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Emergency appeal

Haiti: Hurricane Sandy

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT010 GLIDE n° TC-2012-000180-HTI 12 November 2012

Further needs identified during assessments in the affected regions have led to an upward revision of the Appeal budget. This Emergency Appeal now seeks Swiss francs **7,511,993** to support the Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) to respond to the humanitarian consequences of Hurricane Sandy and assist **8,000** families outside of the earthquake affected zone (40,000 beneficiaries) for **12 months**. The operation will be completed by the end of October 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 31 January 2014 (three months after the end of the operation).

Continuous assessments are currently being carried out in order to define exactly the impact of the hurricane, especially in the most inaccessible areas, and to select the most vulnerable beneficiaries, taking into account the potential synergies within the different elements of the intervention.

Appeal history:

- On 1 November, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was issued seeking Swiss francs 2,162,206 in cash, kind, or services to support the Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) to assist 8,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.
- **150,000** Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 31 October 2012 to support this operation. Un-earmarked funds to replenish the DREF are encouraged.



On 25 October houses and temporary shelters were flooded in Leogane: Source: HRCS

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to view the map of the affected area or here to view contact details>](#)

Summary:

Although not directly in the path of Hurricane Sandy, Haiti suffered three consecutive days of rain between 23 to 26 October, causing severe flooding in the country, damaging homes, schools, public infrastructure and having a severe effect on livelihoods that were previously impacted by the effects of Tropical Storm Isaac and a prior drought. A total of 33,760 homes were damaged or destroyed and more than 2,298 people were left homeless. Potable water networks and cholera treatment centres were also damaged in the storm, raising the possibility of new cholera outbreaks in the weeks and

months ahead. The Government of Haiti estimates that 90,357 hectares of agricultural land which had been spared by Tropical Storm Isaac was destroyed by hurricane Sandy. OCHA further estimates that the combined effects of Tropical Storm Isaac, Hurricane Sandy and the drought earlier on in the year will impact negatively on 1,5 million people who are already food insecure.

The situation

Similar to other countries in the Caribbean, Haiti has been adversely affected by torrential rainfall as a result of Hurricane Sandy. Hurricane Sandy's Integrated Kinetic energy of (IKE) was more than 140 Terajoules, meaning it generated more than twice the energy of the Hiroshima atomic bomb. The super storm at its height had tropical storm force winds (45 mph/ 72 kph) and extended 485 miles (780 kilometres) out from the centre at landfall. And out at sea, the wind field reached a maximum extent of 520 miles, or 835 km. Thus a day after the passing of the storm over Cuba and the Bahamas, the tail of the storm was still over the island of Hispaniola and heavy rains continued to batter Haiti until 27 October. In three days, the Sud department, for example, received almost 300mm of rain. Thus the government of Haiti maintained a red alert for the whole country as the rains continued. The most affected departments include Ouest (Tabarre, Fond Verettes, Léogane, Anse-à-Galets, Gantier); Sud (Port-Salut, Les Cayes, Tiburon, Port à Piment, St Louis du Sud, Cavaillon and Les Anglais), Grande-Anse (Dame Marie, Anse d'Hainaut, Roseau, Iles Cayemithes, Pestel), Nippes (Baradères, Miragoane), Sud-est (Mapou); and Artibonite (Grande Saline, La Chapelle, Verettes). All rivers in the southern peninsula were swollen and most burst their banks and flooded low lying areas. Due to this there is significant flooding in metropolitan Port-au-Prince, southern departments and Artibonite.

The damage caused by this storm was made worse by the weaker structures left behind after the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010 claiming lives, destroying buildings and other infrastructure across the island. Damage and needs assessments, information from the Haiti Red Cross Society teams, the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) and OCHA for Hurricane Sandy shows that up to 17,187 people were evacuated to 118 emergency shelters, and in all some 39,058 families were affected (roughly 195,300 people). There were 54 confirmed deaths, 18 injured and 20 persons are missing. In addition, 6,059 houses have been flooded, 21,427 damaged and 6,274 destroyed. In addition, the General Hospital in Les Cayes, especially the emergency room and the internal medicine ward, were under 50cm of water. Other partners like MSF and OCHA have reported an increase in cholera cases due to contaminated ground water sources, making the fear of a cholera epidemic more real. Accessibility of some areas has been affected by damage to roads and bridges in the south department with Ganthier, for instance having been cut off from the rest of the country after the access bridge was swept away by flood waters. The Government of Haiti estimates that 90,356.7 hectares of agriculture land, which had been spared by Tropical Storm Isaac, was destroyed by Hurricane Sandy. Tropical storm Isaac had destroyed an estimated 40 per cent of agriculture produce. The DPC also estimates over 390,000 US dollars (Gde16,435,100) worth of damage to the fishing sector. OCHA further estimates that the combined effects of Tropical Storm Isaac, Hurricane Sandy and the drought earlier on in the year will impact negatively on 1,5 million people who are already food insecure. And 2 per cent of under-five children are estimated to be at risk of acute and severe malnutrition due to food insecurity.

Coordination and partnerships

At the national level the Haiti Red Cross Society is part of the National Emergency Operation Centre (COUN) and its equivalent at the departmental and commune level. The Haiti Red Cross Society works closely on the ground with the DPC to coordinate and respond to emergencies. In addition, collaboration is ensured with government and international humanitarian actors including the UN system in country through the various coordination mechanisms such as the International Community Support Group (GACI).

The Haiti Red Cross Society is being given support by 13 Red Cross Red Crescent partners who are in country. In addition, the IFRC is supporting and coordinating with the National Society to better support the response to this emergency ensuring identified needs are met. The IFRC maintains constant communication with the Haiti Red Cross Society through the Haiti country representation and through the Americas zone office in Panama.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The HRCS opened its Emergency Operation Centre 24 hours prior to the onset of the emergency, with personnel from the National Society and the IFRC manning it on a 24 hour basis. The National Society mobilized and put on pre-alert 2,887 Red Cross volunteers in all the 13 regional branches and sensitized all the branches on emergency and first aid intervention. The HRCS prepositioned 13 HRCS ambulance vehicles in the country (7 in Port-au-Prince and 6 in other vulnerable regions). For easier communication with Headquarters, the HRCS ensured that 26 radio bases were functional covering all the 13 regional branches and VHF radios provided to team leaders. In preparation for the storm, the HRCS working in collaboration with the DPC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) commenced preventive evacuations on the afternoon of Wednesday 24 October for the most vulnerable individuals living in 12 at risk camps. The evacuations were complemented with 38 HRCS volunteers providing psychosocial support when needed and preventive awareness about the hurricane. In addition, preparedness messages were provided through Radyo Kwa Rouj (Radio Red Cross) and messages through cell-phones. Overall, 826 of the most vulnerable people were evacuated from the 12 most at risk camps in Port-au-Prince.

The Haiti Red Cross Society, in collaboration with the IFRC and Partner National Societies, activated the contingency plan and the emergency response teams (ERTs). On Saturday, 27 October the ERTs were deployed to conduct impact and needs assessments. With the support of the Dominican Red Cross, the HRCS and the IFRC conducted aerial assessments in the Sud department to evaluate levels of flooding and the impact of it on the communities. The aerial



Hygiene promotion activities in Port au Prince by HRCS after Hurricane Sandy: Source Mark South, IFRC

assessment also allowed for an evaluation of security and accessibility of flooded areas for ERT assessments and relief distributions. Red Cross Red Crescent partners have also conducted an inventory assessment of relief stocks pre positioned in the provinces, and relief distributions have started in some areas. To date the HRCS supported by PNSs have done distribution of an assortment of relief items to over 1,820 families in the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Nord'Est, Nippes and Artibonite. The HRCS has also carried out further distributions of food parcels, aquatabs, soap, hygiene kits, jerry cans and blankets in Gonaives. In addition, 950 families in internally displaced person (IDP) camps within Port au Prince had received hygiene kits, blankets and tarpaulins by 5 November. The HRCS plans to reach 4,000 families with different relief items, which includes aquatabs, hygiene kits, blankets, tarpaulins, shelter tool kits and oral rehydration solution (ORS), using in country stocks. The stock available in country, which is being used for the response, will be replenished by this appeal. This is necessary since the hurricane season has not yet come to an end, and it is essential to ensure an adequate quantity of relief stock to fulfil the needs of the population in the aftermath of possible future natural disasters.

In order to more effectively support the Haiti Red Cross Society with the implementation of this multi-sectoral response and recovery operation, the Federation activated the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Regional Intervention Team (RIT) system, part of its global emergency response tools, in order to provide expertise areas like in relief, water and sanitation, logistics. The FACT team leader arrived on 7 November and the reporting RIT arrived on 9 November 2012.

The needs

The National Society intends to reach 40,000 people who have been adversely affected by the hurricane in the Ouest, Sud and Grande Anse, Nippes Sud-est and Artibonite departments. This appeal will cater to the needs of 40,000 people (8,000 households) outside of the Port au Prince earthquake zone who are covered under the earthquake appeal. The current needs identified include:

- **Relief items:** households lost their furniture and kitchen utensils, thus losing the ability to provide a hot meal for family members. The Red Cross will partially satisfy this need by providing the households with kitchen sets.

- **Emergency health:** given the poor water and sanitation situation in the region, there is a potential risk of a major cholera outbreak. There have been 136 cases of cholera in the last week and therefore a renewed cholera outbreak along with other diarrheal diseases due to contamination of water sources by the flood waters is a potential threat. As a result, there is a need for the procurement and distribution of hygiene kits, buckets, aquatabs, chlorine, and soap to prevent the spread of water borne disease, as well as ORS for cholera treatment. Including the sensitization given by hygiene promotion volunteers on the use of aquatabs and ORS during distributions, and linking this with awareness-raising on disease prevention in the communities, will increase the awareness of the population on how they can prevent cholera. Furthermore, in this context, malaria, dengue and other vector borne diseases could also pose problems in affected areas due to accumulation of stagnant water where mosquitoes breed. Thus distribution of mosquito nets will be done along side campaigns on disease prevention and awareness raising on prevention of epidemics and control will be conducted with the affected population using the available information, education and communications (IEC) material. The integrated HIV and violence prevention activities will be implemented in the West region in IDP camps and in other vulnerable, high-risk areas affected by the emergency that have not benefitted from any long term interventions.

- **Water, sanitation and hygiene:** the hygiene situation and the poor access to safe water are chronic in Haiti, in particular in the rural areas and in camps. This is exacerbated by poor utilization of latrines and inadequate waste management. Hygiene promotion sessions and activities linked with awareness raising on epidemic prevention will be conducted jointly by hygiene promotion (HP) volunteers and volunteers trained in epidemic control (ECV) in order to prevent any further epidemics.

- **Shelter:** shelter tool kits and tarpaulins will allow families to build temporary shelters and protect themselves from the elements. The provision of construction materials to families whose homes that were damaged will allow them to start the rebuilding process whilst being provided with technical support in safe building practices by trained HRCS staff and volunteers.

- **Livelihoods:** in order to allow for the replacement of lost assets and income caused by the storm, as well as the negative impact on livelihoods, a cash transfer programme that will allow families to replace essential assets and meet other basic needs will take place.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** In order to mitigate the effects of future disasters and strengthen the capacity of the HRCS branches in the affected areas, disaster risk reduction activities will be conducted in the affected communities.

- **Logistics:** technical support is needed to strengthen HRCS logistics capacity to mobilize pre-positioned stocks and manage stock replenishment.

Beneficiary selection: in coordination with local authorities and members of affected communities, the HRCS will select 8,000 affected families following the criteria below:

- Families whose livelihoods were affected or destroyed
- Families whose homes were affected or destroyed
- Families whose income was affected due to the flooding
- Families with children or elderly members
- Families led by women (head of household)
- Families who are not yet receiving humanitarian assistance

The proposed operation

The Haiti Red Cross Society aims to assist families which are severely affected by the passage of Hurricane Sandy. The operation will provide non-food relief items to 4,000 of the most affected families who were evacuated from their dwellings as a result of the hurricane. Furthermore, access to safe water will be improved and hygiene promotion initiatives carried out. In addition, 1,000 families will be assisted with repair to damaged homes (most likely to same beneficiaries as with the relief intervention, depending on further assessments) and 4,000 families will benefit from livelihoods support. Activities will also be carried out in the areas of emergency health with a focus on epidemic prevention and control, and in disaster preparedness and risk reduction, strengthening vulnerable communities.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Affected families in Ouest, Sud, Grande Anse, Nippes and Sud-est department benefit from the distribution of non-food items (kitchen sets) to help them recover from the effects of the hurricane.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>4,000 families (20,000 people) are reached with kitchen sets.</p> <p>4,000 families receive food assistance support to meet their immediate needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid impact and needs assessment. • Target and register the most vulnerable families in the most affected areas of Haiti. • Distribute kitchen sets with volunteers and local authorities. • Monitor the relief activities and provide timely and accurate reporting on the relief distributions. • Training of Haiti Red Cross Society in Mega V (beneficiary electronic data base and distribution system). • Implementation of Mega V for beneficiary registrations and distributions. • Manage the beneficiary targeting strategy and registration. • Register relief distribution households for food aid • Distribute food basket to the 4,000 vulnerable households • Conduct Post distribution monitoring for food distribution

With the support of the IFRC's Global Logistics Services in Panama and in-country IFRC Logistics team, the Haiti Red Cross Society is planning to distribute a kitchen set to 4,000 families.

The kitchen sets will contain the following items:

- 1 cooking pot, 7l (frying pan lid fits)
- 1 frying pan, 2.5l, used as lid for the 7L cooking pot)
- 1 cooking pot, 5l, with lid
- 5 bowls, 1l, metallic
- 5 plates, 0.75l, metallic
- 5 cups, 0.3l, metallic
- 5 spoons, table, 15ml, stainless steel
- 5 forks table, 20cm, stainless steel
- 5 knives, table, 17cm, stainless steel
- 1 knife, kitchen, 15cm stainless steel blade
- 1 spoon, wooden, stirring 30cm
- 1 scouring pad

The HRCS will utilize the MEGA V beneficiary registration and distribution system to ensure accurate and efficient distribution of relief items, and 200 HRCS volunteers will receive training in this.

In addition to the relief distribution a food basket to support families to meet immediate food and nutrition needs will be part of the overall intervention. Currently, availability of food in the Hurricane Sandy affected areas is questionable. Thus this food basket support (for 30 days) will give food and

time for selected beneficiaries to restore their basic livelihood in the area. The government of Haiti (GoH) and FAO have identified a food crisis in the hurricane affected areas, this intervention will help the Government's strategy, as well as support to Sandy affected families. The food basket which will give 1,870cal per person per day will consist of:

Food item	Unit per HH/ Month
Rice/Maize/Wheat	63,000g
Cooking oil	3,750g
Coffee/Tea	750g
Salt	750g
Sugar	750g
Beans/pulse	7,500

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

With the support of the IFRC's Global Logistics Unit in Panama and in-country IFRC Logistics team, the Haiti Red Cross Society is planning to distribute the following relief items to 1,000 families:

- 1,000 shelter tool kits and hurricane straps, zinc sheets /beams/girders/joists/fasteners/timber for renovation.
- Cleaning kits will contain the following items: broom, mop, floor cloth, hand brush, sponge, dust pan, detergent, Chlorine, 1000mg (NaDCC 1670mg) multipurpose 1 tablet, vapour and dust protection dust disposable, boots heavy duty soft leather, rubble plastic bag PE 100L, bucket metal galvanized 25L, bag coated woven PE for rubble 100L – 100g/my

All the shelter activities will be aimed at providing 1,000 households within the 10 beneficiary communities, with equipment and knowledge to make autonomous improvements to their houses according to the cultural and traditional construction techniques.

Livelihoods

Outcome: Contribute to the early recovery of 4,000 families in Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-est, Nippes and Artibonite whose livelihoods have been severely affected as a result of the hurricane.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>4,000 families received support through cash transfers to cover their basic needs to restore their livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of 4,000 poor and vulnerable beneficiaries for cash distributions (see criteria below), • Complete detailed needs and market assessment. • Analyze the security situation. • Identify cash transfer delivery mechanism. • Distribution of cash items. • Monitoring of delivery and use of funds by beneficiaries.
<p>1,000 families in the coastal areas of the 5 departments receive equipment to restore their fishing livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of 1,000 fishing households on record keeping, marketing and value chain. • Distribution of small boats, fishing nets, diesel pumps, storage equipment to 1,000 identified household. • Training on equipment maintenance and proper use. • Monitor the proper usage of equipment. • Measure the benefits of the intervention using cost benefit analysis.
<p>1,000 families receive training /skills and some monetary assistance to establish livelihoods through cash for work or business development for the families and ensure food security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete detailed needs assessment for skills and businesses. • Analyze the skills and local market demand situation. • Identify different potential business within the area. • Selection of 1,000 targeted beneficiaries (see criteria below). • Restoration of supportive infrastructure for livelihood through cash for work programme. • Restore livelihood through business creation activities. • Provide technical training for business and livelihood work and distribution of monetary support to implement activities. • On job training and skill up gradation • Marketing information and support to beneficiaries • Monitoring of established newly business and its impact, and use of provided funds by beneficiaries.

In order to allow for replacement of lost or damaged assets, and ensure that basic needs are met for families who lost their subsistence crops and suffered a severe impact to their livelihoods, HRCS will develop a cash transfer programme. The modality for this programme will be determined after a more detailed needs and market assessment is conducted by the HRCS, along with an analysis of the security situation. The amount of the cash transfer (Swiss francs 165) was calculated based on the average needed to purchase seeds and farming tools, as well as an additional amount to cover basic immediate needs such as the purchase of food, clothing, medical care and educational support. After the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the interagency Cash Transfer Coordination group established an amount of 125 US dollars as an appropriate amount to transfer to affected families to cover their basic needs and replace essential assets. The increase in the amount is based on the need to support livelihoods (seed, farming equipment, etc) activities which were adversely affected by this hurricane.

After market analysis, HRCS will identify a partner and mechanism for cash transfer activities. Partnership can be developed with a financial institution such as UNI Transfer, Sogre Bank or Fonkoze for Cash Transfer or Digicel for mobile transfer to beneficiaries.

For restoration of sustainable livelihood activities in the area, HRCS will also identify and select 1,000 needy families for the cash for work programmes or business development/creation activities. HRCS has carried out primary assessments in the affected areas and identified the need to support the fishing community by providing support through equipment (small boats at community level, nets, diesel pumps, storage equipment). This support will help the fishing community to immediately restore their livelihoods by fishing from the sea for business and family consumption. The HRCS team will organize detailed surveys in the area and identify activities for the cash for work programmes, such as protection of farm land, levelling of farm land, canal repairing, and channel repairing. Potential business creation activities can be poultry farm, agriculture process unit, fishing and other small local business.

All 1,000 families will receive basic skill training and business management training for identified businesses or activities. In order to adequately support the beneficiaries, HRCS staff and volunteers (200) will be trained on livelihood aspects to implement the programme at field level smoothly and effectively.

Beneficiary selection criteria: families who have incurred severe damage to houses and livelihoods, and who have a large number of children; disabled people, elderly, or single, female-headed households who have no possibility of support from family or relatives, or access to insurance. The National Society will select the 4,000 families' beneficiaries for the livelihood restoration programme in coordination with organizations involved in response and early recovery activities in order to ensure that efforts are not duplicated. Some 1,000 beneficiaries for business support and will be selected based on their poverty levels and ability to work with an entrepreneurial capacity. They will most likely belong to the group of beneficiaries of livelihood restoration assistance, but this will depend on further assessments.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases is reduced through the provision of water and sanitation services and facilities, as well as hygiene promotion within the population of the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, , Sud-est and Nippes affected by Hurricane Sandy.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The health hazards are appraised and reduced amongst households (HHs) affected by Hurricane Sandy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out continuous assessments of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation, and conduct surveillance for water borne disease incidence and prevalence in 30 communes affected by Hurricane Sandy. Distribute hygiene kits, water buckets, aquatabs, chlorine and soap to 4,000 families. Conduct hygiene promotion campaign, activities and provide information on the safe use of water treatment products.
500 households located in particularly flood prone areas are made more resilient regarding drinking water access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 HHs are supported for the acquisition of locally made ceramic water purifiers. Campaign sensitization for the proper use and maintenance of these CWPs is implemented. Monitoring, follow up and documentation of lessons learned and best practices.

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

To reduce the risk of waterborne and water related diseases, it is essential that families drink safe water and store water appropriately to avoid the reproduction of vectors such as mosquitoes. To achieve this, the Haiti Red Cross Society has established a strategy whereby families will receive water purification tablets and water containers for the treatment of water at the household level.

Needs have been identified in water and sanitation at health centre and schools in hurricane affected areas. As one of the main partners on the development of DINEPA (GoH water department) the IFRC and HRCS will coordinate and support in the restoration of access to affected schools and health centres and upgrade some others for making them disaster resilient.

With the support of the IFRC's Global Logistics Services in Panama, the Haiti Red Cross Society is planning to distribute the following relief items to 4,000 families:

- Hygiene kits for 1 month, water buckets, aquatabs, chlorine and soap.

Hygienic parcel for 5 persons/1 month	Quantity
washing powder, 1 kg, for washing machine, for cloth	3
toilet, paper, hygienic, roll	12
soap, body soap, 100g, piece	12
tooth paste, tube 75 ml	5
tooth brush, medium	5
shampoo, 250 ml	2
razor, disposable	5
hygienic pads, normal	8

To maximize the impact, an integrated approach will be used which will ensure that the families reached through relief items are also targeted for health, water and sanitation activities. Thus all 4,000 families will receive hygiene kits and information and educational messages on hygiene and water purification.

Emergency Health	
Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population of the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-est and Nippes departments are reduced by preventive measures and awareness-raising in the communities.	
Outputs(expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Cholera, and other water and vector borne diseases are prevented and reduced.</p> <p>Community resilience is strengthened through improved health awareness, knowledge and behaviour.</p> <p>Activities to prevent interpersonal violence and excess HIV transmission are implemented in targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemic Control trainings for 600 volunteers (20 training sessions for 30 volunteers each). The training will include ECV with specific module (5) of CBHFA approach and Hygiene promotion. • Activation of epidemic response teams in affected areas -3 regional teams: Grand Anse, Sud, and Ouest for cholera surveillance and health promotion in communities. • Awareness-raising campaigns in water and vector borne diseases (cholera, malaria), IEC material. • Dissemination of messages on cholera by community radio. • Distribution of mosquito nets to 4,000 target families. • Reinforcement of cholera stock and logistic capacities in the 3 regional branches for cholera. • Provision of information to target groups on available voluntary counselling and testing services. • Provision of information to target group on available prevention of mother to child transmission services. • Promotion of skills for personal protection. • Production of awareness-raising materials (flyers, posters). • Volunteer training in violence prevention. • Promotion of key messages with volunteer peer educators. • Production of reference and awareness-raising materials. • Dissemination of key messages through the media. • Violence prevention campaigns implemented in targeted groups through HRCS volunteers.

Post-disaster risks related to HIV transmission are increased as evidence points to an increase in sexual behaviour, as witnessed by unwanted pregnancies (mostly in youth) in the camp settings plus evidence of an increase in gender-based violence and transactional and transgenerational sex. A component in the HIV programme will address gender-based violence, especially for those living in camps for displaced persons, as it is frequently under-reported.

The HIV and violence prevention campaigns will be part of the response to the disaster and the capacity of the HRCS to implement these type of campaigns at the national and local level will be further strengthened and allow for the continuity of these type of programmes to be implemented in the future.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Outcome: Regional and local Red Cross committees in carry out preparations for future disasters in the Sud, Grande Anse, Ouest, Sud-est and Nippes departments.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Communities in at least two (2) municipalities per department with extreme vulnerability to natural hazards have established better preparedness for the annual threat of hurricanes and tropical storms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake at least two climate change adaptation campaigns in communities. For a total of at least 20 campaigns. • Undertake one climate change adaptation training for HRCS volunteers. • Conduct at least two awareness-raising campaigns on disaster risk management in communities. For a total of at least 20 campaigns. • Set up of at least 10 community early warning systems and safe areas. • Establish at least 10 community and 10 family contingency plans • Establish at least 10 Community Intervention Teams according to the methodology put in place by the HRCS and the Haitian Civil Protection. • Equip each Community Intervention Team with community intervention kits. • Carry out one SPHERE training for volunteers. The training will involve volunteers from the regional branches of the HRCS in the 5 most affected Departments. • Carry out one Stay Safe training for volunteers. The training will involve volunteers from the regional branches of the HRCS in the 5 most affected Departments. • Carry out one volunteer training in PSP. The training will involve volunteers from the regional branches of the HRCS in the five most affected Departments. • Carry out at least 2 simulation exercises at community level for each community. For a total of at least 20 simulation exercises. • 30 mitigation works to protect agricultural infrastructures (10), water systems (10) and health centres infrastructures (10) damaged by the Hurricane Sandy but not destroyed.

Based on the findings of the assessments from the affected communities, the HRCS will conduct awareness-raising campaigns on disaster risk management that will include the establishment of community early warning systems and safe areas. The establishment of community early warning systems will include the establishment of community and family contingency plans, as well as community trainings on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM).

The curriculum for the CBDRM community training for the establishment of Community Intervention Teams includes the following subjects:

- Role and mandate of the Community Intervention Team
- Role and mandate of the local authorities in case of a disaster, and in the relationships with the Community Intervention Team
- VCA
- Risk Management: training, organization and community preparedness for risk reduction
- Community Early Warning Mechanisms
- Community Based First Aid

Each Community Intervention team will be provided with community kits including: waterproof coat, gloves, helmet, shovels, boots, picks, megaphones, flashlight, whistles, machete, tarpaulins vests or t-shirts.

In cooperation with the Civil Protection at community level, the communities will conduct at least two simulation exercises to test the new acquired capacities and knowledge.

Awareness-raising campaigns will be implemented by distribution of thematic flyers on floods and landslides, meeting points for public sensitizations and social games, such as “Riskland” or its Haitian adaptation of “Té male”, cultural shows such as theatrical comedies on risks and hazards.

HRCS volunteers will be further trained on the SPHERE guidelines for humanitarian response as well as in the IFRC Stay Safe procedures in order to work well in areas with security issues.

Logistics	
<p>Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Haiti Red Cross Society to respond with relief items is strengthened with the support of standardized items prepositioned in the IFRC’s zone Logistics Unit in Panama as well as enhanced with technical support to ensure effective supply chain management from arrival of relief items to forwarding to distribution.</p>	
Outputs	Activities planned
<p>Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support to facilitate the distribution of relief items to 4,000 families and other related activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the logistics mobilization table. • Management of the logistics mobilization of the appeal and maintenance of relations with donors. • Procurement of transport services through the ZLU transport network. • International procurement. • Pipeline management of in-kind goods. • Carry out reception of relief goods and arrange transportation to distributions points • Liaise and coordinate with other key actors to ensure best uses of all information • Monitor activities and provide reporting

The IFRC’s logistics team based in Haiti in coordination with the IFRC’s zone Logistics Unit will support the emergency operation not only with the dispatch of relief items through the emergency appeal, but also with the pipeline management of goods imported to Haiti

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and for the promotion of quality, accountability, and transparency.

Support will be provided to the Haiti Red Cross Society to increase the visibility of their humanitarian actions during this operation, and the IFRC’s communications team in the Americas zone and the secretariat headquarters will work with the National Society to identify the most appropriate communication channels.

A focus page on Haiti has been created on the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), and can be accessed through the following link: https://www-secure.ifrc.org/DMISII/Pages/02_Disaster_tracking/0203_operations/TC2012000180HTI.aspx

Beneficiary Communications

Building strong and resilient communities requires that they are at the centre of the process. This means that we must continually listen to, talk with and involve women, girls, boys and men in the decisions that affect them. Within the IFRC Haiti operation, beneficiary communications will support the operational programmes to communicate with and be accountable to their beneficiaries, as well as

providing the general population with practical, useful information on topics such as health and weather. The beneficiary communications programme will use a number of tools to achieve these aims, including SMS, weekly radio shows, posters and leaflets, and an interactive information line questions and complaints line. The outcomes of the Ben Comms activities will be to provide Haitians with useful, practical information they can use in their everyday lives. Secondly, to support operational teams to make sure people know about the IFRC/HRCS services and projects that affect them. Third, seek to increase the number of ways in which women, girls, boys and men can communicate back with IFRC/HRC'

Capacity of the National Society

Disaster risk management and response is one of the principal areas of operation of the Haitian Red Cross. The Haiti Red Cross Society has extensive disaster response experience in relation to hurricanes as Haiti is frequently in the path of hurricanes. As a result, their disaster preparedness and response initiatives are well established and known by all volunteers and staff. The National society leads a well functioning Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) system, that acts as coordination body within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement: When the EOC is activated all coordination, information management, and high level management decisions take place with this body.

The Haiti Red Cross Society benefits from its direct participation in the Government National Emergency Operation Centre (COUN) at central and departmental and commune levels. Moreover, there is close collaboration, coordination and sharing of information with the Department of Civil Protection (i.e. joint field assessments).

At the moment, the National Society has over 2,000 volunteers activated since the formation of the hurricane who have supported preventive evacuations, first response actions and assessments.

Capacity of the IFRC

The Federation through the Disaster and Crisis Response and Early Recovery Department, in coordination with the country representation for Haiti is providing support to the Haiti Red Cross Society in organizing the provision of initial relief items, development of a plan of action, logistics and human resources as needed. In order to support the Haiti Red Cross Society with the implementation of this multi-sectorial response and recovery operation, the Federation activated the FACT system, part of its global emergency response tools, in order to provide expertise in relief (plus team leader), water and sanitation, logistics, plus a food security / livelihoods expert from the Household Economic Security (HES) roster of the British Red Cross Society. An operations manager will be hired to coordinate the operation, along with a RIT member for reporting purposes.

Additional human resources support is expected in Haiti for shelter, market analysis and finance/administration. The water and sanitation emergency delegate for the Americas zone will also be deployed for initial support on launching of the operation and capacity building for the national society. The market analyst will provide a clear understanding on markets to increase the impact of the livelihoods intervention.

In addition to the disaster response capacities in the Americas zone office, there are experienced resources available in the region, in particular through the Regional Intervention Team system which ensures the deployment of specialized personnel to assist a sister National Society. The country representation will support the opening of a sub office which will be a central location for the coordination of this appeal in the Ouest, Sud, Grande Anse, Nippes Sud-est departments and Artibonite.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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**For Performance and Accountability
(planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

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Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)

in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

EMERGENCY APPEAL

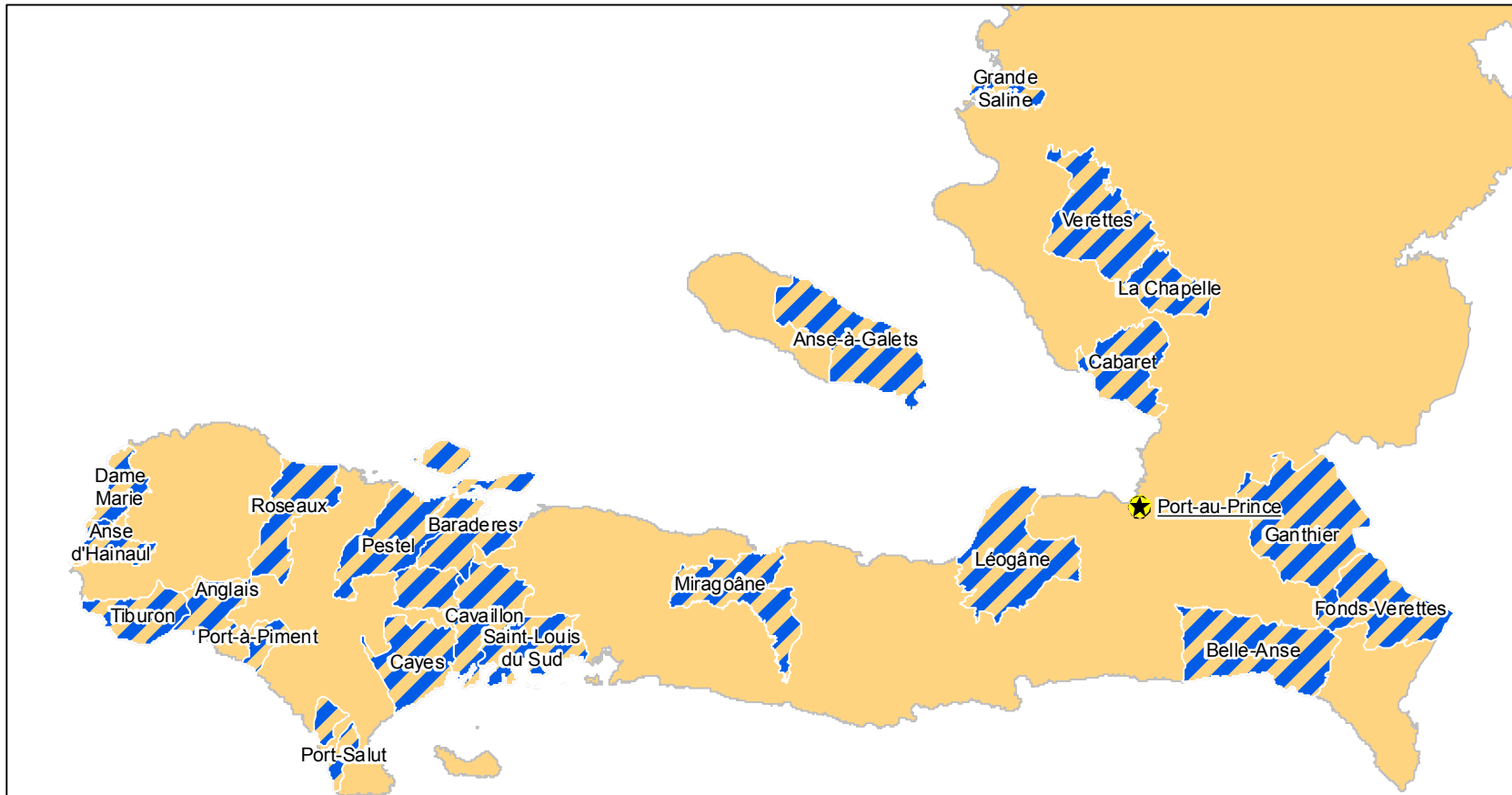
MDRHT010 Haiti Hurricane Sandy



11-Nov-12

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	533,606			533,606
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities	280,845			280,845
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	59,914			59,914
Food	1,123,380			1,123,380
Seeds & Plants				0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	239,935			239,935
Medical & First Aid				0
Teaching Materials	200,125			200,125
Utensils & Tools	187,230			187,230
Other Supplies & Services	28,085			28,085
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements	1,118,699			1,118,699
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	3,771,819	0	0	3,771,819
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles				0
Computer & Telecom Equipment				0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				0
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing				0
Distribution & Monitoring	138,391			138,391
Transport & Vehicle Costs	724,393			724,393
Logistics Services	46,668			46,668
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	909,452	0	0	909,452
International Staff	722,708			722,708
National Staff				0
National Society Staff	669,418			669,418
Volunteers	297,190			297,190
Total PERSONNEL	1,689,316	0	0	1,689,316
Consultants	18,723			18,723
Professional Fees	14,042			14,042
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	32,765	0	0	32,765
Workshops & Training	329,525			329,525
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	329,525	0	0	329,525
Travel	8,425			8,425
Information & Public Relations	9,830			9,830
Office Costs	7,957			7,957
Communications	4,213			4,213
Financial Charges	28,178			28,178
Other General Expenses				0
Shared Office and Services Costs	262,034			262,034
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	320,637	0	0	320,637
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	458,478	0		458,478
Total INDIRECT COSTS	458,478	0	0	458,478
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	7,511,993	0	0	7,511,993
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	7,511,993	0	0	7,511,993



Haiti: Hurricane Sandy



-  Most affected areas
-  Path of Sandy

