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Revised Emergency Appeal

Haiti: Hurricane Sandy

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT010
GLIDE n° TC-2012-000180-HTI
18 June 2013

This Revised Emergency Appeal adjusts the appeal target downwards from 7,511,993 Swiss francs to 4,379,006 Swiss francs with operational changes based on detailed situation analysis. This amount excludes the Emergency Response Units (ERUs) value of 253,562 Swiss francs, which brings the operation budget to 4,632,568 Swiss francs.

The number of people to be reached has also reduced to 27,250 people (5,450 households) from 40,000 people (8,000 households). The operation's timeframe has been extended until 28 February 2014. A final report will be made available by 30 May 2014, three months after completion of the operation.

With contributions received to date, the appeal is 93 per cent covered in cash and kind.



CTU Gond-Ayer nearing completion. MSM-ERU worked together with HRCS to improve a total of 19 CTCs/CTU according to the identified needs from the assessments. Photo:IFRC

Appeal history:

- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on 1 November 2012, seeking **CHF 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.
- An [Emergency appeal](#) was issued on 12 November 2012, seeking **CHF 7,511,993** in cash, kind, or services 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.
- [Operations Update No. 1](#) was issued on 7 December 2012
[Operations Update No. 2](#) was issued on 22 April 2013
- *Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)*: CHF 150,000 was allocated on 31 October 2012 to initiate distributions and support the National Society in assessments. Un-earmarked funds to replenish the DREF are encouraged.

[<click here for Revised Budget; current donor response or contact details>](#)

Summary:

On 1 November 2012, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched a preliminary emergency appeal — on behalf of the Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) — to respond to the needs of the people affected by Hurricane Sandy, which hit Haiti during the last week of October 2012 and caused devastating impact in the Ouest, Nippes, Sud, Grand'Anse and Sud-Est departments as well as in the coastal areas of Artibonite and the North West part of the country. The activities covered under the appeal included distribution of non-food items (NFIs), repair and reconstruction of damaged homes, early recovery of families whose livelihoods have been affected, water sanitation and hygiene promotion, emergency health as well as disaster preparedness and risk reduction for future disasters of a similar kind.

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

A Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), with experts in water and sanitation, livelihoods, logistics and shelter accompanied by a Reporting RIT¹ delegate, were deployed for one month to further assess the field situation and support the HRCS and IFRC team in designing a targeted and appropriate recovery and rehabilitation response plan. In addition, a water and sanitation Mass Sanitation Module-Emergency Response Unit (MSM-ERU) was deployed in Grand'Anse to assess and rehabilitate cholera treatment centres (CTCs) and cholera treatment units (CTUs). A fully operational team was on ground by end of January 2013.

Planning and preparations for early recovery assistance started alongside relief interventions where targeted households were with provided cash grants. Also relating to early recovery, meetings between staff and Haiti Red Cross Society branch committees were held in each municipality with the aim of selecting beneficiaries for the food security interventions. Beneficiaries were selected in a joint exercise between HRCS branches, local authorities -including the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC²)- and the wider community. The Food Security/Livelihoods Sector is being implemented by the German Red Cross.

Detailed information on implementation progress for the Sandy Operation can be accessed on the [IFRC website](#).

Due to operational changes based on detailed situation analysis, this Appeal has been revised downwards from 7,511,993 Swiss francs to 4,379,006 Swiss francs. With this revision, the HRCS intends to reach 27,250 people who have been adversely affected by the hurricane in the Ouest, Sud and Grand'Anse, Nippes Sud-Est and Artibonite departments.

The situation



One of the damaged houses in Dame Marie. Impact assessments from the Government of Haiti indicated that 24,348 houses were damaged. 2012. Photo: IFRC

The hurricane season was devastating in 2012. Just two months after Tropical Storm Isaac affected the West and Southeast departments of the country, Hurricane Sandy occurred on 24 October. Although, it did not make direct landfall on Haiti, Hurricane Sandy caused torrential rainfall from 24-27 October, which resulted in severe flooding in the Ouest, Nippes, Sud, Grand'Anse and Sud Est departments as well as in the coastal areas of Artibonite and the Nord Est of the country. The Government of Haiti declared a State of Emergency at national level until the end of November 2012 and this was extended until 5 January 2013.

According to the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) situation report #9, Hurricane Sandy officially resulted in 54 deaths, 21 missing and 20 injured. Around 20,000 persons were evacuated into 136 temporary shelters as a preventive measure. Impact assessments from the Government of Haiti indicated that 6,666 houses were

destroyed, 24,348 damaged and 9,352 flooded mostly in the Grand'Anse, Nippes, Sud, Ouest and Sud-Est departments.

Sectoral assessments confirmed considerable impacts on agriculture, infrastructure, health and sanitation conditions. Food security is particularly concerning as, with the cumulative effects of subsequent meteorological phenomena (drought from May to July then Tropical Storm Isaac in August followed by Hurricane Sandy). The Government of Haiti estimated that 1.5 million Haitians face food insecurity risks. Around 90,357 hectares of

¹ RIT: Regional Intervention Team

² Direction de la protection civile (DPC)

land used for agricultural purposes was damaged and 450,000 people including 4,000 children under the age of five were at high risk of acute malnutrition.

The education system was also heavily affected. According to the Ministry of Education, 118 schools were damaged or destroyed. Water points and water sources were also contaminated and as reported by the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), there were 3,593 new cholera cases with 29 deaths reported between 31 October and 8 November 2012. Twenty-two (22) cholera treatment facilities were destroyed by the storm adding to the 39 already destroyed by Tropical Storm Isaac yet to be rehabilitated. Thirty (30) potable water supply systems were reported as damaged.

While the impact of Hurricane Sandy was being assessed, the hurricane season remained active. Scattered heavy rains continued to increase the vulnerability of population and to cause heavy losses not included in the above statistics. Between 8-9 November, heavy rains affected Nippes and the northern departments, which had been less impacted by Sandy. According to OCHA's Situation report issued on 19 November, for this occurrence, 1,500 people were evacuated in the Departments of Nord and Nippes. For the Department of Nord, 14 people were reported dead, 4 missing and three injured. A total of 17,302 houses were flooded, 17 destroyed and 75 severely damaged. Eight schools were also damaged. It is estimated that 3,000 families are in a precarious situation. In rural areas, rivers burst their banks and destroyed arable land and taken away an undetermined number of cattle. Damage in the Department of the Nippes after the heavy rains were less severe than in the Nord Department with 711 houses flooded including 405 houses in Baradères. The hurricane season usually ends on 30 November according to the National Hurricane Centre.

Coordination and partnerships

At national level, the Haiti Red Cross Society is part of the National Emergency Operation Centre (COUN³) and its equivalent at the departmental and commune levels. The National Society works closely on the ground with the DPC to coordinate and respond in emergency situations. Collaboration with the government and international humanitarian actors including the UN system in-country takes place through various coordination mechanisms such as the International Community Support Group (GACI⁴). All operations are coordinated with the relevant Government of Haiti (GoH) counterparts such as Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP⁵) for health, the national directorate in charge of water and sanitation (DINEPA⁶) for WatSan and DPC for disaster risk reduction (DRR) components.

The IFRC provides support through various mechanisms and tools and maintains constant communication and coordination with the National Society through the Haiti country representation and through the Americas zone office in Panama. The Haiti Red Cross Society receives support from 13 in-country Red Cross Red Crescent partners. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN agencies, as well as international non-governmental organizations working directly with communities and civil organizations acting within this project's areas of intervention make up some of the other stakeholders and partners with which HRCS works.

The National Society, with the support of the IFRC, leads in the implementation of the Sandy operation in which the HRCS Disaster Risk Management team is actively participating at national, regional and local levels. The HRCS Directorate for branches and volunteering complements the support to the regional and local branches of the National Society as part of this operation. The IFRC/HRCS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the German Red Cross who are responsible for the implementation of the livelihoods/food security component of the operation. Coordination meetings are also held with the Norwegian Red Cross and the Dominican Red Cross to harmonize the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion component in the Red Cross geographical areas of intervention and also to share activities (at the moment joint volunteers trainings are planned) and good practices whenever possible.

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 operating it on a 24 hour basis. The National Society mobilized and activated 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 National Society prepositioned 13 HRCS ambulance vehicles in the country (7 in Port-au-Prince and 6 in other vulnerable regions). For easier

³ Centre d'opération d'urgence nationale (COUN)

⁴ Groupe d'Appui de la Coopération Internationale (GACI)

⁵ Ministère de la sante publique et de la population (MSPP)

⁶ Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA)

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. The HRCS worked in collaboration with the DPC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in preparation for the storm, commencing preventive evacuations on the afternoon of Wednesday 24 October, targeting 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 IFRC conducted aerial assessments in the Sud department to evaluate levels of flooding and the impact on communities. The aerial assessment also allowed for an evaluation of security and accessibility of flooded areas for ERT assessments and relief distributions. The Red Cross Red Crescent partners also conducted an inventory assessment of relief stocks pre-positioned in the provinces, and relief distributions were done. The in-country stock used for the response will be replenished by this revised appeal. This is necessary since 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 effectively support the Haiti Red Cross Society with the implementation of this multi-sectorial response and recovery operation, the IFRC activated the FACT and RIT system, part of its global emergency response tools, in areas of relief, water and sanitation, logistics.

The needs

The following matrix summarizes the FACT team's prioritization of targeted areas based on needs and local Red Cross partners' expertise. The approach taken was to concentrate activities for all sectors in the same areas to ensure an integrated approach and maximize the impact of the operation. Relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Grand'Anse will mainly lie on coastal areas and Jérémie. According to DPC's latest data in Grand'Anse: 10,105 households were affected by Hurricane Sandy, 9 people were reported dead, 1 injured and 3 missing. A total of 2,874 houses were destroyed, 5,239 damaged and 1,621 were flooded. Hurricane Sandy resulted in heavy losses from agriculture, fishery and infrastructure. Important and recurrent outbreaks of cholera not yet contained have been recorded mainly in the area of Jérémie.

Identification of needs:

Critical (3)

High (2)

Significant (1)

	Result 1 Shelter & NFIs	Result 2 Food Security /Livelihoods	Result 3 WASH		Existing Capacity	Average Score
			Cholera prevention	HRCS relief capacity reinforcement	On-going related RC partner programs	
Grand'Anse	2	3	3	2	3	2.6
Nippes	2	3	1	2	3	2.2
Sud	2	2	1	2	2	1.8

Activities will be implemented in Grand'Anse and Nippes Department (initially targeting Corail, Roseaux, Anse D'Hainault, Les Irois, Dame-Marie, Baradères and Petit-Trou des Nippes municipalities).

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 households with kitchen sets.
- **Emergency health:** given the poor water and sanitation situation in the region, there was a potential risk of a major cholera outbreak. There were 136 reported new cases of cholera immediately after the passage of Sandy and there was fear of a renewed cholera outbreak along with other diarrheal diseases due to contamination of water sources by the flood waters. As a result, distribution of hygiene kits, buckets, aqua tabs, chlorine, and soap was done to prevent the spread of water borne disease, as well as oral rehydration salts (ORS) for cholera treatment. This is in addition to sensitization given by

hygiene promotion volunteers on the use of aqua tabs and ORS, and linking this with awareness-raising on disease prevention in the communities. This has resulted in increased awareness of the population on how they can prevent cholera.

- **Water, sanitation and hygiene:** the hygiene situation and the poor access to safe water are chronic in Haiti, in particular in 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 response is to be coordinated with the response in other sectors in order to have a holistic and integrated response. In particular, it will be essential to coordinate with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion as well as logistics aspects of the response.
 - Emergency response / relief: households who have lost their houses were initially hosted by friends/families/neighbours. As such the emergency response focused more on the NFI component. All displaced households were affected by floodwaters and lost household assets related to their day-to-day needs (kitchenware, clothing, furniture etc.) or related to their income generation (fruit trees, livestock, tools or equipment). With limited income generating activities and savings or credit extremely rare, the strain to meet their most basic needs also applies to the host households supporting them. Considering markets and distribution chains have returned to near normal functionality, immediate cash transfers are the preferred method of allowing households to purchase what they need to support their most critical needs. In addition to beneficiaries paying at local market prices, this method minimizes logistics costs of the plan and supports the local economies that the beneficiaries belong to.
 - Recovery: in most areas, efforts to assist with transitional or permanent housing solutions will be impeded by the scarcity of suitable land as constraints, usually economic, have previously caused affected households to build on vulnerable/disaster-prone land. In many cases, this land has now been washed away. Solving these problems is beyond the realistic expectations of this response. Some local authorities are considering plans to relocate displaced households to new areas. For example, in Maniche, Department Sud, the new area is five kilometers (5 KM) from where large numbers of houses were washed away by the river. Concerns exist that these efforts might be costly and be carried out without detailed considerations of cross-sectoral and cross cutting issues. Specialist input, and advocacy at local levels is recommended. As such, a more appropriate strategy to assist the needs of displaced households is by supporting the communities' existing coping mechanisms, e.g. improving the living conditions (shelter, WASH and livelihood components) of displaced and host households.
 - Communities face future threats from similar weather events with additional houses, schools, roads and other infrastructure threatened by further erosion of riverbanks or coastlines. In order to increase awareness of risks and promote actions for mitigation, longer-term community recovery efforts need to include DRR components.
- **Livelihoods:** Affected farmers requested seeds and agricultural tools when asked what was needed during key informant interviews. It was clear that their main concern was the medium term response and ways to recover. Other common answers included training on farming techniques. The priorities in terms of food security are related to activities that could facilitate the launching of the next agricultural cycle starting February in order to restore and protect livelihoods and reduce negative coping strategies for affected households. It is equally important to restore household dietary diversification by incorporating support to irrigated vegetable growing in certain zones with suitable agro-ecological conditions for production.

Farming land has been severely affected by the heavy rains triggered by Hurricane Sandy; in lowland as well as highland areas soil erosion and remaining of the damaged crops hamper the possibility of restarting agricultural activities. The next planting seasons (January-March depending on the area) might be compromised if the farmers are not equipped enough to rehabilitate their fields. Hurricane Sandy heavily affected drainage systems, gullies and some irrigation systems. Also, the Hurricane damaged fishing tools and boats.

Hurricane Sandy has heavily affected food and seeds stocks; in addition, the current agricultural season production has been heavily affected (up to 80% in some localized areas). There is a strong need for seeds distribution (through direct distribution, vouchers or conditional cash transfer) to enable the launch of the next agricultural season. Considering the consumption habits, and the agricultural tradition

it seems that the main needs lie on black peas and maize. Maize and yam are also needed as they are the main staple food in the targeted areas (rice is not commonly cultivated) and have been severely affected. This activity also aims at both restoring fishermen livelihood and increasing protein availability in local market

Beneficiary selection:

- Households headed by women, i.e. widows, divorced or separated women without income;
- Households which have not been beneficiaries or recipients of any substantial assistance from the government and other organizations;
- Households with person(s) with disabilities and other socially excluded groups;
- Households with few available coping mechanisms that are structurally vulnerable to shocks;
- Households from vulnerable occupational groups and marginalized populations

The proposed operation

Shelter/Non Food Items (NFIs)

Emergency Response (Relief)	
Outcome 1: Timely and appropriate relief to reduce the suffering and vulnerabilities of households related to shelter, settlement and NFIs of the population affected by Hurricane Sandy is provided	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Affected families (765 displaced households) have the means to acquire basic items to meet their immediate daily needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up the technical team • Conduct needs assessment, selection and verification of targeted households • Distribution of cash grants (100 US dollars) to 765 targeted households • Establish beneficiary feedback mechanisms and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of support
Recovery	
Outcome 2: Appropriate assistance for the recovery of affected households and communities is provided and their vulnerabilities related to shelter and settlement to future disasters is reduced	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Vulnerable families (400 households) are supported for understanding safer construction techniques and DRR principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and verification of targeted households • Production of tools and literature for training • Selection of volunteers for training • Technicians conduct of training of trainers (ToT) for 30 volunteers on basic DRR, improved shelter (repairs/extensions + sanitation) techniques • Training for the volunteers of the local branches on basic DRR, improved shelter (repairs/extensions + sanitation) techniques. • Using participatory tools, volunteers conduct awareness workshops and training to households on DRR, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) • Incorporate beneficiary feedback to finalize different shelter assistance and continuous improvement of support
Vulnerable families (400 households) supported for achieving improved transitional shelter situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers in consultation with households make house-to-house detailed assessments and prioritization of household's needs (shelter + WASH) • Distribution of cash grants (combination of cash grants of value 250 US dollars or vouchers, and selected tools and materials) and literature • Technical supervision of houses build by beneficiaries
Communities have improved understanding of safer construction techniques and settlement issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed assessment of prevailing construction techniques in affected communities, availability of materials and design of improved prototypes • Production of tools for Participatory Approach for Safer Shelter

	<p>Access (PASSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of PASSA in one community • Production/printing of existing teaching tools and literature for training • Training for 120 local builders on improved durable construction techniques and disaster risk reduction techniques • Construction of 12 model houses • Using participatory tools, volunteers conduct awareness workshops and training to communities on DRR, shelter and WASH • Dissemination of lessons learned from model houses throughout the community
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Food Security / Livelihoods

The activities below are in-line with the current activities being implemented in Grand'Anse and Nippes by the German Red Cross which will be a key partner in implementing the food security/livelihoods aspect of the programme.

Food Security/Livelihoods	
Outcome 3: Timely and appropriate early recovery assistance to restore and protect the livelihoods of affected Households (HHs) to their pre-disaster living conditions is provided within 12 months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Households relying on their own production for food access in targeted communities have knowledge, skills and material resources required to restart the next agricultural cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground preliminary assessments, selection and verification of targeted families • Conduct on-the-ground assessments to define the distribution strategy according to local needs, market availability and operational issues for seeds distribution (direct distribution, vouchers, or conditional cash transfer) • Mobilize required seeds (congo beans, yam and maize) and tools through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards • Provide and distribute seeds and seedlings as well as agricultural equipment and tools to particularly vulnerable smallholder families (1,800 families) • Production of tools and literature for training • ToT training on improved cultivation methods covering the whole agricultural cycle and including in particular soil erosion, and risk reduction techniques • Mobilize and train approximately 20 National Society/community volunteers per targeted area in assessment, distribution, monitoring and agricultural training/technical support, and training dissemination • Establish a beneficiary feedback mechanisms and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of support
Fishermen from have knowledge, skills and material resources required to resume and improve sustainable fishing activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical study and targeting of fisherman communities • Market analysis to determine the most relevant distribution mean (direct distribution, conditional cash transfer, vouchers) • Procurement of non-locally available fishing materials • Provide assistance to 500 households through distribution of fishing equipments • Production of tools and literature for training • Mobilize and train approximately 5 National Society/community volunteers per targeted area in assessment, distribution, monitoring and agricultural training/technical support, and training dissemination • Establish a beneficiary feedback mechanisms and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of support
Targeted communities rehabilitate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical study and targeting on the community assets to be

<p>their damaged community assets, improve anti-erosive structures and have better knowledge, skills and practices to protect their livelihoods</p>	<p>rehabilitated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of cash for work activity tools and material (plans for 750 HHs to participate in the rehabilitation process through cash for work) • Community mobilization and training • Production of tools and literature for training • ToT Training on DRR, community assets rehabilitation and anti-erosive structure construction • Mobilize and train approximately 5 National Society/community volunteers per targeted area in assessment, distribution, monitoring and agricultural training/technical support, and training dissemination • Setting up of work plan with communities based on the initial study • Training of targeted beneficiaries on disaster risk reduction • Rehabilitation work for community assets • Construction of anti-erosive structures • Establish a beneficiary feedback mechanisms and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of support
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Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Emergency Response	
Outcome 4: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases for targeted households and communities affected by Hurricane Sandy	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>MSPP⁷-managed cholera treatment infrastructures⁸ improved in selected communities of Grand'Anse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of ERU MSM staff (Team Leader, 2x delegate MSM hardware, 2x delegate MSM software, 1x delegate finance/admin support) for three months • Recruitment and deployment of HRCS WASH personnel (1x WASH coordinator as counterpart ERU Team Leader, 3x WASH technicians) for 11 months • Mobilize and deploy required material (Sanitation, Solid Waste Disposal and Disinfection) from in-county warehouse or through international mobilization, international and local procurements following IFRC standards • Conduct on the ground needs/shortage assessments of 26 MSPP cholera infrastructures in Grand'Anse and select necessary WASH activities (at least 19 infrastructures improved) • Conduct hygiene promotion (HP) and HH water treatment activities using ECV methodology involving distribution of Aqua tabs from HRCS warehouse in PaP to population in catchment areas of the cholera infrastructures • Purchase incinerator in Leogane and find local blacksmith in Jérémie to make respective number of copies (12) • Improvement of Cholera treatment infrastructure (Hygiene, Sanitation, Solid Waste Disposal and Disinfection) • Disinfection training for Cholera treatment infrastructure personnel⁹ using HRCS volunteers and MSPP brigadiers • Hand-over of responsibility from ERU MSM to HRCS staff, ERU • Submit end of mission report
<p>Hygiene Promotion activities using ECV¹⁰ methodology in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on the ground assessments, selection and verification of

⁷ Haiti Ministry of Health

⁸Carrefour-Charles, Marfranc, Anse d'Hainault, Leon, Corail, Anse du Clerc, Bonbon, Chambellan, Chardonnette, Jérémie, Beaumont, Carcasse and Abricots

⁹26 (2 per cholera infrastructure) MSPP hygienists responsible for disinfection activities in cholera infrastructures trained in disinfection activities

accordance with SPHERE standards provided to the population in the catchment area of the cholera treatment infrastructures mentioned above	<p>households in the catchment area of the cholera treatment infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize required material from in-county warehouse or through international mobilization, international and local procurements following IFRC standards • Conduct cholera specific hygiene promotion and sensitization in disease prevention (to reach atleast 25,000 people) • Train 26 volunteers from Grand'Anse in ECV • Distribution of Aqua tabs • Random surveys and household visits
Disinfection training of HRCS volunteers and MSPP brigadiers is conducted according to MSPP protocol in Grand'Anse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize required material from in-county warehouse or through international mobilization, international and local procurements following IFRC standards • Selection of 6 HRCS volunteers previously trained in disinfection and 2 MSPP brigadiers in the respective communities of each targeted cholera treatment infrastructure • Disinfection training for trainers for HRCS volunteers (6) and selected MSPP brigadiers (26) • Establish contact and working relationship with Gadyen Dlo Leogane • Test and feasibility study of WATA Cl₂ production system • Report of WATA chlorine production system to be submitted to Haiti WASH Coordinator

Recovery

Outcome 5: Appropriate assistance for the recovery of households and communities affected is provided and their vulnerabilities related to waterborne and water related diseases reduced	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Communities targeted by shelter program in Grand'Anse have improved access to safe sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize required material from in-county warehouse or through international mobilization, international and local procurements following IFRC standards • Identification of beneficiaries: IDP families and host families together with shelter • Identification and instruction of 5 local carpenters who can build ground structure and superstructure according to IFRC standard latrines Leogane • Sensitization on improved sanitation for beneficiaries identified by shelter assessment • 12 displaced and extremely vulnerable households as well as health centres and schools in affected areas (number to be identified by shelter assessment) get durable latrines built (about 50 pilot latrines) • Distribution of assistance for 600 households to construct latrines • Conduct the following activities in schools and health centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cleaning of water points and sanitation in these facilities ○ Disinfection of water points and sanitation in these facilities ○ Reconstruction of latrines if needed ○ Vector control activities if needed • Random surveys and household visits

Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Disaster Response Kit2 and additional water disinfection capacity (total of 8-10,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of warehouse capacity in HRCS branches • Assembly of 2x Disaster Response Kit 2 in Port au Prince warehouse

¹⁰ IFRC Epidemic Control for Volunteers

beneficiaries per region) prepositioned with HRCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize required material through international mobilization¹¹, international and local procurements following IFRC standards • Mobilize required material from in-country warehouse or through international mobilization, international and local procurements following IFRC standards • Deployment and appropriate storage of a Disaster response Kit 2 in Jérémie and one in Anse-à-Veau (Phase 1) • Phase 2: After evaluation of report and decision to be taken by RC Movement coordinator to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Install WATA system in branches or b. Prepositioning of additional stock of aqua tabs and water purification agents
Disaster Response Kit2 ToT joint training conducted in Sud (activity financed by Norwegian Red Cross)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate volunteers in Grand'Anse and Nippes • Organization of training of trainers (ToT) with Norwegian Red Cross WASH delegate in Les Cayes • Conduct ToT for 6 selected HRCS volunteers from each of the 5 departments in disaster response Kit, HP in emergencies, household water treatment and safe storage, disinfection according to MSPP protocol, SPHERE Minimum and WASH Standards
Disaster Response Kit2 training conducted for selected branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of appropriate volunteers in Grand'Anse (24), Nippes (22), Sud, Sud-Est and Ouest (Grand and Petit Goave) (2 per commune) • Organize Disaster Response Kit Training with selected volunteers in Jérémie, Anse-à-Veau, Jacmel, Les Cayes and grand Goave • Train HRCS volunteers from each commune in Disaster response Kit, HP in emergencies, Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage, Disinfection according to MSPP protocol and SPHERE Minimum WASH Standards using the ToTs

Capacity Building and Branch Development

Emergency Response	
Outcome 7: Sustainable improvements in hardware and software of HRCS Regional Branch and selected Local Branches enabling the HRCS to better respond to calamities as well as execute its traditional auxiliary task.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
HRCS staff and volunteers have received training in project cycle management, finance procedures and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize project cycle management (PCM) training for 20 HRCS staff and volunteers • Organize workshop on finance procedures and income generation 20 HRCS staff and volunteers (same staff and volunteers to be trained under this output)
HRCS staff and volunteers have received refresher courses on DRR (KDV ¹²) and VCA and have updated their regional contingency plan for the 2013 hurricane season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize DRR refresher course and Kouri Di Vwazen'w (KDV) with the HRCS Training Centre in Port au Prince with the participation of 50 staff and volunteers
HRCS Regional Branch and 5 local branch Offices have improved infrastructure and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the works, obtain approval from Hospital management and execute • Define needs for equipment and emergency stocks and purchase • Install solar panels for sustainable energy supply to the Branch

¹¹ All activities in blue financed and implemented by Norwegian Red Cross

¹² HRCS HQ will conduct the training and also at the same time will motivate volunteers throughout the department to become part of the Emergency Response Team

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office Refresher course on logistics and stock management
HRCS has conducted CBFA trainings for selected populations in Grand' Anse as part of a policy to invest in more resilient communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of CBFA courses for all communities involved in Cash for Work initiatives (1,150 households who will later receive a basic first aid kit)

Logistics

Logistics	
Outcome: The local logistics capacity of the Haiti Red Cross Society to respond with relief items is strengthened with the support of standardized items prepositioned in the IFRC's zone Logistics Unit in Panama as well as enhanced with technical support to ensure effective supply chain management from arrival of relief items to forwarding to distribution.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced logistics capacity and technical support to facilitate the distribution of relief items to 5,450 families and other related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the logistics mobilization table. Management of the logistics mobilization of the appeal and maintenance of relations with donors. Procurement of transport services through the Zone Logistics Unit (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

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Communication activities were ongoing before, during, and after the passing of Hurricane Sandy. More than 1.3 million SMS were sent to people living in areas at risk including alert messages on the coming storm. The Red Cross sound truck was dispatched to areas in Port-au-Prince identified as being particularly vulnerable, disseminating preparedness and cholera prevention messages in 28 sites around the capital. Radyo Kwa Wouj featured hurricane preparedness on its phone-in-show, while the Telefon Kwa Wouj information line, provided hurricane preparedness and cholera prevention information. The department will continue providing vital information to people on how to prepare and stay safe from the storm, and also giving guidance on dangers after the storm, particularly the threat of cholera.

For external media, the IFRC Communications Coordinator produced press releases, Key Messages (KM) as well as Question and Answers (Q&A) covering the impact of Sandy and the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in English and French, as well as web stories for the [IFRC](#) and [HRCS](#) websites. The Communications Coordinator also responded to enquiries from, and conducted interviews with international media including Reuters, BBC, CBC, Radio Canada TV, radio stations and the New York Times.

During the operation, communication will continue between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors for effective disaster response and for the promotion of quality, accountability, and transparency. Support will continue to 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.

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 patterns. 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 as well as questions and complaints line.

The outcome of Beneficiary Communications' activities will be:

- To provide Haitians with practical information they can use in their everyday lives.
- To support operational teams to make sure people know about the IFRC/HRCS services and projects that affect them.
- To increase the number of ways in which women, girls, boys and men can communicate back with IFRC/HRCS

Capacity of the National Society

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.

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

Capacity of the IFRC

An IFRC operations manager is now in place to coordinate the operation, along with Shelter, WatSan and Finance delegate as well as an agricultural specialist for the livelihood component. The team is also being supported by the Haiti Delegation in areas such as planning and reporting, finance, disaster risk management as well as Movement Coordination. As mentioned earlier, the Food Security/Livelihoods sector is being implemented by the German Red Cross, while the Norwegian Red Cross are supporting some activities in Water Sanitation and Hygiene sector.

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 (RIT) system, which ensures the deployment of specialized personnel to assist the sister National Society. A RIT was hired to support this operation at the emergency phase. The Country delegation will support the opening of a sub office in Grand'Anse which will be a central location for the coordination of this appeal and it's the major area of operation (70% Grand'Anse and 30% Nippes).

Additionally, a focus page on Haiti has been created on the [Disaster Management Information System \(DMIS\)](#).

Revised Budget summary

See attached revised budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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↘Click here

1. Revised 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

21 June 2013

Budget Group	MR	IASC	BR	Appeal Budget CHF
	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	
Shelter - Relief	84,312			84,312
Shelter - Transitional	386,216			386,216
Construction - Housing	28,200			28,200
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials	1,880			1,880
Clothing & Textiles	11,183			11,183
Food				0
Seeds & Plants				0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	519,482			519,482
Medical & First Aid	26,282			26,282
Teaching Materials	4,557			4,557
Utensils & Tools	46,183			46,183
Other Supplies & Services	30,752			30,752
Emergency Response Units			253,562	253,562
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,139,048	0	253,562	1,392,610
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles	19,740			19,740
Computer & Telecom Equipment	27,354			27,354
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	75,200			75,200
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	122,294	0	0	122,294
Storage, Warehousing	9,438			9,438
Distribution & Monitoring	30,423			30,423
Transport & Vehicle Costs	277,006			277,006
Logistics Services	593			593
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	317,460	0	0	317,460
International Staff	722,860			722,860
Regionally Deployed Staff	4,035			4,035
National Staff	373,387			373,387
National Society Staff	83,056			83,056
Volunteers	20,071			20,071
Total PERSONNEL	1,203,408	0	0	1,203,408
Consultants	37,600			37,600
Professional Fees	10,000			10,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	47,600	0	0	47,600
Workshops & Training	258,549			258,549
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	258,549	0	0	258,549
Travel	16,000			16,000
Information & Public Relations	12,280			12,280
Office Costs	44,820			44,820
Communications	37,371			37,371
Financial Charges	1,954			1,954
Other General Expenses	4,993			4,993
Shared Office and Services Costs	189,059			189,059
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	306,478	0	0	306,478
Partner National Societies	704,813			704,813
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	704,813	0	0	704,813
Total DIRECT EXPENSES	4,099,650	0	253,562	4,353,212
Programme and Services Support Recovery	266,477			266,477
Total INDIRECT COSTS	266,477	0	0	266,477
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	12,879	0		12,879
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	12,879	0	0	12,879
TOTAL BUDGET	4,379,006	0	253,562	4,632,568
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	4,060,789			4,060,789
Bilateral Contributions			150,177	150,177
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	4,060,789	0	150,177	4,210,966
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	318,217	0	103,385	421,602