

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operation update

Haiti: Hurricane Sandy

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT010 GLIDE n° TC-2012-000180-HTI 12-month summary update 23 December 2013

This update represents a twelve month summary (31 October 2012 to 31 October 2013) of the operation (cumulative, narrative and financial).

Appeal target (current): 4,227,003 Swiss francs excluding the Emergency Response Units (ERUs) value of 253,562 Swiss francs. The appeal target with the ERUs value is 4,480,565 Swiss francs.

Appeal coverage: 100%; [click here to go directly to contact details](#) >

Distribution of aqua tabs and soap in Gond Ayer, Source IFRC



Appeal history:

- **31 October 2012:** 150,000 Swiss francs was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Haitian Red Cross (HRC) to respond to the emergency caused by Hurricane Sandy.
- **1 November 2012:** A [preliminary emergency appeal](#) for 2,162,206 Swiss francs in cash, kind, or services was issued to support HRC to assist 8,000 families (40,000 beneficiaries) for nine months.
- **12 November 2012:** An [emergency appeal](#) was launched reflecting a revised budget for 7,511,993 Swiss francs in cash, kind or services to support HRC to assist 8,000 families (40,000 beneficiaries) for 12 months. The budget revision was based on needs identified from the assessments conducted in the affected regions.
- **7 December 2012:** Emergency appeal [operation update no 1](#), highlighting preliminary interventions and relief assistance, was issued.
- **22 April 2013:** Emergency appeal [operation update no 2](#), was issued.
- **18 June 2013:** A [revised emergency appeal](#) was issued, adjusting the appeal budget downwards from Swiss francs 7,511,993 to 4,379,006 Swiss francs with operational changes based on a detailed situation analysis.
- **24 June 2013:** a [6 month update](#) was issued, highlighting extension of the operation's timeframe until 28 February 2014.
- The issue of this 12 month update adds a non-cost extension to the appeal in order to provide quality monitoring to activities related to house construction and reconstruction (with an owner-driven approach) and latrine

construction. This non-cost extension will be until 31 May 2014, and will not apply to activities implemented by the German Red Cross (GRC), which have been finalized. In addition, this update revises the budget downwards from 4,379,006 Swiss francs to 4,227,003 Swiss francs.

- A final report will be available three months after the completion of the operation, by 31 August, 2014.

Summary: It has been over one year since Hurricane Sandy devastated the West, Nippes, South, Grand'Anse and South-East departments as well as the coastal areas of Artibonite and the North-West part of the country. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continued to support through Sandy Operation and responded to the needs of the affected population in the target areas.

The shelter component has advanced since the previous reporting period. Targeted households have received grants which they used to buy food and non-food items or household livelihood assets which were lost during Hurricane Sandy. Others paid school fees for their children, built new homes or repaired their damaged houses. Trainings were offered to masons to improve their existing local knowledge in traditional construction techniques. In turn, 58% of the targeted model houses have been built. In addition, HRC volunteers have been trained in disaster risk reduction (DRR), specializing in topics such as shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH). With this knowledge, the volunteers have in turn reached 111 people with sensitization sessions on safer housing for risk reduction.

During this reporting period, the delivery of water and sanitation health activities covered hygiene promotion, aqua tabs and soap distribution. HRC volunteers have been trained in hygiene promotion activities in communities of South and West departments. Hygiene messages were given by these volunteers in the target areas. At the moment, household latrines are under construction in Petit-Goave and sanitation, blocks consisting of latrines and hand washing facilities, are also under construction in schools in Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave and South department. In addition, sanitation promotion sessions were conducted, demonstrations latrines build and a technical support given to the activities related to safe water access.

The German Red Cross (GRC) has been a key partner in the implementation of the early recovery component related to food security and livelihoods. In August, the GRC Haiti delegation requested a non-cost extension owing to a series of setbacks at the beginning of implementation, including but not limited to the recruitment of a full time food security delegate, quality assurance to beneficiaries and donors, the ratio of technical staff for the number of beneficiary households across the operational area, and the need to improve project support (logistics, fleet, material resources) at critical times in the agricultural calendar. Nonetheless, as at the end of October 2013, the GRC had fully delivered on its agreement with the IFRC to distribute all inputs, cash transfers and relevant trainings, reaching 87% of planned expenditure. In terms of overall coverage, the food security component is estimated to have had a significant presence across the operational area of both Nippes and Grand'Anse, having impacted upon 3,086 households or 15,430 persons, representing 101% of the targeted people to be reached

Over the course of the remaining months (until 28 February 2014), the GRC will focus on strengthening extension services provided to beneficiaries, especially for the kitchen gardening activities, where beneficiary knowledge on crop diagnosis needs improvement. Finally, crop yield assessment of pea and yam will be carried out along by the team together with an in-depth impact assessment of project activities on food security.

The appeal needs to be extended even though the main implementation on the financial side, will happen in the original time span. Since house construction and public/private latrine construction will be done with an owner-driven approach, there's a need to keep a small core team in place. This team will initially concentrate on technical support to that process. They will later on shift to monitoring and complete the reporting on the results.

The situation

The 2012 hurricane season was devastating. Just two months after Tropical Storm Isaac affected the West and South-East 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 to 27 October, which resulted in severe flooding in the West, Nippes, South, Grand'Anse and South-East departments as well as in the coastal areas of Artibonite and the North West part 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 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 protective 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, South, West and South-East departments.

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 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. Thirty (30) water supply systems were reported as damaged.

According to the National Coordination Office for Food Security (CNSA¹), a significant proportion of the population are extremely exposed to food insecurity due to the combined effects of drought, Tropical Storm Isaac (August 2012) and Hurricane Sandy. A food security alert issued by CNSA on 15 January 2013 indicates that these disasters caused significant crop losses and reduced income sources for rural people. In addition, CNSA states that employment opportunities in rural areas decreased sharply, and reported an increased prevalence of malnutrition among children from 2.65% in April 2012 to 4.8% since Hurricane Sandy with possible pockets of more severe malnutrition in Grand'Anse and Nippes.

The price of imported maize spiked between the tail end of March and May 2013, owing to a combination of Jeremie's relative isolation from the rest of the country and recurrent deficit cereal production, exacerbated by the 2012 cyclone season. Given the high price of rice which is one of the most widely consumed grains, the government initiative to import Vietnamese rice and resell it at extremely competitive prices temporarily helped to make a key staple food more affordable to poorer households.

Following an above average spring harvest, maize prices in August 2013 fell back to 40 Haitian gourdes per 'grande' marmite (+/-2.2kg) in Jeremie and in Marfranc (a Jeremie commune). Nevertheless, without more nuanced local market price data and trade flow analysis in areas with significant wholesalers/market assembly points (i.e. Beaumont, Les Irois, Chamberlain), it is difficult to know if prices led to distress-selling of assets among the ultra-poor supporting large households across the operational area.

In addition, prolonged dry spells between February and June 2013 left pockets of Grand'Anse at risk of food insecurity. Following a food security alert for Fond Cochon, a remote and isolated section communal of Roseaux, the German Red Cross carried out a rapid assessment of the situation on the population's livelihoods. Report findings suggested that purchasing power was being steadily eroded by high prices for staples in local markets of Fond Cochon (a price variance for rice of +100% between August 2012 and August 2013). Those households dependent on income from agricultural labor face a difficult situation for the last quarter of the year. The report went on to underline that a number of households were already beginning to resort to negative coping livelihood strategies, including the sale of kitchen equipment and undeveloped young livestock. A set of immediate and medium recommendations to prevent further deterioration were outlined and disseminated to key actors including the CNSA, the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

Nevertheless, there will be a second maize harvest and a pea harvest in December 2013. Rainfall for the winter season is average to above-average for the Grand'Anse. This will almost certainly trigger a vegetation boost in maize growth, compensating for the previous spring season's delay and likely to lead to positive yield prospects for both commercial and subsistence farmers.

At the end of the reporting period the 2013 hurricane season passed without any mayor impact.

Coordination and partnerships

At national level, the Haitian Red Cross is part of the National Emergency Operation Centre (COUN²) and its equivalent at the departmental and commune levels. The National Society works closely on the ground with 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 (GACI³). All operations are coordinated with the relevant Government of Haiti

¹ In French: Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA)

² In French: Centre d'Opération d'Urgence Nationale (COUN)

³ In French: Groupe d'Appui de la Coopération Internationale (GACI)

(GoH) counterparts such as MSPP for health, the national directorate in charge of water and sanitation (DINEPA⁴) for water and sanitation and DPC for disaster risk reduction (DRR) components.

IFRC provides support through its 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 Haitian Red Cross 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 HRC works.

The National Society, with the support of IFRC, leads in the implementation of the Sandy operation in which the HRC Disaster Risk Management team at national, regional and local levels are actively participating. The HRC 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 and the HRC 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 (e.g. joint volunteers' trainings) and good practices, whenever possible.

National Society Capacity Building: During the implementation period, HRC elected a new governing body and presidents on provincial and national level. The new leadership was introduced in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) of the Sandy operation.

Capacity building initiatives have also been on-going during the operation. This has been through offering training, coaching and mentoring, as mentioned in the sectors of shelter, water and sanitation, and food security/livelihoods. Other capacity building initiatives have been planned from November 2013 onwards. A training session will be conducted on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) in order to strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers from Haitian Red Cross involved in the Sandy Operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The HRC opened its Emergency Operation Centre 24 hours prior to the onset of the emergency, with personnel from the National Society and 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 National Society prepositioned 13 HRC ambulance vehicles in the country (7 in Port-au-Prince and 6 in other vulnerable regions). For easier communication with Headquarters, HRC 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, HRC working in collaboration with DPC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) commenced preventive evacuations on the afternoon of Wednesday 24 October 2012 for the most vulnerable individuals living in 12 at-risk camps. The evacuations were complemented with 38 HRC volunteers providing psychosocial support when needed and preventive awareness about the hurricane. In addition, preparedness messages were sent through Radyo Kwa Rouj and cell-phones (SMS). Overall, 826 of the most vulnerable people were evacuated from the 12 most at-risk camps in Port-au-Prince.

HRC, in collaboration with IFRC and Partner National Societies, activated the contingency plan and the emergency response teams (ERTs). On Saturday, 27 October 2012 the Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) were deployed to conduct impact and needs assessments. With the support of the Dominican Red Cross, HRC and IFRC conducted aerial assessments in the South 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 was 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 HRC with the implementation of this multi-sectorial response and recovery operation, the Federation activated the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) system, part of its global emergency response tools, in areas of relief, water and sanitation, and logistics.

⁴ In French: Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA)

Progress towards outcomes

Shelter/Non Food Items (NFIs)

GOAL: Ease the suffering and reduce the vulnerabilities related to shelter and settlement of the affected population by Hurricane Sandy.

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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE / RELIEF					
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	Total
Displaced HHs receives USD100 cash grants.	765 displaced HHs		504 HHs	257 HHs	761 HHs
Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	31 October 2012-31 October 2013			
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	Total/comment
		% of target population have suitable access to household items that meet in-country shelter cluster agreed standards	90%		

OUTCOME 2: Appropriate assistance is provided for the early recovery of HHs affected by Hurricane Sandy and their vulnerabilities related to shelter and settlement to future disasters is reduced.

Recovery					
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	Total/Comment
Targeted households receive training on DRR awareness and basic repair/construction techniques	400 HHs		85 HHs	26 HHs	111 HHs
Targeted households receive house extension/improvement assistance packages (combination of cash grants or voucher and selected tools & materials) to support improved shelter solutions	400 HHs		69 HHs	25 HHs	94 HHs

Recovery					
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total/Comment	
		Male	Female		
Local boss masons receive training on improved durable construction techniques and DRR principles/appropriate settlement options.	120 local boss masons	78	2	A total of 80 local boss masons have been reached to date. An additional 50 are currently being trained.	

Recovery					
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			
		Number of Houses			
Model houses are constructed in 12 communities	12 model houses	7 model houses to date and 5 more are under construction. These will be finished by the end of December 2013.			

Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	Total/Comment
% of target population that has increased knowledge of disaster awareness and safe building practices.	75%				An overall evaluation will be done at the end of the operation. The details will be provided in the final report.

Progress

With HRC taking the lead, the most affected communities were selected for the shelter component of the appeal. Meetings with local authorities, DPC, the Ministry of Public Works Transport and Communication (MTPTC⁵), UN Habitat and other organizations were held to design a common approach, find synergies and avoid duplication/overlapping in the response.

Emergency phase: During beneficiary selection for cash grants, vulnerability criteria were taken into account, notably female headed households being given priority. A total of 765 families were registered and 761 families have received an unconditional cash transfer of USD 100 per household; the remaining 4 could not be reached after several attempts. The households mainly used the money to buy food and non-food items or household livelihood assets which were lost during Hurricane Sandy. Evidence from field reports indicates that some beneficiaries used the grant to pay school fees for their children or buy materials to rebuild their houses.

Recovery phase: To increase the resilience of individuals and communities by reducing their shelter and settlement vulnerabilities to future disasters, a total of 1,868 families were registered in the most affected communes, including the 761 registered shortly after Sandy made a land fall in Grand'Anse. Households were selected against vulnerability criteria with emphasis on female-headed households, physically handicapped persons and the elderly persons living alone. After the registration, verification visits were conducted to the families to assess the status of the house, and the potential risks that could affect the house. Three categories of support (either conditional or unconditional) were provided in order to respond to the variety of shelter needs in the operational area.

Table 1: Selection criteria for affected families to receive safer housing solutions on the recovery phase

Category	No of households targeted	No of households reached	Damages	Support provided/to be provided
1	95	24	Homes completely destroyed or damaged and could not be repaired	Conditional cash grant of USD 1,800 to rebuild house
2	414	70	Houses were damaged	Conditional cash grant of USD 500 to repair their house;
3	1,173	0	Houses were either damaged or destroyed but these families were the least vulnerable.	Unconditional cash grant of USD 100

In the original Plan of Action only the first 2 categories were foreseen, but based on the findings of the assessment and to respond to the important shelter and socio-economic needs identified, it was decided to create category 3. The households of this category benefit from an unconditional grant of USD 100 and sensitization on safer shelter, where emphasis is placed on better restoring their homes.

A large number of beneficiaries do not have any legal property title or rental agreement, some of them even lack government ID cards. A process involving local authorities has been set up to facilitate acquiring a government ID card and a legal property document or an agreement with the landowner or landlord.

A total of 94 households have already received the first instalment which included the cash transfer for the water and sanitation component. 24 households (category 1), with technical supervision from IFRC staff, are building a new house using the masons and carpenters trained and 70 households (category 2) are currently repairing their houses damaged by Sandy.

⁵ In French: Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications (MTPTC)

In mid-October, the cash transfers had to be stopped due to some irregularities detected on the selection of beneficiaries. A second verification had to be conducted and an investigation is on-going. The cash transfers have already been resumed and all the beneficiaries will get the cash transfer by the end of the year. Anecdotal evidence from field monitoring has shown that beneficiaries especially appreciate the wind resistance construction techniques. This simple technique to brace the walls is easily accepted and adopted by the beneficiaries and wider population.

Based on a local construction assessment, training in Improved Vernacular Construction (IVC) was developed to improve existing local knowledge in traditional construction techniques. During hands-on training local masons and carpenters are trained to improve their skills and knowledge by constructing a real-time model house. The design of the model house is adapted to the different environmental and cultural context in the area. Masons and carpenters are put in touch with the beneficiaries so they can be hired to build or repair beneficiary houses, replicating the techniques. The model houses have also been used to sensitize beneficiaries on safer housing. A total of 9 foremen and 1 female foreman were trained to become master trainers. The first two trainers attended the IVC training of trainers (ToT) organized in Jacmel by UN Habitat.



One of the complete model houses. 58% of the planned model houses have been completed. Source: IFRC

Among other topics the curricula of the training includes: selection of safe places to build the house, basic architectural and construction principles, analysis of local construction techniques and properties of local materials. During the reporting period, a total of 7 trainings have been conducted with a total of 7 model houses and 70 masons and carpenters trained. 5 more trainings for 50 participants are scheduled for completion in November 2013

It should be noted that the shelter project has benefitted from the Global IFRC - International Center for Earthen Architecture (CRATERRE) Shelter MoU by way of shared technical expertise and the delivery of high quality training. The partnership highlighted the importance of local knowledge in IVC adoption among the wider population. Lessons learned will be documented in the final report and disseminated among key humanitarian actors. Additionally, one day practical workshop in IVC techniques was facilitated by a CRATERRE specialist. Participants were from different organisations including Caritas, HRC, GRC and IFRC. Participants welcomed the opportunity to gain knowledge and skills related to the topic.

In addition, 126 HRC volunteers have been trained in DRR adding special topics related to Shelter and WASH. After being trained, the volunteers conduct sensitization activities among the beneficiaries. In the reporting period 111 families have been sensitized in safer housing. Before the end of the year all the targeted beneficiaries will have been sensitized.

Challenges:

The main challenge during this reporting period was the lengthy and drawn out recruitment process of staff. Furthermore, some staff resigned after signing the contract due to the relative isolation and difficult working conditions. It is worth considering having a data base of nationally available qualified staff.

A second challenge was the procurement of local and national construction materials. It is recommended to conduct a proper market assessment of locally available timber and handmade tools in the first phase of the operations as to determine the best way for carrying out procurement. The markets needed some time to adapt to the higher demand.

Thirdly, access to several targeted areas was especially time consuming given the frequent poor weather, weak road infrastructure and incidences of insecurity. Many of the places where the beneficiaries live can only be accessed on foot, taking sometimes more than 1 hour to reach them.

Food Security / Livelihoods

GOAL: Affected families in Grand'Anse and Nippes departments benefit from agricultural assistance to help them recover from the effects of the Hurricane Sandy, and to increase their resilience to shocks to food security. *The objectives below are in line with the current activities being implemented in Grand'Anse and Nippes by the German Red Cross which is a key partner in implementing the FS/livelihood aspect of the programme.*

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

EARLY RECOVERY AND RECOVERY					
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			Total/Comment
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	
Targeted households receive assistance (tools and seeds) to restart the next agricultural season	1,800 HHs	N/A	741 HHs	1,059 HHs	1,800 HHs
Targeted households receive assistance to restart fishing activities	500 HHs	N/A	207 HHs	289 HHs	496 HHs
Targeted households participate in the rehabilitation process through cash for work	750 HHs	N/A	385 HHs	405 HHs	790 HHs
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total	
		Male	Female		
% of people receiving agricultural assistance reached by agricultural training and extension visits	90%	(59%)	(41%)	1,800 HHs (100%) received training on yam minisetting. 900 targeted HHs (50%) received training for kitchen gardens.	
% of beneficiaries receive information regarding better knowledge, skills and practices to protect livelihoods and improve sustainability (fishing activities)	90%	(57%)	(42%)	496 HHs (99%) were recipients of unconditional cash transfers	
% of HHs engaged in cash-for-work (CFW) activities who receive information regarding better knowledge, skills and practices to protect livelihoods	90%	405 HHs	385 HHs	790 HHs (105%) were recipients of conditional CFW salaries 96% HHs reported satisfaction with purchasing power (ability to purchase essential food and non-food items with daily CFW wage)	
Output Indicator	Type of assets	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			
		Number/Value			
Productive and non-productive community assets damaged by the tropical storm and anti-erosive structures are rehabilitated in 5 communes of Grand'Anse and 1 commune in Nippes	Productive assets Anti-erosive structures	Long term food security strengthened via rehabilitation of productive community assets (17 km of market road sections/emergency evacuation routes) in 5 communes of Grand'Anse and 1 commune of Nippes. 612 anti-erosive structures (2,100 M ³ dry stone walls) have been rehabilitated in 2 communes of Grand'Anse and 1 commune of Nippes.			
Outcome Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			Total
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	
% of the targeted HHs have restored their livelihood and are able to protect their assets without resorting to damaging coping strategies during the project timeframe..	80%	N/A			An overall evaluation will be done at the end of the operation. The details will be provided in the final report.
% of HHs are able to purchase essential food and non-food items during the project	80%	N/A			An overall evaluation will be done at the end of the operation. The details will be provided in the final report.

timeframe					
% of HHs with agricultural production volume restored to pre-disaster levels	80%	N/A	38%	51%	89% of HHs (1,600 HHs) restored agricultural production to pre-disaster levels – except for Roseaux commune in Grand'Anse (see explanation below)

Progress

Agricultural activities: A first round of distributions of toolkits (hoes, machetes, pick axes and shovels), 6.38 metric tons (MT) of maize seed and 3.1 MT of pea seed took place in both Nippes and Grand'Anse for 1,625 households between 18 and 27 March 2013. A second round of distributions was carried out from 10 to 23 April for 175 households to complete the remaining seed shortfall (0.82 MT maize and 1.4 MT pea seeds), and ensure that absentees, widow(er)s and households with mentally or physically impaired members would receive agricultural inputs. Where tools had been damaged en route to Grand'Anse and Nippes, the team replaced them with new locally procured tools.

An additional 15.3 MT of yam cuttings were delivered to the same 1,800 targeted beneficiaries between late June and early July with "yam mini-sets" trainings the day before delivery. The topics in the training included: i) selecting a "mother" yam to plant; ii) cutting good yam tubers into "minisets"; iii) wound treatment of minisets; iv) drying the minisets; v) precautions to take in planting; vi) pre-germination nursery management; vii) transplanting; and viii) pest/disease management. For the time being, GRC is able to report that 100% of yam minisets (cuttings) were planted on time and vegetative growth to date is progressing well, with no detrimental environmental observations recorded by technicians (see summary table below). Preventative measures taken by the project to soak the yam minisets in an organic wood ash fungicide and consistent beneficiary supervision appear to have successfully warded off pest and disease pathogen attacks, boding well for the harvest in December 2013 and January 2014.

Table 2: Summary table of maize and pea seed, yam tubers and toolkit distributions

Department	Commune	HHs	Maize seeds (kg)	Pea seeds (kg)	Yam tubers (kg)	Hoes	Machetes	Pick axes	Shovels
Nippes	Petit Trou de Nippes	200	800	500	1,700	200	200	200	200
	Baraderes	300	1200	750	2,550	300	300	300	300
Grand'Anse	Les Irois	175	700	437.5	1,487	175	175	175	175
	Anse d'Hainault	175	700	437.5	1,487	175	175	175	175
	Dame Marie	175	700	437.5	1,487	175	175	175	175
	Corail	200	800	500	1,700	200	200	200	200
	Pestel	200	800	500	1,700	200	200	200	200
	Roseaux	200	800	500	1,700	200	200	200	200
	Moron	175	700	437.5	1,487	175	175	175	175
	Total	1,800	7,200	4,500	15,300	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800

In summary, 1,800 beneficiary households (100% of the planned target) received 7.2 MT of maize (4kg per household); 4.5 MT of pea (2.5kg per household); 15.3 MT of yam cuttings (8.5kg per household) and agricultural toolkits for land preparation and cultivation. Respondents to a beneficiary satisfaction survey reported their satisfaction with the quality and quantity of tools; 83% and 82% respectively.

Between April and June 2013, field monitoring of 180 beneficiary maize plots (10% random sample of beneficiary plots) was carried out by GRC technicians in order to measure maize stand growth progress and report any alert to any diseases or insect pest attacks.

In July, GRC carried out an assessment to provide both yield estimates (weight of plant material times total area of the field) for the spring harvest and identify the areas most affected by stress conditions. The yield assessment is based on GRC data and analyses from 36 beneficiary maize plots using a scientific crop yield forecasting method for 2013 and beneficiary recall for 2011 and 2012. Permission was requested from beneficiaries to set aside a quadrat of either 10m x 10m (100m²) on flat land or 14m x 14m (196 m²) to account for field variability in slope. Data per quadrat was collected on: number of cobs; number of kernels per cob; weight of plant with and without cobs; plant height; and percentage of seed to be stocked for next season. Crop yield remains the single best indicator of food security (when combined with other indicators for triangulation), allowing both HRC staff and authorities to know

early on if a net deficit or surplus of maize grain has been produced and for how many months it will supply the population.

Poor and uneven rainfall across much of the area of operation created drought-like conditions with staggered stress responses in maize plants depending on the period of planting (i.e. Moron – in Grand'Anse- received seeds slightly later than planned). Most of the maize was planted during very dry conditions, hindering the emergence of seedlings and leading to later than usual leaf development. In turn, the capacity of maize stands to produce kernels was hindered.

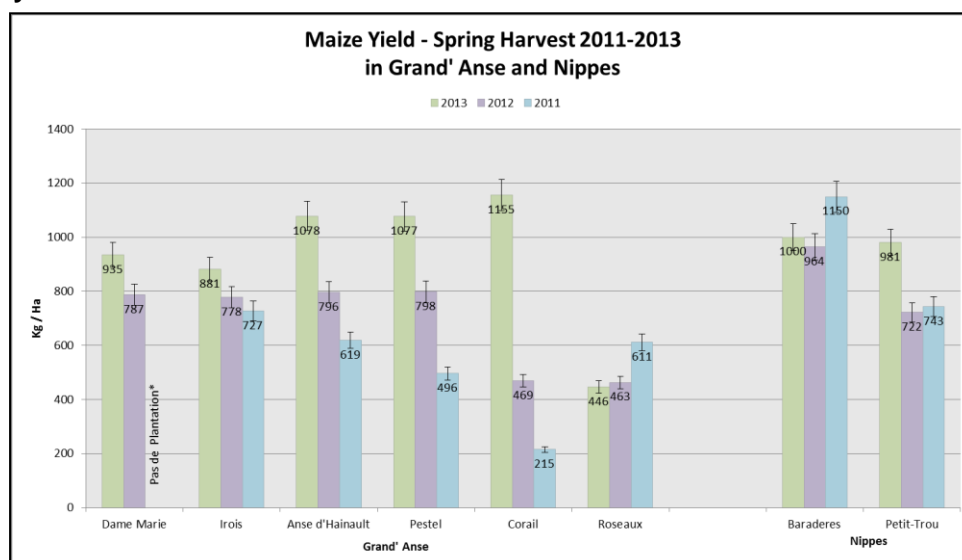
In spite of the unusually prolonged dry spell at the beginning of the year, a combination of Chicken Corn CC1 (improved seed variety) and the absence of any climatic events have produced a spring maize yield in most cases pushing way above 2012 values; Grand'Anse recorded an average of 981 kg/ha (Pestel, Corail, Roseaux, Dame-Marie, Anse d'Hainault, Les Irois) and 946 kg/ha for Nippes (Petit-Trou and Baraderes). It should be noted that beneficiaries do not employ the use of fertilizers or pesticides, further reducing crop yield potential.

In contrast to the above however, yield in Roseaux commune has continued to fall over the past consecutive three years, requiring urgent attention from local authorities, HRS and/or other humanitarian actors. Pockets of Roseaux (namely section communes of Grand Vincent and Fond Cochon) have suffered from this year's dry spells and chronic land degradation. Yield has fallen for the second consecutive year running, dropping from 611 kg/ha in 2011 to 463 kg/ha in 2012, and to 446 kg/ha in 2013; a decrease of 27% between 2011 and 2013.

The GRC will also continue monitor the progress of the pea and yam crops, having distributed seeds and minisets. It is especially important to monitor closely these crops as they have a significant nutritional value and income-generating potential across the operational area.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey was conducted where 69% of respondents in stated that the spring harvest would secure household food supply for between 1 and 6 months; 10% reported between 7 and 12 months, while a further 10% more than 12 months. Of those, 29% reported that they will use the spring harvest for direct consumption; 14% for income generation; and 42% for both consumption and revenue. 15% did not respond to the question.

Figure 1: Maize yield for 2011-2013



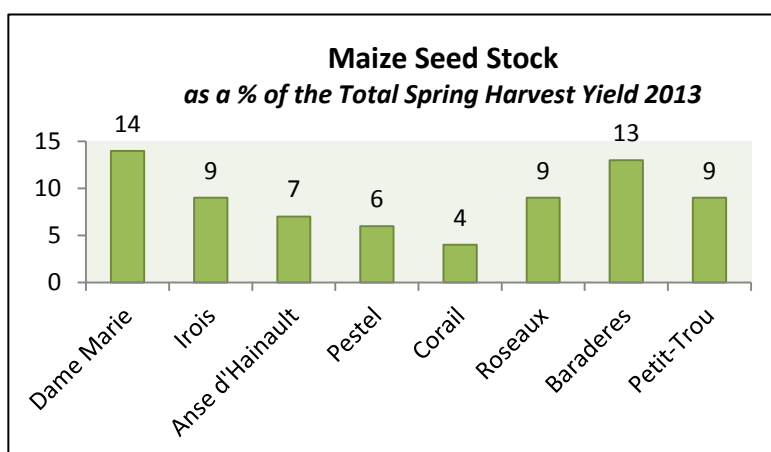
Regarding seed availability for the winter season, much of the population is still in the practice of planting food grains bought in the market safeguarding more limited quantities of their own seed (see graph below). As a result, common crop yields remain at subsistence levels. Such grains have low germination rates, and have neither been selected for high performance nor resistance to heat, drought or disease. The financial returns to most small scale farmers in Grand'Anse and Nippes are rarely above subsistence farming levels requiring an urgent call to action for all humanitarian actors. The above data also underlines the importance of collecting multi-annual crop yield data for food security surveillance and agricultural decision-makers alike.

Figure 2: Maize seed stock in 2013

In terms of the kitchen gardening activity, from the household economy assessments (HEA) baseline and land suitability data, 900 beneficiaries were selected: 839 beneficiaries and 61 local HRC committee members as a means of motivating volunteers to become more involved in the development of their communities. A training of trainers (ToT) was delivered to 18 'master farmers' and 5 GRC technicians in July and replicated to beneficiaries in September 2013.

A broad outline of the curricula was as follows:

- i) seed preparation;
- ii) land preparation (anti-erosive techniques) and bedding mixtures (proportion mixtures sand, earth, compost);
- iii) setting up the nursery;
- iv) integrated pest management (preparation of natural insecticides/use of backpack sprayer);
- v) composting;
- vi) seed propagation; transplanting and maintenance of plots; and
- vii) yield assessment.



Seeds, tools and training have been delivered to all beneficiaries and 9 demonstration gardens have been fully fenced off from the risk of animals and/or public vandalism. A total of 3,000 bags of high-quality compost were delivered to each demonstration site as a means of providing practical training to beneficiaries on the value of compost use (promotion of soil physical, biological and chemical structures).

Between November 2013 and the end of the intervention, promoting the benefits of compost in vegetable cropping systems to beneficiaries will be as important as compost production and its utilization entails more complexity than standard inorganic fertilizer. Technicians will also provide core diagnostic services for fungal, bacterial and nematode diseases tracking beneficiaries by way of phone calls, on-site field visits and advisory 'clinics' held on local market days for both the public and targeted beneficiaries. While the knowledge is no replacement for quality laboratory and extension services, it is hoped that these actions will reach many of the poorer, more remotely located farmers. Lessons learned will be integrated into the final report.

Fishing activities: The fisheries output is quite distinct from the early recovery and mitigation measures of the agricultural outputs. Through it, the GRC aims to address some of the constraints in the fisheries sector and, with the support of these initiatives on-the-ground, create broader community resilience. At the end of August 2013, an adapted Emergency Market Mapping Analysis (EMMA) assessment was delivered by an international consultant to the GRC, identifying a number of gaps and opportunities available to actors of the chain, as well as providing specific and time-bound suggestions for interventions.

This analysis provided insights into the complexity of livelihoods, revealing the multiple means by which fisher folk "eke out a living," dispensing with the idea of fishing as a single source of household income. At the same time it responded to a weakness identified by the British Government's Department for International Development (DfID) for the interventions: the need for sufficient in-depth assessments of livelihood strategies and market systems.

The analysis report also offered a road map for the development of a coastal livelihoods strategy for ultra-poor households, potentially grafting together a blend of i) long term consumption support in the form of micro-cash transfers during difficult periods; ii) skills training in alternative livelihoods; iii) rotational savings and credit schemes; and iv) an infrastructure for improved fish/shellfish harvesting, storage and transport. A workshop was held to share findings and recommendation among fisheries stakeholders, and the report was disseminated to key actors including UN OCHA and FAO. Properly archived, it is expected that the report guide will help future market-based fisheries assessments and programming.

In specific to the Sandy operation, the report recommended the delivery of short term aid to a wider range of fishery-based livelihoods in targeted communes, highlighting among other aspects how "the issue of micro-credit is especially poignant in the context of the integrated household livelihood strategies and the internal rotating market

system [in the region] because there is a very real scarcity of capital. This affects fishing households, and it is an area where the GRC can have an immediate impact.”

Based on this critical insight, a fisher folk-adapted HEA baseline was carried out in September 2013 in order to target beneficiaries (gender and livelihood disaggregated) for support. Of a figure of 505 HRC validated beneficiaries, 496 (99% of the planned target) had been served with unconditional cash grants of 8,500 Haitian gourdes by the end of October.

Beneficiaries living within proximity to one of the rural branches of Fonkoze had the opportunity to open a bank account and assess assorted financial products (eg: savings schemes; loans at preferential rates). Owing to a lack of public transport links, cash transfers were manually disbursed to 191 beneficiaries in Les Irois commune, Grand'Anse.

Cash for Work: 9 operational sites in 7 communes were selected for geographic targeting under the CFW component. 790 beneficiaries (105% of the planned target) provided time and labour to realize a number of public work infrastructures in their communities between June and August 2013.

In May 2013, meetings were held with local HRC committees, commune mayors, magistrates and CADEC (Conseils d'Administration des Sections Communales) representatives in order to jointly-validate beneficiary lists and the Memorandums of Understanding between partners. All MoUs were validated, signed and received by the GRC. International standards for Cash for Work projects (i.e. World Food Programme) were used to track work progress and payments. The final cash transfer was made in late August, marking the completion of the activity.

To shortlist public works, criteria were developed to ensure a maximum impact on Disaster Risk Reduction (preventive measures for the 2013 hurricane season) at communal level as well as at individual household level (cash to support household dietary diversity and safeguarding against the distress sale of livelihood assets). At the end of the reporting period 96% of beneficiaries reported the CFW infrastructures to be beneficial for their local community.

All 790 beneficiaries received three cash transfers on time to purchase essential and non-essential food items. 96% of households reported satisfaction with their purchasing power (ability to purchase essential food and non-food items with the daily CFW wage). Of the 96%, the main expenditure was on food 44%; paying back debts 18%; school fees 29%; restocking small businesses 8%; and 1% on other basic household items.

Table 3: Summary tables of outcomes of road rehabilitation and ravine treatment under the CFW activity

Department	Communes	Length of road (km)	Department	Communes	Volume of walls (M ³)	Number of dry stone walls	Length of ravine (km)
Nippes	Baradères	1.3	Nippes	Petit-Trou de Nippes	1,550	420	2.5
Grand' Anse	Les Irois	6.6		Grand' Anse	Pestel	315	99
	Anse d'Hainault	3.9	Corail		235	93	1
	Roseaux	1.7	Total		2,100	612	4.7
	Corail	2.3					
	Pestel	1.2					
	Total	17					

Challenges:

- Beneficiary targeting for seeds and toolkits was carried out and validated by local HRC committees and the local authorities using a quota system without the sufficient collection of individual household economic data. Following a critique of this approach, the GRC team established a rigorous HEA beneficiary database using locally adapted Food Economy Group (FEG) / Save the Children standard tools for beneficiary targeting of the fishing activities and CFW outputs.
- The time required to assess alternative strategies for emergency seed provisioning (eg: vouchers, seed fairs or conditional cash) led to a decision to implement direct distribution to beneficiaries. Although it posed a logistical challenge, the direct distribution of seeds and tools ensured that all 1,800 beneficiaries received the

inputs on time to kick start the agricultural season. Evidence from focus group discussions (FGDs) indicated a degree of preference by women headed households for seeds, over voucher or cash transfers.

- In response to tackling the multi-dimensional issue of deforestation in the operational area, already rooted in a complex web of socio-political and historical problems, the GRC team promoted sustainable agricultural techniques. By inter-cropping yam with 'traditional' rows of maize and beans. This has contributed to preventing soil erosion and increasing organic matter on beneficiary farm plots. Yam plants provide a low-level canopy or barrier against heavy rainfall, with the secondary benefit that the tubers underground are less susceptible to being washed away. Future post-disaster interventions could also consider a "Cash for Land Terracing" option for individual smallholder farmers, especially in steep terrain areas prior to the planting period as an incentive mechanism. Nevertheless, any response should be based on a proper assessment to prevent competition for labor between households (those that are better-off rely on poorer household labor for brush clearing, planting, harvesting etc.) and a clear incentive to facilitate sustainable agriculture in line with government policy.



A beneficiary tends to a bed of cauliflower seedlings. This high value vegetable will provide both increased nutritional security and an income-generating opportunity for beneficiaries. Source: IFRC

- Procurement and delivery of off-road motorcycles took a significant number of months, only becoming available in July 2013. Given the mountainous terrain and poor condition of the roads and geographically dispersed sites, this limited the means by which GRC technicians had at their disposal to reach the remotely located beneficiaries to provide advice and monitor progress. As stated, the issue was solved along with the challenge presented.
- Due to coordination issues and the limited time available owing to the seasonal agricultural calendar, the commune of Abricot was replaced with Moron following the technical advice of the Grand'Anse CNSA representative. Moron was also severely affected by deficit cereal production levels in 2012.
- Additionally, in September 2013, a security incident on a remote island of Cayemites, Pestel Commune, posed a risk to both a staff and HRC volunteers. Although the matter was not resolved at the time of writing this report and no physical harm presented itself to any staff, fisheries-based activities were no longer pursued on the island.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

GOAL: Improve health and restore dignity by improving Cholera treatment infrastructure and provision of adequate safe water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion interventions for immediate needs in case of future disasters in Grand'Anse, Nippes, South, South-East and West (Grand-Goave and Petit-Goave).

OUTCOME 4: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases for targeted HHs and communities affected by Hurricane Sandy

EMERGENCY RESPONSE		
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013
		Number/Value
26 MSPP Cholera treatment infrastructures in Grand'Anse assessed and at least 13 infrastructures improved	26	All 26 infrastructures are assessed and 19 were improved.
% of targeted Cholera infrastructure practicing minimum hygiene standards	100%	All 19 infrastructures practice minimum hygiene. Some CTU reopened in the spike of the rainy season. Many stayed in a stand-by mode.

(including disinfection) and with latrines isolated from health units				
% of targeted Cholera infrastructure with solid waste management in place	100%	All the improved cholera infrastructures (100%) were provided with incinerators and staff trained on proper usage		
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total
		Male	Female	
2 MSPP hygienists per cholera infrastructure responsible for disinfection activities in cholera infrastructures trained in disinfection activities	26	53%	47%	26 reached.
# of People reached by hygiene promotion activities	25,000	40%	60%	65,000, which is an over achievement of 260%.
# of volunteers trained in ECV of Grand'Anse involved in sensitization activities	26	52%	48%	76 which is almost 300% of the target.
% increase in personal hygiene knowledge within target population (e.g. critical time to wash hands with soap)	75%			To be determined during evaluation. Details to be provided in final report.
Aqua tabs distributed to % of the targeted population	100 %	35%	35%	28,000 people (70%) reached with 397,500 aqua tabs
# of HRC volunteers trained in disinfection activities	6 HRC volunteers	-	-	36 volunteers HRC (3 per local committee)
# of MSPP "Brigadiers trained in disinfection activities	26	6	10	14 MSPP hygienists and 2 brigadiers in cholera infrastructures were trained in disinfection
Outcome Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Male	Female	Total
% of targeted population has increased knowledge on hygiene practices (specify according to context)	70%			An overall evaluation will be done at the end of the operation. The details will be provided in the final report. However training on hand washing, water treatment, training on usage of water filters has been conducted.
% of targeted CTC/CTU personnel have knowledge of cholera transmission routes and prevention	100 %	100%	100%	All 16 CTC questioned have full knowledge of cholera prevention.

OUTCOME 5: Appropriate assistance for the recovery of HHs and communities affected is provided and their vulnerabilities related to waterborne and water related diseases reduced

RECOVERY				
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total
		Male	Female	
# of carpenters identified and instructed in latrine construction	5	20	0	20 carpenters reached.
Targeted community members receive sanitation promotion	3,050	40%	60%	3,050; it must be noted that this target was set later in the program
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		
		Number/Value		
# of demonstration latrines built for up to 12 model houses and in selected schools and health	50 latrines	37 latrines have been completed at the end of the reporting period.		

centres in affected areas					
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			Total
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	
Targeted households receive assistance within a participatory approach to construct latrines as an integrated approach in the shelter programme	500 HHs				94 ⁶
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			Total
		Kind of assistance provided to DINEPA			
A team of 2 technicians assists and liaises with DINEPA, to give technical support to the activity to access safe water	3	150%			
Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total	
		Male	Female		
% of targeted public infrastructures as well as HH understand health and social benefits of latrines	90%	100%	100%	An overall evaluation will be done at the end of the operation. The details will be provided in the final report. All infrastructure construction was accompanied by hygiene promotion actions.	

OUTCOME 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION					
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			Total
		Number/Value			
# of Kits2 prepositioned and safely stored in Grand'Anse and Nippes	2Kits	1 kit is available in Grand'Anse and 1 in Nippes.			
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total	
		Male	Female		
# of beneficiaries in each department can be reached in future disasters with water purification agents and HP activities	8,000 -10000 beneficiaries			7,000-8,000 beneficiaries.	
# of volunteers trained in Grand'Anse (2/commune) on use of Kit2	24 volunteers	60%	40%	32 volunteers trained.	
# of volunteers trained in Nippes (2/commune) on use of Kit2	22	50	50	22 volunteers trained.	
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total	
		Male	Female		
Volunteers of each targeted branch received Disaster Response Kit-Disinfection- and SPHERE Minimum WASH Standards Training: • Grand'Anse (attendance financed by IFRC)	36 Volunteers	60%	40%	66 volunteers trained.	

⁶ These are the same number of households reached under the shelter component where conditional and unconditional grants are being provided to HHs who's houses were destroyed or damaged

Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total
		Male	Female	
% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices and household water techniques	80%			An overall evaluation will be done at the end of the operation. The details will be provided in the final report.

Progress:

The intervention in the water and sanitation sector moved from the Hygiene promotion (HP) to the implementation of the hard-ware component. Support to the on-going cholera outbreak continued in the full implementation period. In September 2013, the number of cholera patients increased in some regions. MSPP needed to reopen a CTU, which had been kept on standby. Joint support by Medicine du Monde (MDM) staff and IFRC for material and water trucking ensured a successful operation.

The target population to be reached by hygiene promotion (HP) sessions was surpassed because of a different approach used by the HP team. The original intervention was to conduct HP sessions in CTCs/CTUs. It was later decided to venture into market places so as to reach more people. Farmers from villages come to the bigger towns to sell their produce. In addition, traders from Port au Prince and Jeremie buy this produce from the farmers and retail in their respective cities. The regular markets in all the different communes are still suspected to be one of the major points of infection. One indirect indicator is the very low number of children with cholera, as they don't frequent the market places as much as the traders. There is sufficient anecdotal evidence for that, but this conclusion is based on observations from the IFRC and other agencies, such as Haitian Health Foundation (HHF) and Medecin du Monde (MDM). After conducting several HP sessions in the markets, the HP team moved on to providing HP training in schools.

The team of Hygiene promoters was composed of 50% staff from Jeremie and 50% volunteers from the target community. So far, a total of 65,000 (out of targeted 25,000) people have been reached with awareness messages.

A water and sanitation officer, hygiene promotion supervisor and sanitation supervisor were recruited. However the formal process, including finalization of contracts, is in on-going.

Procurement of two Water and Sanitation Disaster Response Kit 2 (for 2,000 people) for Grand'Anse and Nippes is complete. Both kits are in Grand'Anse at the moment and preparations of moving one to Nippes and organizing training on how to use the kits is in progress.

Cooperation with DINEPA led into two small project proposals. These include technical support to the water system in Corail which has started. The other involves making the village water systems functional where the works are ongoing. Originally foreseen funds in that budget line were moved in public latrine construction.

The HP programme adapted to different scenarios. Directly after the impact of Sandy, with higher figure in the CTUs the HP sessions were held there. When the CTUs had a very low patient load or even no patients, the HP team focused on market places which are places prone to disease transmission. Later on, the HP team moved to schools. To give HP session in school boosted the overall figure of people reached. At the end of the reporting period, the approach adapted to more "refresher" type of HP sessions, accompanied with the distribution of soap and aqua tabs.

The main support to the CTU's came from the French/Austrian Mass sanitation ERU. Their intervention, between December 2012 and March 2013 was based on all 27 CTU's in Grand'Anse. In 19 of them, infrastructure, such as Incinerators, tents, wards, latrines, showers and water harvesting systems were installed and repaired.

Table 3: Details of interventions carried out in CTUs

Location	Intervention	Remarks
CTU Abricots	Placed two new tents for patients and staff, made a drainage around them and fixed the door of the shower. The old latrine was dismantled and the walls were renewed as well as the door. 2 new steps for the entrance of the building have been built, the fencing around the CTU was improved. A cover for the waste pit and an incinerator were donated and relevant staff were trained on their use. Sprayers were distributed and a sprayer training for disinfection of the CTU was conducted. Several material (1HP kit- see also below) was donated	After April Abricots became a no-go zone, for security reasons
CTU Bontemps	A platform for the water tank was built, a roof gutter was built to collect rain water as pure water and upgraded the latrine (finished wall, built roof and	

	door). An incinerator was also delivered, staff were trained in usage of 1 HP kit that was provided to the CTU(including sprayer training)	
CTU Gond Ayer	Material was provided to build a new solid house as a CTU, when finished a roof gutter was installed for catchment of rainwater and connected it to the tank	The construction was mainly done by the community themselves. In a later stage the Sandy Operation provided additional material for a staff accommodation
CTU Moron	A new shower was built, upgraded the existing latrine (building walls in between the 3 latrines, building doors). A platform was built for the water tank and connected it to the roof of the Health Centre for rainwater catchment. A tent was replaced because it was too old and an incinerator was provided including training of usage. A new main entrance was built.	
CTU Sicard	A new CTU was installed after approval from MSPP. A tent was put up, 2 latrines were built for patients as well as 1 shower. Approximately 50 meters of fence were built. An incinerator and 1 HP kit (including sprayer) were delivered and installed and staff trained on usage. A roof gutter was set up, and connected to the tank (rainwater catchment), a new tap was installed in the tank as well.	
CTU Tozia	Material was provided to finish an already started platform and for the very small health post a new roof was put up. A new tent was erected and, the roof gutter was improved and connected to the tank (rainwater catchment), a new tap was installed in the tank as well. An incinerator and 1 HP kit (including sprayer) was delivered and installed and staff trained on usage	
CTU Bonbon	The door for the shower was fixed, fence (approximately 25 m) was set up, 1 HP kit was delivered	
CTU Carrefour Charles	A platform for the water tank was constructed and, a new tap was installed in the tank as well. An incinerator and 1 HP kit (including sprayer) was delivered and installed and staff trained on usage	
CTU Grand Vincent	The existing latrine was upgraded (finished wall, built a roof and door), some steps on the way to the latrine were put up. An incinerator and 1 HP kit (including sprayer) was delivered and installed and staff trained on usage	
CTU Leon	An old latrine that was very dangerous to use was sealed and a fence surrounding the CTU (approximately 60 m) has been built. Training on usage of Incinerator and 1 HP kit was conducted (including sprayer training).	
CTU Anse d'Hainault	One incinerator was provided, with training on its use.	
CTU Beaumont	Footbath, HP messages and one HP kit was delivered, sprayer training was conducted	
CTU Bourdon	Delivered and trained usage of Incinerator, 1 HP kit (including sprayer training)	
CTU Chambellan, CTU Les Irois, CTU Latiboliere, CTU Marfranc, CTU Mouline, CTU Previle	Delivered and trained usage of Incinerator, 1 HP kit (including sprayer training)	In Mouline additional 50m of fence was fixed

In all implementation areas, a model latrine was installed in the model house site. This latrine served the beneficiaries as a blue print of a latrine they should construct. With the first cash transfer, all beneficiaries of category 1 and category 2 got additional USD 250. These funds were earmarked for latrine or water system (rain water harvesting) systems. The Shelter and WatSan team jointly assisted and advised on the construction and the usage.

Activities implemented by Norwegian Red Cross:

In addition, Norwegian Red Cross planned and implemented several other activities related to Sandy Response. A total of 120 HRC volunteers have been trained in hygiene promotion activities from 24 communities of South and West departments. These volunteers will give hygiene messages and will distribute soap and aqua tabs for a minimum of 500 families in the target areas. An additional 60 HRC volunteers will be trained in Disaster Response in 4 communes in South department.

The Norwegian Red Cross also deployed one WASH delegate to Petit-Goave and Les Cayes to closely work with the IFRC WASH ERU/delegation in Jeremie. They implemented their part of the operation with the support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the reporting period, the Norwegian Red Cross has conducted Disaster Response WatSan Kit 2 training and has trained 120 volunteers and 1,650 households on hygiene promotion. In addition, Norwegian Red Cross has constructed 71 household latrines in the region of Petit-Goave, sanitation blocks in 31 schools in Petit-Goave, Grand-Goave in South department and the HRC branch in Chantal. Another 10 school sanitation blocks and the HRC warehouse in Les Cayes are under construction. These activities are being implemented directly with HRC. The Norwegian Red Cross will finalize their intervention at the end of December 2013.

On water and sanitation hardware component, 100 household latrines are under construction in Petit-Goave. Sanitation blocks consisting of 4 latrines and hand washing facilities are also under construction in 40 schools in South, Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave departments. Norwegian Red Cross will continue implementing until the end of August 2013.

Challenges:

The main challenge during this reporting period is the full availability of volunteers to support implementation of activities. The operation needs to shift to full time employed national staff. The recruitment process is also taking longer than expected. Once this process is complete, implementation progress will speed up.

Capacity Building and Branch Development

Outcome 7: Sustainable improvements in hardware and software of HRC Regional Branches and selected Local Branches enabling the HRC to better respond to calamities as well as execute its traditional auxiliary role.

Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total	
		Male	Female		
# of HRC staff and volunteers of regional and local branches participate in project cycle management (PCM) training	20 staff and volunteers	0	0	0	
# of HRC staff and volunteers of regional and local branches participate in finance procedures and income generation training	20 staff and volunteers	0	0	0	
# of HRC staff and volunteers receive refresher courses on DRR (KDV ⁷) and VCA	60 staff and volunteers			New component under revised appeal. Progress to be provided in the final report.	
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			Total
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	
Targeted beneficiary households attend HRC CBHFA trainings and after completion receive a basic FA kit	1,150 HHs				New component under revised appeal. Progress to be provided in the final report.
# of CBHFA trained beneficiary households receive a basic FA kit	1,150 HHs				New component under revised appeal. Progress to be provided in the final report.
Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013		Total	
		Male	Female		
# of staff and volunteers from HRC Regional Branches and selected Local Branches benefit from trainings and refresher courses	100 staff and volunteers				New component under revised appeal. Progress to be provided in the final report.
Outcome Indicator	Type of assets	Achievements			
		31 October 2012-31 October 2013			Number/Value
Structural improvements to the HRC Regional Branches and 5 Local Branch offices are finished		New component under revised appeal. Progress to be provided in the final report.			

Progress:

Capacity building initiatives have also been on-going during the operation. This has been through offering training, coaching and mentoring as mentioned in the sectors of shelter, water and sanitation, and food security/livelihoods. Other capacity building initiatives have been planned from November 2013 onwards. A training session will be

⁷ HRC 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. 25 new volunteers will be part of the KDV (Kouri di Vwazen or Run to Your Neighbor) programme

conducted on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) in order to strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers from HRC involved in the Sandy Operation.

Logistics

OUTCOME 8: The local logistics capacity of the Haitian Red Cross 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.

Outcome Indicator	Type of assets	Achievements
		31 October 2012-30 April 2013 comment
HRC has logistics capacity to facilitate the distribution of relief items to 4,000 families and other related activities.		On the job training for 11 volunteers on stock management using BIN/ stock cards.

Progress:

In mid-January 2013, an on the job training took place in which HRC stocks were registered and the use of stock cards was introduced. BIN/Stock cards were introduced to support the stock management of the Regional Committee of HRC. The appointed logistics volunteer, as well as up to 10 other volunteers, participated in this exercise, which meant to introduce the basic principles of stock management. The person in charge of logistics in the Grand'Anse was sent to Port au Prince to receive in depth on the job training. The national logistic officer conducted on the spot trainings in Grand'Anse. Nevertheless, the logistic system still needs to be strengthened.

On several occasions, HRC volunteers helped load and off load non-food items, including seeds and tools. They helped register these stocks and distribute them to beneficiaries.

Challenges:

The storage capacity of HRC in Grand'Anse has been strengthened since 2011. Nevertheless, there was no real sign of day to day stock management. The National Society was very well aware of these limitations and got an opportunity to participate in the stock management training. The local committees of Grand'Anse do not have any storage or logistics capacity to date. This matter is being looked into as part of the HRC development activities.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Communications Department continuously supports the Sandy Operation Team by providing regular information to people on how to prepare and avoid negative effects of the storm as well as providing advice on how to mitigate the effects of the storm, particularly the threat of cholera.

The department uses SMS to alert people living in areas at risk about looming disasters. The Red Cross sound truck is normally dispatched to disseminate preparedness and cholera prevention messages. Radyo Kwa Wouj features disaster preparedness shows countrywide, while the Telefon Kwa Wouj line provides disaster preparedness information.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Haiti

- Dr Guiteau Jean-Pierre, HRC President; phone (509) 3449 6049; email: g.jean-pierre@croixrouge.ht
- Alexandre Claudon de Vernisy, country representative for Haiti; phone (509) 3170 7809; email: alexandre.claudon@ifrc.org
- Gerhard Tauscher, Operation Coordinator, Sandy operation/Jeremie; phone (509) 4890 2818; email: gerhard.tauscher@ifrc.org

In Panama

- Benoit Porte, acting coordinator for the Disaster & Crisis response and early recovery unit: IFRC Americas Zone; phone +507 317 3050; email: Benoit.Porte@ifrc.org
- Lorenzo Violante, Haiti support team coordinator; phone: (507) 380 0250; email: lorenzo.violante@ifrc.org
- Douglas Baquero, logistics mobilization coordinator; phone (+507) 316.1001; fax (507) 316 1082; email: douglas.baquero@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Sandra Lombardo, senior resource mobilization officer; email: Sandra.Lombardo@ifrc.org

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

- Jennie Trow, relationship management and accountability coordinator, email: jennie.trow@ifrc.org

In Geneva

- Cristina Estrada, operations support, phone: +41.22.730.4260, fax: +41.22.733.0395; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

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

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	31,876			31,876
Shelter - Transitional	481,180			481,180
Construction - Housing	39,091			39,091
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials	22,027			22,027
Clothing & Textiles	15,669			15,669
Food	1,330			1,330
Seeds & Plants				0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	317,931			317,931
Medical & First Aid	31,478			31,478
Teaching Materials	4,557			4,557
Utensils & Tools	55,812			55,812
Other Supplies & Services	12,074			12,074
Emergency Response Units			253,562	253,562
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,013,025	0	253,562	1,266,587
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles				0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	17,649			17,649
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				0
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	17,649	0	0	17,649
Storage, Warehousing	26,228			26,228
Distribution & Monitoring	58,534			58,534
Transport & Vehicle Costs	265,885			265,885
Logistics Services	8,886			8,886
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	359,533	0	0	359,533
International Staff	695,418			695,418
National Staff	494,784			494,784
National Society Staff	54,061			54,061
Volunteers	19,414			19,414
Total PERSONNEL	1,263,677	0	0	1,263,677
Consultants	23,365			23,365
Professional Fees	6,017			6,017
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	29,383	0	0	29,383
Workshops & Training	158,548			158,548
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	158,548	0	0	158,548
Travel	20,021			20,021
Information & Public Relations	5,665			5,665
Office Costs	74,173			74,173
Communications	13,048			13,048
Financial Charges	-12,569			-12,569
Other General Expenses	4,201			4,201
Shared Office and Services Costs	308,485			308,485
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	413,025	0	0	413,025
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	3,959,652	0	253,562	4,213,214
Programme and Services Support Recovery	253,211			253,211
Total INDIRECT COSTS	253,211	0	0	253,211
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	14,140	0		14,140
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	14,140	0	0	14,140
TOTAL BUDGET	4,227,003	0	253,562	4,480,565
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	4,227,527			4,227,527
Bilateral Contributions			253,562	253,562
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	4,227,527	0	253,562	4,481,089
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	-524	0	0	-524

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHT010 - Haiti - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 31 Oct 12 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Oct 12

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/1-2013/ Programme	MDRHT010
Budget Timeframe	2012/1-2014/ Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		4,227,003				4,227,003	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		91,483				91,483	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)		477,362				477,362	
British Red Cross		261,131				261,131	
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government*)		1,272,491				1,272,491	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		28,022				28,022	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		32,289				32,289	
Finnish Red Cross		242,043				242,043	
Japanese Red Cross Society		224,730				224,730	
New Zealand Red Cross		14,947				14,947	
On Line donations		1,500				1,500	
Red Cross of Monaco		12,404				12,404	
Swedish Red Cross		138,482				138,482	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		278,293				278,293	
Swiss Red Cross		247,459				247,459	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		75,114				75,114	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		456,989				456,989	
The Netherlands Red Cross		22,402				22,402	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		90,558				90,558	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)		51,307				51,307	
The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society		18,315				18,315	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		4,038,318				4,038,318	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran		13,800				13,800	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		97,357				97,357	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		111,157				111,157	
Inkind Personnel							
Other		64,093				64,093	
C3. Inkind Personnel		64,093				64,093	
Other Income							
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations		7,150				7,150	
Programme & Services Support Recover		6,809				6,809	
C4. Other Income		13,959				13,959	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		4,227,527				4,227,527	
D. Total Funding = B + C		4,227,527				4,227,527	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		4,227,527				4,227,527	
E. Expenditure		-3,080,279				-3,080,279	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,147,249				1,147,249	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHT010 - Haiti - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 31 Oct 12 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Oct 12

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/1-2013/	Programme	MDRHT010
Budget Timeframe	2012/1-2014/	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			4,227,003			4,227,003		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	31,876		31,876			31,876	0	
Shelter - Transitional	481,180		213,716			213,716	267,464	
Construction - Housing	39,091		27,996			27,996	11,094	
Construction Materials	22,027		22,027			22,027	0	
Clothing & Textiles	15,669		13,047			13,047	2,622	
Food	1,330		10,443			10,443	-9,113	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	317,931		142,688			142,688	175,243	
Medical & First Aid	31,478		31,478			31,478	0	
Teaching Materials	4,557		2,212			2,212	2,345	
Utensils & Tools	55,812		55,812			55,812	0	
Other Supplies & Services	12,074						12,074	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,013,025		551,296			551,296	461,729	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Office & Household Equipment	17,649		15,673			15,673	1,975	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	17,649		15,673			15,673	1,975	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	26,228		22,222			22,222	4,006	
Distribution & Monitoring	58,534		31,981			31,981	26,553	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	265,885		185,134			185,134	80,751	
Logistics Services	8,886		8,880			8,880	7	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	359,533		248,217			248,217	111,316	
Personnel								
International Staff	695,418		540,276			540,276	155,142	
National Staff	494,784		393,509			393,509	101,275	
National Society Staff	54,061		12,598			12,598	41,462	
Volunteers	19,414		14,343			14,343	5,071	
Total Personnel	1,263,677		960,727			960,727	302,950	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	23,365		23,365			23,365	0	
Professional Fees	6,017		5,402			5,402	615	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	29,383		28,768			28,768	615	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	158,548		158,102			158,102	446	
Total Workshops & Training	158,548		158,102			158,102	446	
General Expenditure								
Travel	20,021		18,833			18,833	1,189	
Information & Public Relations	5,665		3,678			3,678	1,987	
Office Costs	74,173		65,717			65,717	8,456	
Communications	13,048		12,538			12,538	510	
Financial Charges	-12,569		-12,736			-12,736	167	
Other General Expenses	4,201		3,659			3,659	542	
Shared Office and Services Costs	308,485		247,195			247,195	61,290	
Total General Expenditure	413,025		338,883			338,883	74,141	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	704,813		583,850			583,850	120,963	
Total Contributions & Transfers	704,813		583,850			583,850	120,963	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHT010 - Haiti - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 31 Oct 12 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Oct 12

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/1-2013/	Programme	MDRHT010
Budget Timeframe	2012/1-2014/	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			4,227,003			4,227,003		
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			649			649	-649	
Total Operational Provisions			649			649	-649	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	253,211		183,021			183,021	70,191	
Total Indirect Costs	253,211		183,021			183,021	70,191	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	11,640		8,594			8,594	3,046	
Pledge Reporting Fees	2,500		2,500			2,500	0	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	14,140		11,094			11,094	3,046	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,227,003		3,080,279			3,080,279	1,146,724	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,146,724			1,146,724		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHT010 - Haiti - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 31 Oct 12 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Oct 12

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/1-2013/	Programme	MDRHT010
Budget Timeframe	2012/1-2014/	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	4,227,003	0	4,227,527	4,227,527	3,080,279	1,147,249	
Subtotal BL2	4,227,003	0	4,227,527	4,227,527	3,080,279	1,147,249	
GRAND TOTAL	4,227,003	0	4,227,527	4,227,527	3,080,279	1,147,249	