looted on the national road 2. Thus, mitigation measures such as travel restrictions, curfew, contingency and relocation plans, and continuous security risk assessments were applied.

HRCS volunteers in Grande-Anse Department received security training. When the operation began, many people who expected to get a job with the Red Cross started making demonstrations at the entrance of Haitian Red Cross base camp in Port Au Prince. Thus, security personnel was increased. The President of HRCS has the ultimate responsibility for the safety of staff and volunteers during the implementation of the plan of action. Clear security regulations and protocols for this operation are in place and strictly adhered to. In this regard, the National Society has put restrictions on the use of National Road #1 due to tensions in Arcahaie.

On 15 March 2017, angry security workers at the Toussaint Louverture International Airport went on strike demanding better working conditions. This caused delays and cancelation of several flights. Although the strike was lifted following an agreement reached between the strikers and officials of the National Airport Authority (AAN), these are signs that security remains volatile in the country and needs close monitoring.

Moreover, the United Nations announced the imminent departure of their force MINUSTAH from Haiti, to be replaced by a legal structure. This is starting to have an impact on the deterioration of the security conditions in the country, and it is expected to further deteriorate.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

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<sup>5</sup> In areas where access to internet is difficult, staff still manage to input data when internet coverage gets better or when internet connection cluster is set up

The Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) of the operation was conducted in February 2017, and the major findings are being used to improve the operation's implementation and management.

The Information Management and PMER teams worked in close collaboration and came up with an updated version of the reporting format which is now being used to collect data through the Operation's Smartsheet. The changes were made to ensure that all reported activities are aligned with the Revised Emergency Plan of Action (REPoA) for the operation, which was published in November 2016. All the Movement partners involved in the operation have been informed properly about the changes made in the smart sheet reporting form. They have also been given the opportunity to provide feedback and suggestions for improving the form as it is a dynamic tool. The PMER delegate for the Operation travelled to Jérémie and Anse d'Hainault and trained field staff on how to properly collect data and how to feed it into the templates. Because of this effort, the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) officer has started adding reports on CEA activities in the system from Jérémie.

Efforts to finalize the log frame and indicator tracking table (ITT) for the operation started, but the process was delayed by some coordination issues, which are currently being solved. Discussions are underway, with the intention to revise the International Appeal. The team is closely monitoring reports deadlines, and could submit in time all the reports that were expected during this reporting period.

## Administration and Finance

During the first months of the operation, the major task was to discuss with the various project managers their budgets and agree on prioritization of funds available as compared to the appeal budget. A budget in line with the available funding was agreed upon with the various sectors leads and implementation started with the agreed planning.

The funding stands now at around 30 per cent of appeal budget, which makes it quite difficult to reach all set objectives and activities in the Plan of Action. Several trade-offs were necessary to remain within the available funding, which may impact final delivery and certainly impact number of targets. A few discussions are underway with some Movement partners to further support the operation in the Grande-Anse Department.

Despite a few delays at program start, most of the staff had joined by end of January. During the reporting period, the spending has reached 55 per cent of available funding with higher performances observed in the Relief, Health and WASH sectors.

A contract was signed with the supplier in relation to the cash distribution program and the activity will be implemented by the end of May 2017. The WASH delegate joined the team and has started implementing a program that is providing water access and hygiene promotion activities to communities in the selected areas. The teams are now fully functional and activities are ongoing.

A budget revision exercise was done at the end of April, which allowed realignment of plans across programs and decision was made to rationalize the size of the teams. The revision allowed setting a budget in line with current funding. Work is still in progress to identify areas of synergy with Participating National Societies.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Health & Care

Health & care		
Outcome 1. The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs	% of achievement
	<b>Output 1.1</b> Target population is provided with first aid services	70%
	<b>Output 1.2:</b> Psychosocial first aid and psychosocial support activities are provided to people affected by the impact of Hurricane Matthew	59%
	<b>Output 1.3</b> Epidemic prevention measures carried out in areas affected by Hurricane Matthew	39%
	<b>Output 1.4:</b> Increased access to healthcare services and prevention of maternal/new-born mortality using	83%

Activities	mobile clinics		% progress (estimate)
	Is implementation on time?		
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Procurement and deployment of first aid kits	X		100%
1.1.2 Procurement and deployment of personal protection equipment to the volunteers		X	75%
1.1.3 Support the training of HRCS volunteers in the provision of first aid	X		100%
1.1.4 Provision of first aid to beneficiaries	X		70%
1.1.5 Design and reproduction of messages on which actions to take during situations of immediate health risk, to be disseminated in affected communities or collective centres.	X		75%
1.1.6 If needed, implement CBHFA approach <sup>6</sup>			%
1.2.1 Reproduction and printing of information on stress management and coping mechanisms	X		25%
1.2.2 Training of Trainers (ToT) on psychosocial support (PSS) activities for HRCS volunteers.		X	100%
1.2.3 Provision of psychological first aid to communities during mobile clinics based on HRCS standards	X		100%
1.2.4 Implementation of psychosocial support activities (managing stress, strengthening coping mechanisms, preventing violence in collective centres) during mobile clinics and in target communities	X		50%
1.2.5 Provision of psychosocial support to volunteers		X <sup>7</sup>	40%
1.2.6 Support the health and well-being of staff and volunteers including PSS.	X		40%
1.3.1 Reprinting of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials on cholera, vector borne diseases and STIs (with WASH)	X		75%
1.3.2 Support the HRCS in implementing its existing community mobilization strategy to decrease the risk of vector- and waterborne diseases transmission		X <sup>8</sup>	40%
1.3.3 Active case finding and surveillance for cholera as part of mobile clinics	X		100%
1.3.4 Assessment of need of Surveillance in Grande-Anse		X <sup>9</sup>	%
1.3.5 Support the HRCS in implementing the community-based epidemiological surveillance (SEBAC) of infectious diseases transmission (Cholera, Zika, Chikungunya, Malaria and other disease immune-controllable)		X <sup>10</sup>	%
1.3.6 Develop an integrated WASH/health program addressing communicable disease including waterborne- and vector borne diseases and STIs.	X		50%
1.3.7 Awareness campaign on cholera prevention		X <sup>11</sup>	30%
1.3.8 Engagement in emergency OCV immunization campaigns led by MSPP, primarily through community sensitization and mobilization based on HRCS standards <sup>12</sup>	X		%
1.3.9 Distribution of 25,000 mosquito nets units (10,000 households)	X <sup>13</sup>		30%

<sup>6</sup> This activity is not prioritised at this moment due to limited funding.

<sup>7</sup> This training will come after the ToT training on PSS. Hopefully in June 2017.

<sup>8</sup> This is a joint Health-Wash activity to be carried out after the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training.

<sup>9</sup> After discussions with HRCS and IFRC, we all agreed to drop this activity as it is already covered by Ministry of Health.

<sup>10</sup> After discussions with HRCS and IFRC, we all agreed to drop this activity as it is already covered by Ministry of Health.

<sup>11</sup> Cholera awareness campaign is already planned in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. This activity is not prioritised now to avoid duplication.

<sup>12</sup> 2nd round planned for February 2017 with MSPP, but not yet done.

<sup>13</sup> This activity is planned from April to June 2017.

1.3.10 Procurement and provision of condoms (100.000) <sup>14</sup>	X		50%
1.3.11 Implement existing programs of prevention of cholera transmission.		x	50%
1.4.1 Set up a mobile primary health care clinic program.	X		100%
1.4.2 Clinical management of primary health care in mobile clinics	X		100%
1.4.3 Targeted immunization		X <sup>15</sup>	%
1.4.4 Data collection and regular reporting as per MSPP requirements	X		100%
1.4.5 Management of medicines and medical consumable supply chain supporting mobile clinic.	X		100%
1.4.6 Ongoing assessment and repair/support of functionality of damaged health facilities in targeted areas	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

**Haitian Red Cross Society with IFRC support**

During this reporting period, the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) supported by IFRC organized simultaneous training sessions on basic first aid in 7 Communes of Grande-Anse Department. The training sessions that took place from 20 to 24 February 2017 were attended by 166 HRCS volunteers (69 women and 97 men) from the 7 communes targeted, namely Anse d'Hainault, Les Irois, Moron, Chambellan, Roseaux, Beaumont and Pestel. The sessions were organized at the HRCS training centre with 14 facilitators (First Aid monitors and instructors).

During the carnival period in Haiti (from 26 to 28 February 2017), HRCS volunteers with psychosocial support (PSS) experience paraded the streets of the major cities popularizing PSS messages, using condoms distribution to draw people's attention. 3,000 people received HIV prevention message in Grande-Anse during the carnival. 6,912 male condoms were distributed during the same occasion. HRCS volunteers also distributed messages on safe blood donation.

As part of the preparation for the above-mentioned training on first aid, IFRC supported HRCS in printing 200 albums on cholera and malaria prevention. These tools were distributed to 166 HRCS volunteers who attended the first aid training in Grande-Anse Department.

The 150 first aid kits provided by Qatar Red Crescent were received in Jérémie by the IFRC team, and distributed in 7 communes of Grande-Anse Department, namely Anse d'Hainault, Les Irois, Moron, Chambellan, Roseaux, Beaumont and Pestel.

From 14 to 17 March 2017, IFRC and HRCS conducted a PSS Training of Trainers (ToT) in Jérémie for 23 HRCS volunteers from 6 communes in Grande-Anse Department. In March, the PSS team visited the communes of Moron, Anse d'Hainault and Roseaux. A total of 2,518 people were sensitized on psychosocial first aid, including stress management, through home visits and group awareness sessions. Recreational activities were also organized as a contribution to the promotion of community resilience. In the same communes, HRCS volunteers visited 6 schools and reached 565 students with PSS activities. In April, 712 students participated in PSS activities in four schools of the communes of Moron, Chambellan, Anse d'Hainault and Roseaux. A total of 8,212 people benefited from psychosocial support services during this reporting period, including 3,084 women, 2,496 men, 1,367 children and 1,265 old people.



**Distribution of cholera and malaria prevention brochures in Moron. Source IFRC**

<sup>14</sup> Available in Jeremy warehouse for ECV and PSS activities.

<sup>15</sup> ERU mobile clinic doesn't include this activity, but population received vaccination through the Ministry of Health regular immunization program (EPI) supported by Unicef and WHO.

To better prepare communities in first aid (FA) response, HRCS supported by IFRC, conducted a three-day first aid training and simulation exercises from 20 March to 30 April 2017, reaching 166 beneficiaries (69 women and 97 men), including students, teachers, health staff, and drivers in the 7 communes targeted in Grande-Anse Department. The communities provided the venue for the training and some participants from remote "section communales" were accommodated in host families. In terms of equipment, 6 communes received 150 first aid kits composed of stretchers, hand plan for first aid, and protection materials for volunteers. The HRCS ambulance in Jérémie was repaired to facilitate the transportation of patients from the communes to Jérémie hospital.

For disease control, health promotion activities were organized in Moron, Anse d'Hainault, Roseaux, and Les Irois. Those activities included sensitization on cholera, malaria (with mosquito net distributions) as well as hygiene promotion activities. More than 2,500 beneficiaries were reached by these activities.

#### **HRCS with American Red Cross (ARC) support**

During the emergency phase of the operation, the American Red Cross supported the sensitization of HRCS volunteers on the use of Cholera kit.

#### **HRCS with Canadian Red Cross Society (CRC) support**

In October 2016, the Canadian Red Cross supported the HRCS to conduct an awareness campaign on cholera prevention. They also supported the assessment of health centres



First aid training session in Dame'Marie. Source IFRC

in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, with the view of identifying areas for improvement. Still in October 2016, the Canadian Red Cross Society also supported the deployment of ERU Health Mobile Clinics. This ERU consulted about 1,500 patients in remote villages in the communes of Beaumont, Pestel, Corail, Moron, Anse d'Hainault, Acelin, Les Irois and Dame-Marie. For details on the achievements by ERU teams, see [Operations update No 1](#) on the response to Hurricane Matthew, which was published on IFRC website on 29

November 2016. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross Society supported an awareness campaign on cholera prevention in January 2017 in all 12 communes of Grande-Anse Department, namely Abricots, Les Irois, Anse D'Hainault, Pestel, Corail, Beaumont, Bonbon, Chambellan, Moron, Roseaux, Dame-Marie and Jérémie.

#### **HRCS with French Red Cross (FRC) support**

In October 2016, the French Red Cross supported the assessment of health centres following the disaster in Artibonite department (Saint Marc and Grande Saline communes), and in the Ouest department (Anse a Galet, Pointe a Raquette, and Croix-des-Bouquets communes). The French Red Cross also worked in collaboration with the Canadian Red Cross Society to support the deployment of ERU Health Mobile Clinics.

#### **HRCS with Italian Red Cross (ItRC) support**

Although activities around blood donation have not been targeted in the Revised EPoA, the ItRC supported the HRCS with activities in this area. The activities implemented during this reporting period, which are all aligned with Outcome 1 of the REPoA, included the collection of blood bags and the training of matrons on safe child delivery techniques. Thanks to this support, 111 blood bags were collected respectively in the communes of Croix-des-Bouquets (41 blood bags), Tabarre (28 blood bags), Carrefour (35 blood bags) and Pétion-Ville (7 blood bags), all in Ouest Department (Port-au-Prince).

In addition, ItRC also supported the training of 16 matrons who then received certificates from the Ministry of Public Health. On the graduation occasion, the trainees also received child delivery kits. HRCS was also supported to implement community-based epidemiological surveillance in April 2017.

#### **Challenges:**

Organizing training sessions in 7 communes at the same time turned out to be very challenging in a context with limited logistics resources, compounded by socio-political unrest. In the future, it will be important to involve Logistics, Finance, Administration and Security departments in such activities earlier enough to ensure smooth unfolding.

Moreover, the humanitarian needs are high and it is very difficult to access to some affected areas due to very bad, or at times, inexistent roads.

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 2 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities for 11,000 households	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 2.1</b> Continuous assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	
	<b>Output 2.2</b> Distribution of Water and sanitation emergency items which meet Sphere standards to at least 11,000 households in areas affected by Hurricane Matthew		90%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1 Training of HRCS HP volunteers and trainers in targeted communities		X	100%
2.1.2 Assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities using RAMP technology	X		60% <sup>16</sup>
2.1.3 Production, printing and distribution of IEC materials	X		70%
2.1.4 Continuous monitoring of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities	X		70%
2.1.5 Coordination with other WASH actors and respective authorities on target group needs and appropriate response	X		100%
2.2.1 Procurement of 11,000 buckets	X		100%
2.2.2 Procurement and prepositioning of 11,000 hygiene kits	X		100%
2.2.3 Procurement of 22,000 jerry cans (2 per family)	X		100%
2.2.4 Procurement and prepositioning of water purification tablets for 11,000 households	X		100%
2.2.5 Provide safe water to the affected community	X		100%
2.2.6 Distribution of WASH emergency non-food items to affected communities	X		100%
2.2.7 Provide information to the population of targeted communities on safe use of water treatment products and safe water storage	X		100%
2.2.8 Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys (post distribution monitoring)	X		100%
2.2.9 HP activities around use of WASH NFIs provided to the target communities	X		100%
2.2.10 Disseminate hygiene promotion messages through radio programs		x <sup>17</sup>	%

<sup>16</sup> This percentage of progress refers to IFRC WASH actions in Grande-Anse Department only. Information on PNSs related to this activity is limited. The future revision of the appeal will clarify if this activity will be adjusted/reviewed.

<sup>17</sup> Radio communications were disrupted by the Hurricane in Grande-Anse Department and has not yet been repaired.

Progress towards outcomes

**HRCS with IFRC support**

30 HRCS volunteers were trained on home-based water quality assessment in 7 communes of Grande-Anse, namely Anse d'Hainault, Les Irois, Moron, Chambellan, Roseaux, Beaumont and Pestel. In addition, HRCS volunteers assessed the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois.



**Photo 4: Hand washing demonstration in Anse d'Hainault.**  
Source: IFRC.

Trained water chlorination agents and WASH technicians are active in Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois conducting water quantity and quality checks. During the distribution of WASH items, the populations were briefed on how to keep their water safe at home, and on how to disinfect water using Chlorine solution.

IFRC also supported the rehabilitation of the water chlorination system for the two water tanks of Anse d'Hainault.

From December to April 2017, IFRC attended all weekly WASH and hygiene promotion (HP) coordination meetings that are presided over by DINEPA (Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement) and DSGA (Direction Sanitaire de la Grande-Anse) on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Outcome 3 Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 3.1</b> The target communities have access to sustainable WASH services	
	<b>Output 3.2</b> Hygiene promotion and community mobilization activities		42%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1 Identification of WASH technical staff and Hygiene Promoters	X		100%
3.1.2 Recruitment of WASH technical staff and Hygiene Promoters	X		100%
3.1.3 Training of WASH technical staff and Hygiene Promoters	X		100%
3.1.4 Identification of beneficiaries per priorities as outlined in the EPoA using the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) methodology <sup>18</sup>	X		50%
3.1.5 Coordination with other WASH actors and respective authorities on target group needs and appropriate response	X		100%
3.1.6 Identify best option water treatment device for 2,200 households including beneficiaries of the shelter program	X		25%
3.1.7 Procure and distribute water treatment devices and additional NFI to 2,200 households including beneficiaries of the shelter program	X		25%
3.1.8 Procure water quality monitoring devices	X		100%
3.1.9 Identification of additional NFI requirements in targeted community	X		25%
3.1.10 Implementation of sustainable WASH techniques (including training) aligned with the shelter programme	X		10%

<sup>18</sup> This indicator will be reviewed during a future revision of the appeal.

3.1.11 Implementation of rainwater harvesting and sanitation technologies as required for 800 reconstructed houses aligned with the shelter program	X		10%
3.1.12 Implementation of rainwater harvesting technology and sanitation technologies for 300 new houses aligned with the shelter program	X		10%
3.1.13 Rehabilitate rural distribution networks	X		100%
3.1.14 Prepositioning of WASH related NFIs and water treatment tablets/sachets together with Health material for Cholera preparedness in target departments per activity	X		75%
3.2.1 Study to develop a long-term WASH/Cholera project	X		35%
3.2.2 Assess the possibility of integrated project Health/WASH "Prevention of communicable diseases and early treatment of Cholera" (waterborne, vector borne, STI's)	X		50%
3.2.3 Training of HRCS volunteers for Cholera response teams	X		10%
3.2.4 Assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities using RAMP technology through HRCS volunteers cont.	X		60%
3.2.5 Monitoring of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities using RAMP technology through HRCS volunteers cont.	X		25%
3.2.6 Production, printing and distribution of IEC materials cont.	X		35%
3.2.7 Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests through HRCS volunteers	X		85%
3.2.8 HP activities addressing the target communities through HRCS volunteers cont.	X		80%
3.2.9 Disseminate hygiene promotion messages through radio programs cont. <sup>19</sup>		X	%

Progress towards outcomes

### **Haitian Red Cross Society with IFRC support**



**Focus group discussion on Hygiene Promotion at community level. Source: IFRC**

Hygiene Promotion (HP) specialists with Training of trainers (ToT) background were engaged to train HP volunteers in 7 Communes of Grande-Anse Department. HP messaging was done during relief distributions, and furthermore a 2-week hygiene promotion campaign was organized in Anse D'Hainault, Les Irois, Dame Marie and Roseaux, aimed not only at reaching beneficiaries with HP messaging, but also at allowing the recently trained HP volunteers to practice and get real time coaching from ERU mass sanitation module (MSM) HP experts.

At least 35,000 people have so far been assisted; 11,000 people reached by hygiene promotion during relief distributions, and 16,330 during the 2-week HP campaign in Anse D'Hainault, Les Irois, Dame Marie and Roseaux.

HRCS now have a volunteer resource of 162 trained HP volunteers and 25 trainers available for future HP

<sup>19</sup> Radio communications were disrupted by the Hurricane in Grande-Anse Department and has not yet been repaired.

activities. A monitoring and reporting template has been developed for ongoing and future HP activities. Activities such as focus group discussions, hand washing practices, drain and garbage cleaning, seminars, rallies and posters, and distribution of leaflets with HP messages are going on effectively at community and school levels.

A questionnaire was developed to collect information about the HP volunteers and build a data bank to ensure this important information is not lost. Useful information such as names, contact information, trainings, RCRC experience and profession is stored in the database for the benefit of HRCS' continued work.

A Pool tester and Del Agua kits have been put at the disposal of HRCS volunteers and CAEPA<sup>20</sup> technicians for HP and water purification activities.

12,000 persons received hygiene promotion messages (hand washing, cholera prevention) - During the carnival in Jérémie (26-28 February 2015) HRCS branch deployed 54 volunteers (6 hygiene promoters, 12 volunteers on HIV-AIDS, 30 volunteers trained on first aid and 6 PSS volunteers).

4 rural water distribution networks and one well have been rehabilitated in Anse d'Hainault (2) and Les Irois (2), with communities contributing to digging the ground for burying pipes, and CAEPA plumbers connecting the newly installed pipes to the distribution network. HRCS are presently working hard to rehabilitate another two rural water distribution networks in Carcase and Cap a Four localities of Les Irois commune.

PUR water purifier sachets have been prepositioned in Dupond, Cap à Four and Carcasse localities for subsequent WASH activities.

Efforts have been made to improve donor visibility in Depon, a locality of Les Irois, and in Cacao and Deli, 2 localities of Anse D'Hainault. This activity is ongoing in other localities.

The communities of Cacao and Grand Droit in Anse D'Hainault requested the rehabilitation of 2 Sanitation Blocks<sup>21</sup>. This activity is planned to take place in May 2017.

IFRC received an official request from CAEPA to rehabilitate 10 additional wells for safe water in different communities.

A project proposal was submitted to install 1,000 rainwater harvesting systems and water filter for the 150 households that will receive shelters, and 850 more households within the community.

A Plan of Action for WASH Program up to June 2017 was developed and shared with teams in the field.

#### ***HRCS with support from American Red Cross***

From October to December 2016, the American Red Cross supported the training of 1,158 families on cholera kit use in Port a Piment, Coteaux, Port-Salut, Roche a Bateau, Chardonnières, Tiburon and Les Anglais (Sud Department), Mole Saint Nicolas, Jean Rabel, Port de Paix, Baie de Henne, Bassin Bleu, Bombardopolis and Chamsolme (Nord-Ouest Department).

#### ***HRCS with support from the Canadian Red Cross***

In October 2016, the Canadian Red Cross Society supported the rehabilitation of grey water pump and improvement of drainage in Radio-Commerce IDP camp which was destroyed by rains and the intensity of Hurricane Matthew.

#### ***HRCS with support from the Dominican Red Cross***

During the first three months of the operation, the Dominican Red Cross supported the HRCS in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, including the assessment of water availability and the installation of a water purification system, supported by the Spanish Red Cross, which enabled the distribution of about 757,410 litres of safe drinking water to affected people in Grande-Anse Department. The Dominican Red Cross also supported the maintenance of 7 ambulance, 19 power generators and 6 vehicles, as well as HRCS water and sanitation equipment. These efforts, which fall in line with an existing Biannual Plan between the Dominican Red Cross and Haitian Red Cross, enabled the host NS to be more effective in responding to Hurricane Matthew. In addition, the Dominican Red Cross supported the training of HRCS volunteers in water and sanitation, and contributed for the production and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials in Grande-Anse Department.

#### ***HRCS with support from the German Red Cross***

From October to December 2016, the German Red Cross supported the rehabilitation of 3 rural water sources and systems in Nippes Department. The water sources rehabilitated are used by 5,500 households. They also supported

<sup>20</sup> Comité d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable et d'Assainissement.

<sup>21</sup> Blocks of several latrines; generally, 2 to 4 latrines.

hygiene promotion activities, especially during the distribution of relief items.

In April 2017, the German Red Cross (GRC) started a project to sustain livelihood through assistance on agricultural production for 990 households, and to prevent cholera outbreak targeting 600 households, all in the municipalities of Petit Trou de Nippes, Baraderes and Plaisance du Sud of Nippes department.

To avoid hygiene-related diseases and respond to the increasing number of cholera cases that were registered after Hurricane Matthew, GRC supported the distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits to 1,000 families (300 families in Baraderes, 346 families in Plaisance du Sud and 354 families in Petit Trou de Nippes). They also supported the distribution of 2,090 cholera prevention kits to 2,090 families (718 families in Baraderes, 635 families in Plaisance du Sud and 737 families in Petit Trou de Nippes). These donations enabled the beneficiaries to treat water at home and to prepare oral rehydration solutions in case of suspected cholera cases. The beneficiaries were identified by the Haitian Red Cross Society, in partnership with each commune.

In addition, since so many houses had been destroyed by the hurricane, GRC distributed 1,500 shelter repair tool kits (500 in Baraderes, 500 in Plaisance du Sud and 500 in Petit Trou de Nippes). They also distributed 264 kits for repairing roofs (124 in Petit Trou de Nippes, 70 in Baraderes and 70 in Plaisance du Sud).

#### **HRCS with support from the Italian Red Cross**

The Italian Red Cross supported hygiene promotion activities, especially during the distribution of relief items. Hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted in 20 schools in 14 localities of Croix des Bouquets commune. These hygiene promotion activities reached about 10,000 people in Moleard, Dargout, Remy, Ona ville, Jerusalem, Canaan Shada, Beudet, Savanne Blonde, Marassa, La Ferronay, Bellantron 2, Santo 5, Noailles, and Meyer.

#### **HRCS with support from the Netherlands Red Cross**

From 11 October 2016 to 30 April 2017:

- ❖ 14 handpumps repaired and functional in the following localities – Cornais, Calvaire, Registre, Largon, Debouche, Veron, Boite Chene, Aubut, Chevalier.
- ❖ 4 rural water networks rehabilitated and functional in Les Anglais, Chardonniere and Coteaux communes. The water networks were handed over to their respective CAEPA
  - ✓ 4 water catchments cleaned and repaired,
  - ✓ 2,077m of pipes (PE, PVC, galvanized) of different diameters and related accessories installed
  - ✓ 124 gate valves of different diameters and related accessories installed
  - ✓ 70 taps - simples et Talbot type of different diameters installed
  - ✓ 23 kiosks, 25 water points, 15 washing points rehabilitated
  - ✓ 2 new water points constructed
  - ✓ 3 new chlorination chambers constructed
  - ✓ 35,378 peoples direct benefitting from this intervention
- ❖ Hygiene promotion, cholera prevention and community mobilisation
  - ✓ 230 HRCS volunteers of 11 communes trained on various aspects of cholera prevention
  - ✓ 50 HRCS volunteers trained into monitoring household water treatment
  - ✓ 1,000 cholera kits and 3,000 jerrycans distributed in 5 communes
  - ✓ 29,329 households respectively 142,398 persons from 12 localities touched through hygiene promotion home visits
  - ✓ 4,000 households monitored in water treatment during 3 months
  - ✓ 20,000 persons touched through hygiene promotion activities in Les Cayes during Carnival.
- ❖ Technical support to the Sanitation working group in the South Department on the implementation and exit strategy, co-lead of this working group with OREPA South



**Door-to-door Cholera awareness campaign in Les Cayes. Source: Netherlands Red Cross**

### **HRCS with support from the Spanish Red Cross**

During the first three months of the operation, the Spanish Red Cross supported the HRCS in water testing and treatment, as well as hygiene promotion activities in Camp Perrin. The HP activities reached 332 families. The Spanish Red Cross also worked in close collaboration with the Dominican Red Cross in rehabilitating rural water distribution networks.

### **HRCS with support from the Swiss Red Cross**

During this reporting period, the Swiss Red Cross supported the installation of 36 water chlorination and distribution points in Corail commune of Grande-Anse Department. Water chlorination is performed by community-based volunteers with technical support from DINEPA<sup>22</sup> technicians. The Swiss Red Cross also supported the Local Government of Léogâne with the fuel that was used to enable trucks to clean the gutters blocked by garbage in the city. The fuel provided by Swiss Red Cross enabled 5 heavy trucks of the Local Government to run for 5 days, cleaning gutters and removing garbage in the city and backfilling the market place of centre Léogâne. Moreover, the Swiss Red Cross has been supporting hygiene promotion activities in the entire commune of Léogâne since February 2017, and the objective is to reach about 20,000 people by the end of May 2017.

## **Shelter (including household non-food items)**

Shelter (including household non-food items)			
Outcome 4 The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 4.1</b> Essential non-food items are provided to the target population	
	<b>Output 4.2:</b> Target population is provided with emergency shelter assistance		75%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1 Mobilize volunteers and provide orientation on distribution protocols (Mega V and Open Data Kit [ODK])	x		100%
4.1.2 Identification, registration, verification and mobilization of beneficiaries for relief	x		100%
4.1.3 Distribution of non-food items to 11,000 households	x		100%
4.1.4 Monitoring and reporting on distributions.	x		100%
4.2.1 Identify and mobilize volunteers and staff to support the operation and provide orientation on revalidation process and distribution protocols (Mega V and ODK) and the shelter preliminary survey	x		100%
4.2.2 Distribution of emergency shelter Kit to 11,000 households	x		100%
4.2.3 Selection and registration of beneficiary households that will receive shelter assistance, including a first quick evaluation of the beneficiaries' houses conditions with ODK system	x		100%
4.2.4 Preparation and dissemination of beneficiary and stakeholder communication (including feedback and response mechanism)		x	25%
4.2.5 Contextualization of technical guidelines for the construction of emergency shelter		x	25%
4.2.6 Provision of technical orientations for volunteers and beneficiaries in the construction of emergency shelters		x	50%
4.2.7 Conduct community sensitization through the HRCS's volunteers trained in the recommended safe use of the shelter kit	x		100%
4.2.8 Monitoring and reporting on distributions and evaluation of assistance	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			

<sup>22</sup> Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement

During the emergency phase of the operation from October to December 2016, IFRC and all PNSs present in Haiti supported HRCS in distributing highly needed emergency shelter items. The Movement distributed 3,060 repair tool kits, 11,982 shelter kits, and 24,689 tarpaulins. For details on the distributions, go to the [Dashboard](#) that was put in place for Hurricane Matthew Operation.

Activities 4.2.4 to 4.2.6 were not completed during the emergency phase of the operation as the teams were focusing on relief items distributions. However, these activities are being implemented as part of recovery actions.

Outcome 5 The target population has durable and sustainable shelter	Outputs		% of achievement
	<b>Output 5.1</b> Durable shelter that meets agreed standards is provided to households		38%
	<b>Output 5.2:</b> Orientation/awareness raising sessions on safer shelter provided to target communities		10%
<b>Output 5.3:</b> Ensure support to overcome regulatory barriers in an environment with complicated tenure and land issues, and rebuild regulations and recovery politics		0%	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1 Identification of communities and specific beneficiaries in coordination with local government authorities		x	100%
5.1.2 Identification of households that will receive shelter repair and rebuilding assistance, revalidate their eligibility, and register them as beneficiaries		x	75%
5.1.3 Identification and support package to host and displaced families, including rent and housing assistance		<sup>23</sup> x	%
5.1.4 Providing selected households with orientation on the programme, the distribution process, and guidance on building back better and safer principles		x <sup>24</sup>	%
5.1.5 Hiring of technical experts and support staff		x	100%
5.1.6 Construction of model houses in selected localities to demonstrate safer construction techniques and to provide beneficiaries with visual demonstration on how to build back better and safer.		x	50%
5.1.7 Provision of training to the local labour force on safer construction		x	50%
5.1.8 Provision of 3,110 households with shelter rebuilding materials, technical guidance and labour support (cash transfer programming will be considered depending on the results of the market assessments), and to build one latrine, one safe storages and one improved kitchen per house		x	2%
5.1.9 Regular monitoring to ensure that households receiving support to repair or retrofit their houses and households that receive support to rebuild have completed construction using building back safer principles, and that cash instalments are in accordance with the conditions specified in the beneficiary pledge agreement		x	2%
5.1.10 Conduct evaluations		x	%
5.2.1 Training for volunteers and staff so that they can better support and monitor implementation of shelter activities in communities		x	50%
5.2.2 Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training for volunteers and roll out in communities		x	%
5.2.3 Training on Building Back Better (volunteer and rolling out in communities)		x	%

<sup>23</sup> This activity is no longer a priority.

<sup>24</sup> Same comment.

5.2.4 Training on disability inclusion shelter (volunteer and rolling out in communities)		x	%
5.2.5 Using IEC materials developed by the shelter cluster, raise awareness of how households targeted by shelter interventions can improve their houses to be safer against future disasters		x	%
5.3.1 Training on Housing Land and Property (HLP) rights for judges, prosecutors and civic lawyers		x	%
5.3.2 Assistance in the process of regularization of tenure by assisting affected households to obtain formal legal status of their housing, land and property		x	%
5.3.3 Strengthening of local government capacity to manage the process of regularization		x	%

Progress towards outcomes

**Haitian Red Cross Society with support from IFRC**

During this reporting period, effort was concentrated on reviewing the plan of action to match available resources as the appeal coverage has remained very low. After discussions with the Movement partners involved in the Shelter sector, an agreement was reached to build 150 new houses (by IFRC in Grande-Anse Department, precisely in Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois communes), and repair 570 damaged houses (250 by American Red Cross in Sud Department, precisely in Les Cayes commune; and 320 by the Swiss Red Cross in Grande-Anse Department, precisely in Corail commune).

After this planning effort, the staff for the recovery phase of the operation have been recruited by IFRC. So far, 4 training sessions have been conducted, with 52 local people trained, and 1 new shelter completed. Three new shelters are presently under construction in Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois. Moreover, the beneficiaries of the shelter sector have been pre-selected, the lists have been reviewed and submitted to local authorities for their approval.

The items needed for the construction of 8 new shelters have already been purchased, and the process continues for another 142 new shelters.

The Movement Shelter team has been attending UN coordination meetings to discuss new developments and align views.

IFRC has already coordinated 4 Shelter Technical Committee (STC) meetings with PNSs in 2017, two in Port-au-Prince and 1 in Corail. The goal of the STC is to coordinate Movement actions relating to Shelter, monitor the quality of the Operation and share information with the view of improving efficiency.

Given budget constraints, severe humanitarian needs and the existing presence of other PNSs that are implementing a shelter program, discussions are taking place to readjust the existing strategy to maximise operation efficiency and to align RCRC Movement approach.

**HRCS with support from American Red Cross**

The ARC conducted pre-identification of households that will receive shelter repair and rebuilding assistance in Chantal, Chardonnières and Les Anglais communes of Sud Department. This was done through the overall multi-sectorial assessment, and facilitated the pre-identification of 80 families in Chantal, 90 in Chardonnières, and 100 in Les Anglais. The next step will be the house to house technical assessment to revalidate their eligibility, and register them as beneficiaries. In addition, ARC identified a training institute and is finalizing the contracting process with them for the training of the local labour force on safer construction, which is expected to last for three weeks. This training which is targeting 15 people in Chantal and 17 in Chardonnières communes of Sud Department, will be conducted in May 2017.



A new shelter under construction in Anse D'Hainault. Source: IFRC

**Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food security**

Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food security

<b>Outcome 6 Economic security is ensured for the targeted households in the affected area</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 6.1</b> Beneficiary households have access to basic items for their food security		100%
<b>Output 6.2:</b> Target population can cover their basic needs through the implementation of a cash transfer programme			83%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
6.1.1 Identification of communities for intervention and beneficiaries targeting	X		100%
6.1.2 Distribution of dry food kits to targeted families	X		100%
6.1.3 Monitoring and reporting on distributions	X		100%
6.2.1 Cash transfer programme feasibility study	X		100%
6.2.2 IFRC/HRCS to contract the transfer service		X	100%
6.2.3 Distribution of unconditional multipurpose CTP to families		X	50%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p><b>Haitian Red Cross with support from IFRC</b>  A cash feasibility study was conducted, concluding that markets were functioning and cash would be a feasible response option.</p> <p>However, it was decided to provide in-kind support for immediate needs (Output 6.2) instead of CTP during the relief phase, as it would take time to go through the tender process and signing a contract with a service provider. The food kits and NFIs distributed are mentioned in <a href="#">Operations update 1, 2 and 3</a>.</p> <p>The tender process and selection of a financial service provider was approved on 18 January. The remittance company, Unitransfer, was selected for the distribution of cash to the beneficiaries, both for livelihoods purposes and for the shelter programme. However, negotiations towards the signing of an agreement took more time than anticipated, and the contract was signed in April 2017. The team identified 2,200 families as beneficiaries for the cash transfer programme. Regular meetings were organized with Red Cross Community Engagement and Accountability teams (CEA), HRCS local coordinators and local authorities to review and validate the list of beneficiaries. IFRC teams will start cash distribution on 27 May 2017. In the meantime, HRCS volunteers are conducting community sensitisation and coaching on how to use the amount that will be distributed.</p> <p>During the emergency phase of the operation, IFRC supported the distribution of 300 cleaning kits and 598 food parcels. The distributions were made by 36 HRCS volunteers and 3 national staff (1 team leader and 2 agricultural technicians), as well as 1 RDRT member and 3 delegates. A livelihoods senior officer was hired in April 2017 to support the implementation of livelihoods activities for six months. The activities are implemented with the support of the community engagement and accountability (CEA) team, which facilitates contacts with local communities.</p> <p><b>HRCS with support from American Red Cross</b>  The American Red Cross (ARC) has planned to implement an unconditional Cash Transfer Programme to help families affected by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti. During this reporting period, ARC identified 2,600 families that will receive the cash transfer in the Sud Department, precisely in the communes of Coteaux (489 families), Les Anglais (507 families), Chardonnières (490 families), Chantal (288 families), Tiburon (517 families), and Roche-A-Bateau (309 families).</p> <p>The ARC has contracted with UNITRANSFER, jointly with IFRC, for the distribution of cash to beneficiaries. The beneficiaries have been selected based on vulnerability criteria and level of impact from the hurricane. Beneficiaries without ID card have been identified and special badges provided. Community meetings were held with local authorities to ensure all targeted households were aware of the activity and informed on the distribution date (particularly for beneficiaries without cell phones). The main issue for this activity was the delay in signing the agreement with the service provider, UNITRANSFER.</p>			
<b>Outcome 7 Restore and strengthen livelihoods for</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>

<b>3,300 households through support for restarting activities, capacity building and livelihoods protection promotion</b>	<b>Output 7.1</b> Targeted households dedicated to agriculture and livestock have the seeds and tools they need to resume their income activities		75%
	<b>Output 7.2:</b> Fishermen in the affected area have basic items needed to perform their activity		87%
	<b>Output 7.3:</b> Households livelihoods have been strengthened through capacity building for beneficiaries on better agricultural practices and marketing		50%
	<b>Output 7.4:</b> Livelihoods are protected through the implementation of basic household infrastructure for safe storage and community safe shelters for livestock and through promotion of productions techniques minimizing losses		22%
	<b>Output 7.5:</b> 300 households have adopted new income generating activities that diversify their income sources		66%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
7.1.1 Conditional CTP distribution to households to buy inputs for the planting season		X	75%
7.1.2 Distribution of seeds for family gardens		X	50%
7.1.3 Support and technical accompaniment		X	100%
7.2.1 Identification, registration, verification and mobilization of beneficiaries	X		100%
7.2.2 Identification and contract with local suppliers		X	100%
7.2.3 Conditional CTP- vouchers- distribution to buy small items they need		X	60%
7.3.1 Selection of training modules and training plan design		X	50%
7.3.2 Implementation of trainings		X	30%
7.3.3 Support and accompaniment in the field during application of new knowledge		X	70%
7.4.1 Creation of safe storage places for households, beneficiaries of the shelter programme (linked with Output 5.1)		X	15%
7.4.2 Campaign on reducing food loss and waste		X	50%
7.4.3 Building of emergency community shelter for livestock		X	%
7.5.1 Identification of new small scale income generation activities		X	80%
7.5.2 Capacity building for new activities		X	70%
7.5.3 Items distribution for the new activities		X	50%
7.5.4 Support and accompaniment for the implementation of the new activities		X	65%
Accountability and complaint mechanisms implementation, including project committees	X		100%
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities	X		70%
Exit strategy design and implementation	X		20%
Progress towards outcomes			

**Haitian Red Cross Society with support from IFRC**

2,200 families were identified as beneficiaries for the cash transfer programme under the Matthew Operation. Several meetings were organized with local authorities to review and validate the list of beneficiaries. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) officers are supporting this feedback process. IFRC teams are presently working to start the distribution of cash to beneficiaries on 27 May 2017.

**HRCS with support from American Red Cross**

ARC conducted a field survey to identify beneficiaries of livelihood activities. The results of this survey are currently being analysed.

**HRCS with support from German Red Cross (GRC)**

Three hundred agricultural kits were distributed in Petit Trou de Nippes, Baraderes and Plaisance du Sud communes of the Nippes Department, and GRC supported 1,500 cash for work agents to clean farmlands and prepare them for the planting season.

**HRCS with support from Italian Red Cross**

In February 2017, the Italian Red Cross supported the training of 20 beneficiaries on how to improve on their agricultural activity using the Terra Preta<sup>25</sup> technique. This activity, which is intended to increase the income of the beneficiaries, was carried out in Croix de Bouquets, Ouest Department.

**HRCS with support from Swiss Red Cross**

In November 2016, the Swiss Red Cross intensified their project to improve agricultural soil by recruiting an additional 10 agronomists to add to the 12 people who were already in the field before the hurricane hit Haiti. These teams identified families in Léogâne and supported them with the creation of vegetable gardens where they could grow short-cycle crops such as spinach and peas. The support consisted of a training on how to create a garden using the Terra Preta technique. Swiss Red Cross also distributed compost where it was necessary.

**HRCS with support from Netherlands Red Cross**

During the reporting period, the Netherlands Red Cross defined the intervention type after identifying the actual needs and other actors' interventions in the target area. An integrated approach between WASH and Livelihoods led to the selection of the same localities targeted by WASH interventions in the communes of Coteaux and Chardonnières. 300 first vulnerable beneficiaries were identified together with the communities and validated by the Haitian Red Cross for agricultural activities. 100 women will be trained and supported to develop household gardens, including producing the compost in the second part of May. 200 livelihoods beneficiaries will be trained in other agricultural techniques. A second phase will consist in protecting the water sources by planting trees that are expected to contribute to diminish the soil erosion.

**Disaster Risk Reduction**

Disaster risk reduction			
Outcome 8 Disaster Preparedness and early warning actions are implemented for response at the community and institutional level for disasters	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 8.1: At least 5,000 households at risk of floods and landslides in at-risks areas and people that have been evacuated to collective centres are prepared and on alert		0%
	Output 8.2: The risk of flash floods and landslides is reduced		0%
Output 8.3: The HRCS has increased its capacity in preparedness for emergency situations		0%	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

<sup>25</sup> Terra preta is a type of very dark, fertile manmade soil found in the Amazon Basin. It is also known as "Amazonian dark earth" or "Indian black earth". In Portuguese, its full name is terra preta do índio or terra preta de índio. Scientists say Terra preta can transform poor soil into highly fertile ground.

8.1.1 Assessment of the community early warning systems (CEWS)	x <sup>26</sup>		0%
8.1.2 Training of regional committee volunteers and partners on the CEWS toolkit			0%
8.1.3 Printing of sensitization materials			0%
8.1.4 Linking CEWS/EWS			0%
8.1.5 Public Awareness and Public Education (PAPE)/Mass media information campaigns (KDV) in communities and schools ( <i>The Male</i> )			0%
8.1.6 Implement CEWS in three vulnerable communities			0%
8.1.7 Upgrade eight schools for shelter, evacuation routes			0%
8.2.1 Building check dams			0%
8.2.2 Prevention of erosion by reforestation, planting vegetation			0%
8.2.3 Environmental Impact Monitoring			0%
8.3.1 Strengthen the HRCS Regional Committee emergency response capacity in two departments			0%
8.3.2 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) strengthening			0%
8.3.3 Training for National Interventions Teams (NITs) on Damage Analysis and Needs Assessment (DANA), relief distributions (use of Mega V)			0%
Progress towards outcomes <sup>27</sup>			
This area is planned for future phases of the response; consequently, no actions have been taken to date. The hurricane season started in May, but planned activities cannot be implemented due to limited funding.			

<sup>26</sup> The activities were planned, but cannot be implemented now as very limited funding has been received for DRR so far.

<sup>27</sup> Canadian Red Cross will implement these activities through the CREYA project, with the HRC.

## Restoring Family Links (RFL)

RFL			
Outcome 9 Restoring Family Links (RFL) service is enhanced within the National Society to respond to RFL needs of victims and their families	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 9.1:</b> Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones because of the Hurricane Matthew	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
9.1.1 RFL teams will facilitate communication for people in affected areas to re-establish contact with their households	X		100%
9.1.2 Active tracing in support to persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones in or outside Haiti	X		100%
9.1.3 HRCS volunteers disseminate the website <a href="http://www.familylinks.icrc.org">www.familylinks.icrc.org</a> so people can register as “sound and safe” or register missing family members	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Together with the HRCS, the ICRC set up RFL antennas in les Cayes, Jérémie and Dame-Marie, which were heavily affected by Hurricane Matthew. The antennas were operated by HRCS volunteers and allowed people to search for or reconnect with family members after Hurricane Matthew. They could register as “safe and sound” or put out search requests for people who went missing. Given that not all the affected families had the means to travel to one of the antenna locations, a forth 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 the disaster. Once the program ends, the antenna infrastructure and knowhow will remain with the HRCS, allowing it to intervene autonomously in a future emergency.</p> <p>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 faith of their loved ones after Hurricane Matthew.</p>			

## Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 10 Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 10.1:</b> Assessment and analysis activities undertaken to inform the design and implementation of the operation	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
10.1.1 Damage and needs assessments in affected areas including a market assessment	X		100%
10.1.2 Deployment of RIT members as required by the operation	X		100%
10.1.3 Deployment of Head of Emergency Operations	X		100%
10.1.4 Deployment of Field Assessment Coordination Team	X		100%
10.1.5 Development and use of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to support monitoring of the operation progress and cash		X	75%

transfer mechanism				
10.1.6 Monitoring visits by the HRCS and IFRC	X		75%	
10.1.7 Real-time evaluation (RTE) is conducted	X		100%	
10.1.8 Enable humanitarian access through Disaster Law advocacy		X	25%	
10.1.9 Conduct detailed livelihoods assessments to establish needs and strategy	X		100%	
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>				
<p>Two heads of emergency operations, FACT and ERU teams were deployed to Haiti to support the operation. These teams conducted needs assessments and prepared the emergency plan of action to respond to Hurricane Matthew. For details on the assessments and deployments made during the emergency phase of the operation, go to the <a href="#">Dashboard</a> that was created for the operation.</p> <p>During this reporting period, the IFRC Information Management and PMER team worked in close collaboration with the HRC, ICRC and all the PNS to update data collection and reporting system. HRCS volunteers as well as Movement partners involved in the operation are using the platform that was set up (Smartsheet tool) to report on achievements against the REPoA. The Head of the Country Cluster Support team travelled to Jérémie to monitor the implementation of the operation and encourage the staff and volunteers who are working under very difficult conditions in the field. In addition, IFRC Secretary General visited Haiti and seized the opportunity to talk with Government authorities as part of Disaster Law Advocacy effort. The RTE was conducted in February 2017 as planned.</p>				
<b>Outcome 11 communication stakeholders</b>	<b>Effective with all</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
		<b>Output 11.1: Establishment of communication/public relations functions</b>		99%
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
		<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
11.1.1 Ensure that the situation regarding Hurricane Matthew and the work of the National Society is well documented and shared with media channels to profile the RCRC effectively		X		100%
11.1.2 Develop human interest stories and information on the reality of the situation on the ground		X		100%
11.1.3 Monitoring and collation of key facts and figures from the affected communities, to produce concise and visually appealing documents that are regularly updated		X		100%
11.1.4 Coordination with the National Society to ensure that all funding opportunities are leveraged		X		100%
11.1.5 Development of a Movement communications strategy linking with national communications plan		X		100%
11.1.6 Development of six videos		X		95%
11.1.7 Development of visual material (posters, infographics, brochure)		X		100%
11.1.8 Dissemination of content on operations consistently on social media channels and implement a social media campaign		X		100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>				
<p>From the onset, the communications team has been actively integrated with the operational team on the ground, documenting the response of the HRC, the PNS and ICRC 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. Since December, there is no international communication staff working on the ground. In agreement with the Head of Operation and the Head of IFRC Country Cluster, starting in February, the Communication Officer of the cluster took the role of coordinating the public communication for the Operation.</p> <p>It is important to highlight that the communication activities will be continuing during the recovery phase of the operation. An update on the achievements since January 2017 is provided under the Communications section on page 5 above, highlighting new videos and a brochure that have been produced, and the communications training given to CEA staff in the field.</p>				

For details on communication materials produced on the operation until December 2016, see [Operations Update No 2](#).

<b>Outcome 12: Target people and communities access timely, accurate and trusted information that enable them to act 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</b>	<b>Output 12.1:</b> Define community engagement framework	70%
	<b>Output 12.2:</b> Adequate communication with the communities	70%
	<b>Output 12.3:</b> Dialogue and community engagement: working with communities on two-way communication campaigns to provide accurate information	63%
	<b>Output 12.4:</b> Data collection and analysis for programmatic decisions: Utilise systems of data and information management to inform communication with communities and revise programmes regularly	48%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
12.1.1 Development of Community engagement and accountability (CEA) strategy, plan and tools for Haitian Red Cross to implement	X		100%
12.1.2 Translation of texts into Haitian Creole	X		100%
12.1.3 CEA training for the National Society headquarters and branch staff and volunteers		X	10%
12.2.1 Develop CEA guidelines to be shared among the RCRC Movement in Haiti		X	90%
12.2.2 Re-ignite the hotline and gather partners support	X		50%
12.2.3 Carry out communication and engagement activities, including feedback mechanisms through community volunteers at field level and communities	X		70%
12.3.1 Development and dissemination of targeted messages in Haitian Creole for media, volunteers, local and traditional leaders, churches, schools and other stakeholders to inform community debates	X		70%
12.3.2 Establishment of dialogue platforms and feedback systems (call-in radio programmes that cover Port-au-Prince and the affected areas, messaging systems and on-line interactive spaces)		X	60%
12.3.3 Liaise with local and international stakeholders to coordinate and support to the functioning of a CEA/Communication with Communities working group	X		70%
12.3.4 Define a feedback data collection system (in coordination with PMER/IM) and perform perceptions surveys regularly		X	50%
12.4.1 Establishment of a national system for data collection and analysis from all CEA activities to inform communication approaches		X	25%
12.4.2 Baseline assessment of information needs and trusted sources of information and channels	X		70%

**Progress towards outcomes**

During the emergency phase of the operation, trained Haitian Red Cross volunteers went to the field to prepare the populations on the support they would be receiving from the Red Cross Movement, and mobilise them for the distribution of relief items. They also conducted an assessment to determine the information needs of the populations affected, and this helped refine the strategies.

During this reporting period, the American Red Cross seconded its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Manager to support the Matthew Operation for six months. This person worked with the findings of the CEA consultant who was hired at the beginning of the operation to define a new CEA strategy and plan of action for the operation. This plan of action provides that all appeal activities will be supported by the CEA staff recruited for the operation.

For the recovery phase, the CEA team has been supporting all sectors of the appeal, including Health, WASH, Shelter, and Livelihoods. Their role in the field is to mobilise the populations ahead of every key activity, gather their expectations, and prepare them in advance on what they can expect from the Red Cross to avoid false expectations.

All activities are planned and implemented in a coordinated manner with the CEA team.

To ensure smooth communication and coordination among all the stakeholders and the various sectors of the international appeal, the CEA team set up a stakeholder structure comprising of local authorities, traditional rulers, community-based organizations, local media representatives. Coordination meetings with this structure are held on a regular basis.

At some point, it was clear that there would be some delay in some shelter and livelihoods activities, and the CEA team went to the field to explain the situation to the populations to avoid any misinterpretation of the delays. The CEA team kept the populations informed on the progress that was being made to provide them the assistance needed as fast as possible. When all arrangements were finalized for the start of the cash distribution project, the CEA team mobilised the populations to make sure they participated fully.

<b>Outcome 13: Safer Access Framework (SAF) is integrated into the HRCS programming and implementation of activities for Hurricane Matthew operation</b>	<b>Output 13.1:</b> Safer Access framework (SAF) awareness workshops on the risks incurred when deployed are conducted for staff and volunteers	90%	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
13.1.1 Safer Access Framework (SAF) workshops for HRCS staff and volunteers in local branches in areas affected by the disaster.			90%

**Progress towards outcomes**

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 needed an efficient methodology to manage field security in an effective way. Through the dissemination and training of Red Cross volunteers and staff, security management was improved and risk exposure reduced to minimum.

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 HRCS 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, approved by the regional board and implemented. More than 60 HRCS volunteers and staff of the American Red Cross attended the workshops.

150 first aid kits were distributed to HRCS field structures to replace the material used during and after Hurricane Matthew. Nine SAF workshops were conducted in Nippes, Sud, Grande-Anse and Nord-Ouest. 180 volunteers and staff benefited at regional and local levels of HRCS structures of the workshops. Moreover 425 first aid kits were prepositioned in the field together with 110 stretchers and 200 body bags, allowing HRCS structures to respond immediately and autonomously to future emergencies. Activities in this sector ended in December 2016.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Interim financial report

## Contact Information

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

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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**.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRHT013 - Haiti - Hurricane Matthew

Timeframe: 06 Oct 16 to 06 Apr 18

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Oct 16

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/10-2017/4	Programme	MDRHT013
Budget Timeframe	2016/10-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>16,606,057</b>	<b>9,574,936</b>	<b>808,586</b>	<b>64,496</b>	<b>27,054,076</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>30,326</b>				<b>30,326</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		39,753	214,104			253,857	
Apple iTunes		44,687				44,687	
British Red Cross		1,014,972	8,295			1,023,267	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)		682,465	171,761			854,226	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch			10,019			10,019	
Credit Suisse Foundation		20,000				20,000	
Danish Red Cross (from Ole Kirk's Fond*)			138,172			138,172	
European Commission - DG ECHO			275,975			275,975	
Finnish Red Cross		53,568				53,568	
French Red Cross			4,537			4,537	
Great Britain - Private Donors			60			60	
IFRC at the UN Inc			1,693			1,693	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		438,144				438,144	
Japanese Government			211,973			211,973	293,347
Japanese Red Cross Society		87,398				87,398	
Japanese Red Cross Society (from Japanese Government*)		349,592				349,592	
Kenya - Private Donors			200			200	
Liechtenstein Red Cross		139,078				139,078	
Luxembourg - Private Donors		548				548	
Luxembourg Red Cross (from Luxembourg Government*)		54,110				54,110	
Mexican Red Cross		1,657				1,657	
Monaco Government		59,304				59,304	
Netherlands - Private Donors		22				22	
New Zealand Red Cross		7,270				7,270	
On Line donations			28,696			28,696	
Qatar Red Crescent Society			15,844			15,844	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran			10,000			10,000	
Red Cross of Monaco				60,605		60,605	
Republic of Korea Government		49,229	49,229	49,229		147,687	
Spain - Private Donors			54			54	
Spanish Red Cross			4,121			4,121	
Swedish Red Cross		646,084	17,338			663,422	
Swiss Red Cross		211,184				211,184	
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)		300,000				300,000	
Switzerland - Private Donors			5,000			5,000	
The Barbados Red Cross Society		15,849				15,849	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		229,687				229,687	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		323,940				323,940	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		521,440	50,000			571,440	
UL LLC -Underwriters Laboratories,LLC			4,879			4,879	
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (from Chile Government*)		49,460				49,460	
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors		242				242	
United States - Private Donors			152			152	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief				2,000		2,000	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>5,339,683</b>	<b>1,222,101</b>	<b>111,834</b>		<b>6,673,618</b>	<b>293,347</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
American Red Cross			86,606			86,606	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRHT013 - Haiti - Hurricane Matthew

Timeframe: 06 Oct 16 to 06 Apr 18

Appeal Launch Date: 06 Oct 16

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/10-2017/4	Programme	MDRHT013
Budget Timeframe	2016/10-2018/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>British Red Cross</i>	199,120			199,120	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	200,634			200,634	
<i>French Red Cross</i>	72,808			72,808	
<i>Qatar Red Crescent Society</i>	259,750			259,750	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	68,811			68,811	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>887,730</b>			<b>887,730</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>					
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	7,653			7,653	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	10,048			10,048	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>17,701</b>			<b>17,701</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>5,357,384</b>	<b>2,109,831</b>	<b>111,834</b>	<b>7,579,048</b>	<b>293,347</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>5,387,709</b>	<b>2,109,831</b>	<b>111,834</b>	<b>7,609,374</b>	<b>293,347</b>

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		30,326				30,326	
<b>C. Income</b>		5,357,384	2,109,831	111,834		7,579,048	293,347
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-2,814,505	-1,721,535	-66,370		-4,602,410	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		2,573,205	388,296	45,463		3,006,964	293,347

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>16,606,057</b>	<b>9,574,936</b>	<b>808,586</b>	<b>64,496</b>	<b>27,054,076</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	351,077		245,982	326,410			572,392	-221,315
Shelter - Transitional			185				185	-185
Construction - Housing	1,282,723							1,282,723
Construction - Facilities	93,289							93,289
Construction Materials	19,435		621				621	18,814
Clothing & Textiles	113,946		30	132,823			132,854	-18,907
Food	119,526		37,694				37,694	81,832
Seeds & Plants	495,466							495,466
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,128,746		587	332,368			332,955	1,795,791
Medical & First Aid	56,521		256	2,348			2,604	53,917
Teaching Materials	268,011		2,089	52,735			54,824	213,187
Utensils & Tools	226,184		83,897	218,635			302,533	-76,349
Other Supplies & Services	18,172		11,477	10			11,487	6,685
Cash Disbursement	530,192							530,192
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>5,703,290</b>		<b>382,819</b>	<b>1,065,330</b>			<b>1,448,149</b>	<b>4,255,142</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	0							0
Vehicles	358,579							358,579
Computers & Telecom	116,320		29,782				29,782	86,537
Office & Household Equipment			1,674				1,674	-1,674
Others Machinery & Equipment	291,528							291,528
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>766,427</b>		<b>31,456</b>				<b>31,456</b>	<b>734,971</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	83,571		61,587	2,125			63,712	19,859
Distribution & Monitoring	329,041		25,894	220,731			246,625	82,416
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,214,111		288,131	26,254			314,385	899,726
Logistics Services	219,603		30,177	72,863			103,040	116,562
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,846,327</b>		<b>405,789</b>	<b>321,974</b>			<b>727,763</b>	<b>1,118,564</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	2,844,838		655,361	48,581			703,942	2,140,896
National Staff	1,343,475		480,723	77,672	8,148		566,543	776,933
National Society Staff	1,345,045		58,937	6,896			65,833	1,279,212
Volunteers	187,044		9,807	9,195			19,002	168,042
Other Staff Benefits			8				8	-8
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>5,720,403</b>		<b>1,204,837</b>	<b>142,344</b>	<b>8,148</b>		<b>1,355,328</b>	<b>4,365,075</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	131,509		25,703		40,245		65,947	65,562
Professional Fees	30,000		893		2,023		2,916	27,084
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>161,509</b>		<b>26,596</b>		<b>42,268</b>		<b>68,863</b>	<b>92,646</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	624,064		3,534	8,019			11,553	612,511
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>624,064</b>		<b>3,534</b>	<b>8,019</b>			<b>11,553</b>	<b>612,511</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	132,694		149,056	23,648	3,877		176,582	-43,888
Information & Public Relations	493,265		7,578	220	2,582		10,380	482,885
Office Costs	354,436		60,366	7,282	67		67,715	286,721
Communications	145,044		22,428	1,086	11		23,524	121,520

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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>16,606,057</b>	<b>9,574,936</b>	<b>808,586</b>	<b>64,496</b>	<b>27,054,076</b>	
Financial Charges	128,029		-9,715	181	-160		-9,694	137,723
Other General Expenses	11,078		3,990	77			4,067	7,011
Shared Office and Services Costs	324,468		273,768	49,649	5,527		328,943	-4,475
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,589,015</b>		<b>507,471</b>	<b>82,143</b>	<b>11,904</b>		<b>601,518</b>	<b>987,497</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	8,991,852							8,991,852
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>8,991,852</b>							<b>8,991,852</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			61,825				61,825	-61,825
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>61,825</b>				<b>61,825</b>	<b>-61,825</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	1,651,188		169,431	95,804	4,051		269,285	1,381,903
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>1,651,188</b>		<b>169,431</b>	<b>95,804</b>	<b>4,051</b>		<b>269,285</b>	<b>1,381,903</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			18,661	5,209			23,870	-23,870
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,087	713			2,800	-2,800
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>20,748</b>	<b>5,922</b>			<b>26,670</b>	<b>-26,670</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>27,054,076</b>		<b>2,814,505</b>	<b>1,721,535</b>	<b>66,370</b>		<b>4,602,410</b>	<b>22,451,666</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>13,791,553</b>	<b>7,853,401</b>	<b>742,216</b>	<b>64,496</b>	<b>22,451,666</b>	

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## IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	5,255,108	30,326	2,272,655	2,302,981	1,907,953	395,027	
Food security	3,901,670		1,238,200	1,238,200	207,389	1,030,811	
Shelter	7,449,279		1,846,528	1,846,528	699,162	1,147,366	
Subtotal BL2	16,606,057	30,326	5,357,384	5,387,709	2,814,505	2,573,205	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Disaster risk reduction	1,771,477		55,733	55,733	18,737	36,997	
Health	1,734,423		1,242,921	1,242,921	1,206,868	36,054	293,347
Water and sanitation	6,069,036		811,176	811,176	495,931	315,245	
Subtotal BL3	9,574,936		2,109,831	2,109,831	1,721,535	388,296	293,347
<b>BL4 - Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work</b>							
International relations	808,586		111,834	111,834	66,370	45,463	
Subtotal BL4	808,586		111,834	111,834	66,370	45,463	
<b>BL5 - Joint working and accountability</b>							
Cooperation and coordination	64,496						
Subtotal BL5	64,496						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>27,054,076</b>	<b>30,326</b>	<b>7,579,048</b>	<b>7,609,374</b>	<b>4,602,410</b>	<b>3,006,964</b>	<b>293,347</b>