

Emergency Appeal Final Report

Haiti: Hurricane Sandy

Emergency Appeal n° MDRHT010 GLIDE n° TC-2012-000180-HTI 31 May 2014

This Final Report represents an overview of the Sandy Operation from 31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014.

Appeal target: The budget was 4,227,003 Swiss francs (CHF). The total expenditure was 4,226,473 CHF, and the closing balance of the Sandy Operation was 0 CHF.

Appeal coverage: 100%; [click here to go directly to the final financial report](#), or [here to go to the contact information](#)

Appeal history:

- **31 October 2012:** 150,000 Swiss francs were allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Haitian Red Cross Society's (HRC) response 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 by 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 covering implementation of activities from 1 to 31 December 2012 was issued.
- **18 June 2013:** A revised emergency appeal was issued. This appeal adjusts the appeal budget downwards from CHF 7,511,993 to CHF 4,366,127 with operational changes based on a detailed situation analysis.
- A six (6) month report was issued highlighting extension of the operation's timeframe until 28 February 2014.
- A 12 month report was issued highlighting a 3 month extension of the operation until 31 May 2014.



Photo: Jean Sorel Nelson, GRC project coordinator and expert agronomist, explains how to multiply yam plants from a single tuber. Source: GRC

Summary: It has been one year and seven months 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) provided support through the Sandy Operation and responded to the needs of the affected population in the target areas.

The shelter operation reached 1,657 households with housing solutions. This included 761 households that were aided with cash grants, which they used to buy food and non-food items or household livelihood assets that were lost during Hurricane Sandy; others paid school fees for their children or built new houses or repaired existing ones. Training sessions were offered to masons to improve their existing local knowledge in traditional construction

techniques. Consequently, 100 per cent of the targeted model houses (12) and model latrines were built. In addition, HRC volunteers were trained in disaster risk reduction (DRR) with some topics in shelter and WASH. With this newly imparted knowledge, the volunteers have reached 10,468 people with sensitization sessions on safer housing for risk reduction.

The delivery of water and sanitation health activities involved hygiene promotion activities in cholera treatment units/cholera treatment centres (CTUs/CTCs), schools and marketplaces, where a total of 65,000 people were reached with awareness messages. In addition, water and sanitation disaster response kits 2 were procured for Grand-Anse and Nippes branches. CTUs were also provided with infrastructure support where incinerators, tents, wards, latrines, showers and water harvesting systems were installed and repaired.

With funding through IFRC, the German Red Cross (GRC) implemented the early recovery food security and livelihood component. GRC in partnership with IFRC and HRC coordinated closely at the operational level, frequently sharing logistics support as well as adopting one another's insights, planning and technologies on a more ad hoc basis. While the programme was not without its challenges in the first nine months, significant attention was directed towards creating an efficient and effective level of coordination between all stakeholders in the intervention area, especially with the local Red Cross branches. As of October 2013, the GRC had fully delivered on its agreement with the IFRC to distribute all material inputs, cash transfers and relevant training. 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, impacting 3,086 households or 15,430 persons, which represents 101 per cent of the planned caseload of beneficiaries. A quantitative survey was carried out between November 2013 and February 2014 to measure indicator effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the programme as per the Emergency Plan of Action. The tools utilised were: the Household Economy Analysis (HEA) questionnaires, beneficiary satisfaction questionnaires, yield assessment, key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). The GRC made use of mobile technology advances that the IFRC has made, particularly through its use of open source software – ODK (Open Data Kit) - which is cost-effective and provides basic analyses within hours of carrying out a survey; this is especially useful when assessing changes to food security and livelihoods indicators over the course of the limited time frame and in speeding up laborious and expensive data entry. From the quantitative survey, it was revealed that the preferences regarding the modality of humanitarian food security assistance in the event of a future calamity hitting the region were: 43 per cent prefer manual cash transfer, 20 per cent mobile cash transfer, 25 per cent redeemable vouchers for food or inputs, 11 per cent seeds and tools provision and 3 per cent livestock. A final report on the quantitative survey is available.

Solar panels were procured and installed to improve the HRC Jeremie branch electricity supply. The branch can now operate effectively without having constant power cuts. In keeping with the capacity building of the Jeremie branch, 32 HRC volunteers were trained in first aid and each received a first aid kit to use when training within the community. These volunteers in turn conducted hygiene promotion training sessions in the targeted areas.

Emergency items were procured and prepositioned to cater for 500 households in an effort to improve the response capacity in Grand'Anse. These items included 4,921 collapsible jerry cans, 2,448 bars of body soap, 1,124 blankets, 1,000 sheets of plastic sheeting, 700 buckets with lids (18L), 582,000 pieces of aquatab and 51 drums of chlorine (45kg). The stock was prepositioned in Jeremie for security reasons and because Dame-Marie and Corail communes do not have the necessary storage capacity. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MSPP), a cholera kit for 1,000 people was also pre-positioned in Grand'Anse in case heavy rains were experienced in the area and there was an ensuing need for responding to cholera cases.

In view of the closure of the Sandy operation, a local consultant was hired from 21 April to 20 May 2014 to conduct a final evaluation of the Hurricane Sandy Operation. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes and impact of the Hurricane Sandy Operation and to learn lessons for future hurricane response and recovery operations. The evaluation will also have a focus on whether the interventions and coverage of the affected populations were relevant and suitable, as well as the extent to which the desired results were achieved. This evaluation will aid management in fine-tuning the exit and sustainability strategy and improve the planning of integrated intervention approaches to future hurricane and other disasters. This evaluation covers ten communes (Nippes: Baraderes; Grand Boucan; Petit Trou de Nippes and Grand'Anse: Roseaux, Corail, Pestel, Dame Marie, Les Irois, Moron and Anse D'hainault) in two departments (Grand'Anse and Nippes). The interventions being assessed include shelter, Water and Sanitation (WatSan) and hygiene promotion, livelihoods, disaster risk management and capacity building and staff development. The evaluation targets the project staff, beneficiaries and the community at large in its assessment of effectiveness, sustainability, outcomes and impact. A final evaluation report will be shared with all partners at the end October 2014.

The situation

Two months after Tropical Storm Isaac affected the West and South-East departments of the country, Hurricane Sandy dumped torrential rain on the region from 24-27 October. Although Sandy did not make direct landfall on Haiti, the heavy rainfall, 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-east of the country. The Government of Haiti declared a State of Emergency at the national level until the end of November 2012; this was later extended until 5 January 2013.

According to the Civil Protection Agency (DPC) situation report, Hurricane Sandy officially resulted in 54 deaths, 21 missing and 20 injured. Around 20,000 persons were evacuated to 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 West, Nippes, South, Grand'Anse and South-east departments. Water points and water sources were also contaminated, and the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) reported that there were 3,593 new cholera cases with 29 deaths reported from 31 October to 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) potable water supply systems were reported as damaged. These developments threatened to exacerbate the cholera outbreak because cholera is transmitted by contaminated food or water.

From October 2010 to 31 January 2014, the government of Haiti reported 698,304 suspected cholera cases and 8,562 cholera related deaths according to DELR — Direction Epidémiologique de Laboratoire et de Recherches. Of these, 58,505 cases and 610 fatalities were recorded from January to December 2013. Only 1,396 cases and 16 fatalities were registered in January 2014, reflecting a significant reduction in the number of cases since the beginning of the dry season in December 2013. Thanks to concerted efforts, the number of reported cases has gone down from more than 100,000 suspected cases in 2012 to less than 60,000 cases in 2013. The official estimate for 2014 is at 45,000 suspected cases if current investment levels are continued.

In January 2012, with the support of the United Nations and the World Health Organization's Pan-American Health Organization (WHO-PAHO), the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic issued a Call to Action to work towards the permanent elimination of cholera in Hispaniola.

The approach of the 2012 Call to Action towards eradicating the disease is based on the international community's collective findings that the best way to completely stop the ongoing cholera epidemic and to prevent/eliminate future incidences of the disease is to bring Haiti's water and sanitation coverage up to regional levels, while working with vulnerable communities to raise awareness about what measures individuals can take at the household level to prevent and treat cholera. The communities which have proven to have the least resistance to the disease are impoverished communities and/or ones that have substandard access to water and sanitation.

Following the 2012 Call to Action, the Haitian government and the government of the Dominican Republic, with input from regional and international organizations with an expertise in water, sanitation and public health such as the Haitian Red Cross, the Dominican Red Cross and the IFRC, developed ten-year national action plans that outline investments and actions needed to eliminate the transmission of cholera by 2022.

In response to a request from the Haitian and Dominican Red Cross, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to provide support to the National Societies ongoing efforts to deliver appropriate and timely responses. The programme is focused on the water and sanitation and health sectors.

Grand'Anse and Nippes are considered to be some of the most food insecure departments in Haiti and have been classified as departments with a very high incidence of food insecure households and moderate to extreme food insecurity. The food security situation before Hurricane Sandy was already a concern because of structural food insecurity in Haiti due to previous shocks leading to crop losses and high food prices.

The cumulative effect of Tropical Storm Isaac, Hurricane Sandy and the heavy rains in November 2012 particularly impacted Nippes and Grand'Anse. The agricultural season was heavily affected; the World Food Programme (WFP) estimated that an additional 570,000 people became food insecure in the 25 municipalities that were directly affected by Hurricane Sandy with the prevalence of Food Insecurity approaching 57% of the population. At the same time, Haiti was experiencing an important and worrying food price crisis due to both the internal effects of shocks on production and external factors (drought in the US and Russian Federation increasing pressure on food availability and prices). A month-long transmission delay to national markets caused food prices to rise in Haiti, which had a direct impact on the Food Security in Haiti and led to violent demonstrations across the country.

Coordination and partnerships

At national level, the Haitian Red Cross Society is part of the National Emergency Operation Centre (COUN¹) 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 (GACI²). All operations are coordinated with the relevant government of Haiti counterparts such as MSPP for health, the national directorate in charge of water and sanitation (DINEPA³) for water and sanitation and DPC for 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 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 that work directly with communities and civil organizations within this project's areas of intervention make up some of the other stakeholders and partners with which HRC works.

HRC worked with CASEC/ASEC at section communale during household classifications with respect to socio-economic divisions and their proportion in each wealth category; this assisted in targeting households. GRC worked with "Fonkoze" a major player in the Haitian pro-poor finance sector to ensure a cost effective cash transfer mechanism for the targeted households. In addition, meetings with local authorities, DPC, the Ministry of Public Works Transport and Communication (MTPTC), UN Habitat and other organizations were held to design a common approach, find synergies and avoid duplication/overlapping in the response.

The National Society, with the support of IFRC, is leading the implementation of the Sandy operation in which the HRC Disaster Risk Management team at national, regional and local levels is 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. IFRC/HRC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the German Red Cross, who is 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 volunteer trainings) and good practices whenever possible.

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

Capacity building initiatives were also introduced during the operation through training sessions, coaching and mentoring as mentioned in the sectors of shelter, WatSan and Food Security/Livelihoods. Other capacity building initiatives included a training session on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) in order to strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers from the Haitian Red Cross involved in the Sandy Operation. In addition, the HRC Jeremie branch had its offices installed with solar panels in order to have a reliable source of power.

Meetings with local HRC committees were held in order to develop a proper strategy with which to handover the management of the demonstration centres. Nevertheless, individual responsibility for the maintenance of the demonstration plots, which may also serve as seed producing centres/tree nurseries under the forthcoming GRC funded integrated community development project (ICDP), will lie with the beneficiaries and the volunteers receiving training.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

HRC opened its Emergency Operation Centre 24 hours prior to the onset of the emergency, with personnel from the National Society and the IFRC manning it on a 24-hour basis. The National Society mobilized and put on pre-alert 2,887 Red Cross volunteers from all 13 regional branches and sensitized all the branches on emergency and first aid intervention. The National Society prepositioned 13 HRC ambulances in the country (7 in Port-au-Prince and 6 in other vulnerable regions). For easier communication with Headquarters, the HRC ensured that 26 radio bases were sufficiently covering all 13 regional branches and the VHF radios provided to team leaders. In preparation for the storm, the HRC in collaboration with DPC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) commenced

¹ In French: Centre d'Opération d'Urgence Nationale (COUN)

² In French: Groupe d'Appui de la Coopération Internationale (GACI)

³ In French: Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (DINEPA)

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 threatened 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. HRC and IFRC conducted aerial assessments in the South department to evaluate levels of flooding and the impact on communities, with the support of the Dominican Red Cross. The aerial assessment also allowed for an evaluation of the security and accessibility of the 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 conducted. 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 future natural disasters.

In order to effectively support the 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, which are part of its global emergency response tools in the areas of relief, water and sanitation, and logistics.

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 to 31 May 2014			
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	Total
Displaced households (HH) receive USD100 cash grants.	765 displaced HHs	N/A	504 HHs	257 HHs	761 HHs ⁴
Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014			
		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%	N/A	N/A

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

Recovery					
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014			
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	Male Headed HHs	Total/Comment
Targeted households receive training on DRR awareness and basic repair/construction	400 HHs	N/A	40% female	60% male	10,468 people.

⁴ Please note that this number of households has also been counted under those who benefitted from safe housing solutions (1,657)

techniques					
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	N/A	629HHs	1,028HHs	1,657 HHs.
Recovery					
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014		Total/Comment	
		Male	Female		
Local boss masons receive training on improved durable construction techniques and DRR principles/appropriate settlement options.	120 local boss masons	126	4	130	
Recovery					
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014			
		Number of Houses			
Model houses are constructed in 12 communities	12 model houses	12 model houses, each with a model latrine.			
Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014			
		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%	N/A	N/A	N/A	21%

Achievement

The HRC took the lead in selecting the most affected communities for shelter support. 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. Vulnerability criteria were taken into account during beneficiary selection for cash grants, with the most vulnerable (for instance female headed households) being given priority. A total of 765 families from Grand-Anse were registered and 761 families received an unconditional cash transfer of 100 US dollars per household. The remaining four families could not be reached despite making several attempts to trace them. The reached families mainly used the money to buy household assets related to their day-to-day needs or assets related to their income generation activities, which were lost during Hurricane Sandy. Some used the grant to pay school fees for their children or buy materials to rebuild their houses.

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, to increase the resilience of individuals and communities by reducing their shelter and settlement vulnerabilities to future disasters. Of the ones registered, 1,682 were targeted for support and total of 1,657 were reached. Households were selected against vulnerability criteria with an emphasis placed on female-headed households, physically handicapped persons and elderly people living alone. After the registration, verification visits were conducted with the families to assess the status of their houses and the potential risks that could affect their houses. 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

Category	No of households targeted	No of households reached	Damages	Support provided/to be provided

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

1	95	95	Homes completely destroyed or damaged and could not be repaired	Conditional cash grant of USD1,800 to rebuild house
2	414	381	Houses were damaged	Conditional cash grant of USD500 to repair their house
3	1,173	1,181	Houses were either damaged or destroyed but these families were the least vulnerable.	Unconditional cash grant of USD100

It was observed that a large number of beneficiaries do not have any legal property title or rental agreement; some of them do not even have a government ID card. A process involving local authorities was set up to facilitate the acquisition of a government identification (ID) card and a legal property document or an agreement with the landowner or landlord.

A total of 476 households received the first instalment, which included the cash transfer for the WatSan and shelter components. With technical supervision from IFRC staff, 95 households (category 1) built new houses using the newly trained masons and carpenters, and 381 households (category 2) repaired their houses damaged by Sandy. In mid-October 2013, the cash transfers had to be stopped due to some irregularities detected in the selection of beneficiaries. After a second verification and an investigation, 25 of targeted beneficiaries were found to be ineligible according to the vulnerability criteria. The cash transfers resumed and a total of 1,657 beneficiaries received cash transfers by the end of the year. All beneficiaries of category 1 and category 2 received an additional 250 US dollars with the first cash transfer. 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. Eight additional families were included under Category 3 after further needs assessments were carried out. Anecdotal evidence from field monitoring has shown that beneficiaries especially appreciate the wind resistance construction techniques. This simple technique to brace the walls is widely accepted and easily adopted by the beneficiaries and the broader population.

Based on a local construction assessment, a training session on Improved Vernacular Construction (IVC) was developed to improve existing local knowledge in traditional construction techniques. During the hands-on training sessions, local masons and carpenters are trained to improve their skills and knowledge by constructing an actual model house. The design of the model house is adapted to the environmental and cultural context of the area. Masons and carpenters are then put in touch with the beneficiaries, which facilitates their hiring in the building and repairing of the beneficiaries' houses and enables them to replicate the techniques. The model houses have also been used to sensitize beneficiaries on safer housing. A total of 9 male foremen and 1 female foreman were trained to become master trainers. The first two trainers attended the IVC training of trainers (ToT) workshop organized in Jacmel by UN Habitat.

Other topics in the curricula of the training included selection of safe places to build houses, basic architectural and construction principles, analysis of local construction techniques and properties of local materials. Twelve (12) trainings were conducted with a total of 130 local boss masons and carpenters trained ("boss" is a common name for someone who does manual labour related to construction work, e.g. mason, carpenter, etc.) and 12 model houses were constructed. A model latrine was installed in the model house site in all implementation areas. This latrine served as the blue print for the latrine that the beneficiaries should construct.

"Now that my profession is valued, I have more respect. I received a certificate for the first time in my life, and I am working and earning a living; my work is appreciated. I am also training two other young boss masons." -*Papillon Jean Emmanuel, a carpenter at 2eme section Corail who attended the masonry training*

It should be noted that the shelter project has benefited 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. Additionally, a one day practical workshop in IVC techniques was facilitated by a CRATERRE specialist. Participants were from different organizations including Caritas, HRC, the German Red Cross and the IFRC. Participants welcomed the opportunity to gain knowledge and skills related to the topic.

Finally, 126 HRC volunteers were trained in DRR, and special topics related to Shelter and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) were added to the training. After being trained, the volunteers conducted sensitization activities among the beneficiaries. A total of 10,468 people were sensitized on creating safer housing in order to reduce risk.

An internal evaluation of the shelter component was conducted from 26 January to 2 February 2014. The aim of the

evaluation was to aid the process of monitoring the closure of activities and dissemination of the lessons learned from the shelter sector for 1,700 families. Based the evaluation, it was recommended that close monitoring of the shelter activities should be undertaken in order to provide technical advice and assess the progress of the construction projects. Also, the evaluation determined that the shelter project needs more time to closely monitor the beneficiary progress and be able to measure the impact. Finally, the guidelines in the shelter training process should involve more home repair topics, not just base construction. This is a consideration for future workshops related to the contextualized shelter sector.

Challenges: One challenge 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. The creation of a database of nationally available qualified staff would be worth considering. Another challenge was the procurement of local and national construction materials. A proper market assessment of locally available timber and handmade tools in the first phase of the operations is recommended to determine the best way to carryout procurement. The markets needed some time to adapt to the higher demand, which created a delay in the implementation of activities, mainly the completion of the housing projects. 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, which means it sometimes takes more than one 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 as well as increasing their resilience to shocks to food security. *The objectives below are in line with activities 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					
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			Total/Comment
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014			
		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
Outcome Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			Total
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014			
		Male	Female		
% of people receiving agricultural assistance reached by agricultural training and extension visits	90%; 1,800 HHs	59%	41%	1,800 HHs (100%) received training on yam minisetting.	
% of beneficiaries receive Information regarding better knowledge, skills and practices to protect livelihoods and improve sustainability (fishing activities)	90%	58%	42%	99% were received information regarding skills and practices to protect livelihoods and improve sustainability	
% of HHs engaged in cash-for-work (CFW) activities who receive Information regarding better knowledge, skills and practices to protect livelihoods	90%; 750 HHs	51%	49%	790 HHs (105%) were recipients of conditional CFW salaries	
Output Indicator	Type of	Achievements			

	assets	31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014
		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	Rehabilitation of 17 km of market road sections/emergency evacuation routes) in 5 communes in Grand'Anse and 1 commune in Nippes.
	Anti-erosive structures	612 anti-erosive structures (2,100 M ³ dry stone walls) rehabilitated in 2 communes in Grand'Anse and 1 commune in Nippes.
Outcome Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements
% 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%	Exceeded target; 100% of the targeted HHS restored their livelihood and are able to protect their assets without resorting to damaging coping strategies during the component timeframe
% of HHS are able to purchase essential food and non-food items during the project timeframe	80%	Exceeded target; 96% of HHS were able to purchase essential food and non-food items during the component timeframe
% of HHS with agricultural production volume restored to pre-disaster levels	80%	Exceeded target; 89% of HHS restored agricultural production to pre-disaster levels – except for Roseaux commune in Grand'Anse

Progress

Agricultural activities: The first round of the distribution of toolkits (hoes, machetes, pickaxes 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 from 18 to 27 March 2013. The 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 to ensure that absentees, widow(er)s and households with mentally or physically impaired members would receive agricultural inputs. The team replaced tools that had been damaged en route to Grand'Anse and Nippes with new locally procured tools.

An additional 15.3 MT of yam cuttings was delivered to the same 1,800 targeted beneficiaries between late June and early July with minisets (cuttings) trainings the day before delivery. One thousand eight hundred (1,800) beneficiary households (100 per cent 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. The interim beneficiary satisfaction survey reported their satisfaction rates with the quality and quantity of tools were 83 per cent and 82 per cent respectively.

In response to the multi-dimensional issue of deforestation in the operational area, which is rooted in a complex web of socio-political and historical problems, the GRC promoted sustainable agricultural techniques. The topics in the training included 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; viii) pest/disease management. In addition, farmers were learning agricultural techniques from one another. The uptake of knowledge and skills through other informal farmer networks (friends, neighbours and relatives) appeared helpful in the spread of knowledge on new techniques. Another venture that was cited as a success by some of the beneficiaries was having a major supplier share his expertise on the yam miniset technique with the farmers during the course of their agricultural training. This was doubly beneficial because there were a number of HRC volunteers in attendance.

The GRC reported that 100 per cent of yam minisets (cuttings) were planted on time and vegetative growth to date is progressing very well with no detrimental environmental observations recorded by technicians. Preventative measures taken by the component 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, leading to markedly improved harvests in 2013/2014. Inter-cropping yam with 'traditional' rows of maize and beans has helped prevent soil erosion and increase organic matter on beneficiary farm plots. Yam plants provide a low-level canopy or

barrier against heavy rainfall, and as a secondary benefit the underground tubers are less susceptible to being washed away.

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

Department	Commune	HHS	Maize seeds (kg)	Pea seeds (kg)	Yam tubers (kg)	Hoes	Machetes	Pickaxes	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	15,298	1,800	1,800	1,800



Left: Before - A river bed prone to seasonal flooding, Petit Trou de Nippes commune. **Right:** After - building and repairing dry stone walls will help protect homes, farmland and livestock from severe flooding during the next cyclone event. Beneficiaries also benefit from the Cash for Work skills training and an opportunity to earn income, Petit Trou de Nippes commune. Source: GRC

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

In July, the 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 the 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 yields remain 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 upon the period of planting (E.g. Moron 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. The capacity of maize stands to produce kernels was hindered in turn.

In spite of the unusually prolonged dry spell at the beginning of 2013, 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 kilograms/hectare (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.

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

Environmental factors had a low to moderate impact on pigeon pea growth level impact for the most part. Lower precipitation levels in 2013 compared to the national average and an uneven distribution of rainfall played a role in delaying the flowering period from October to November 2013. A prolonged period of drought during peak pod-filling in Tosia (Pestel commune) and Tapion (Moron commune) section communale led to average yields of 351 kg/ha and 377 kg/ha respectively. Otherwise, the average pigeon pea yield was 431 kg/ha and 483 kg/ha in Grand'Anse and Nippes respectively. Beneficiaries did not employ the use of fertilizer or pesticide, which affected crop yields. Yields were observed to be a marginally higher in semi-humid agro-ecological zones, where the soil profile tends to store more moisture.

Yellow yam minisetts, which proved to be very popular, were distributed to all of the targeted beneficiaries. This variety, which is commonly sold in Haitian markets, is a rich source of vitamin A and is well known for its good performance in areas dominated by a semi-humid agro-ecology. Results show average yam yields to be 810 kg/ha and 669 kg/ha in Nippes and Grand'Anse respectively. Tubers had a mean diameter of 17cm, an average length of 25 cm and an average weight 2kg. A first harvest, referred to as "cassage" occurred four to five months after planting from January to February 2014, while the second harvest will take place from June to July 2014. Therefore the size of the final harvest will not be known until a full 11 to 12 months after planting. The first harvest (January to February 2014) allowed tubers to be primarily harvested for consumption in advance of the hunger gap (April to June), while the second crop in July 2014 is likely to benefit consumption and income generation. Yam is a crop with good potential for both local value chains and ethnic Haitian and African export markets in the USA. Nippes and Grand'Anse in particular, with its history of yam production and large assortment of yam varieties, stand to benefit from the development of the yam market.

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

In regards to seed availability for the winter season, much of the population is still in the practice of planting food grains bought in the market and safeguarding more limited quantities of their own seeds. As a result, common crop yields remain at subsistence levels. These types of grains have low germination rates and have neither been selected for their high performance nor their 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.

In terms of the kitchen gardening activity, from household economic assessment (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 with 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 vi) yield assessment. The trainings as reported by respondents were very practical as they clearly explained and demonstrated every phase of the agricultural technique being taught. Consistent interactions such as regular trainings with beneficiaries as part of the kitchen vegetable production sub-activity helped to build the trust and confidence of beneficiaries.

Seeds, tools and training were 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 on the value of compost use (promotion of soil physical, biological and chemical structures) to beneficiaries. From November 2013 to the end of the intervention, promoting the benefits of compost in vegetable cropping systems to beneficiaries was conducted. Technicians provided 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.

Fisheries: At the end of August 2013, an adapted Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) Post Sandy fisheries assessment was delivered by an international consultant to the GRC. Firstly, the analyses were important in that they provided insights into the complexity of livelihoods, revealing the multiple means by which fisherfolk "eke out a living" and dispensing with the idea of fishing as a single source of household income. Secondly, the analyses responded to the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) identified weakness in designing interventions without sufficient in-depth assessment of livelihood strategies and market systems.

The assessment 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." Given the time frame such support led to the strengthening of fishing activities rather than developing wholly new activities.

Finally, the assessment 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 iv) an infrastructure for improved fish/shellfish harvesting, storage and transport

Following a HEA baseline assessment adapted to the fisherfolk, a caseload of 505 beneficiaries was selected and validated by local HRC from a door to door census of 2,500 households with a detailed MoU between all main parties (CADEC⁶, mayor, GRC and HRC). Finally, a total of 496 households were provided with cash transfers. The provision of unconditional cash transfers was an extremely important form of support given that these were among the livelihood inputs that were the most destroyed by Sandy. It was discovered that many of the fishermen used the cash to purchase a combination of nets and other materials to recover their livelihood and also spend a proportion on basic needs including healthcare and schooling.

Cash for work: In May 2013, meetings were held with local HRC committees, commune mayors, magistrates and CASEC representatives in order to jointly-validate beneficiary lists and the Memorandums of Understanding between partners. All MoUs were validated, signed and received by GRC.

This activity also marked the first utilization of the HEA approach for targeting, and it was largely appreciated by local HRC committees owing to its emphasis on vulnerability and wealth criteria. It was also easier for both the local HRC and the communities to understand and accept the beneficiary selection decision-making process. A hundred per cent (100%) of the households with children under 2 and under 5 were targeted (extremely poor) in the operational cash for work (CfW) areas, as well as a number of farming and fisherfolk households. Special social vulnerability criteria ensured that C or D households with widow(ers), and physically or mentally impaired members unable to attain support were also included. In addition to the criteria in the Plan of Action (PoA), beneficiary households who were part of the 'Programme de Traitement Ambulatoire' (government outpatient programme for severe / acute malnutrition) were also included.

In an effort to short list public works, criteria were developed to ensure a maximum impact on Disaster Risk Reduction (preventive measures for the 2013 hurricane season) at the communal level as well as at the individual household level (cash to support household dietary diversity and safeguarding against the sale of livelihood assets under duress). Nine operational sites in seven communes were selected for geographic targeting under the CfW activity. The beneficiaries included 427 female headed households and 283 male headed households, 67 team leaders (chefs de chantiers) and 13 controllers. In total, 790 beneficiary households participated in the CfW activity.

In terms of the cash transfer mechanism, a tender for a financial intermediary was advertised by the GRC. A

⁶ CADEC: Conseils d'Administration des Sections Communales

technical and financial 'value for money' evaluation was carried out in mid-May with Fonkoze, a major player in the Haitian pro-poor finance sector, ensuring cost effective payroll across a vast area without the need for armed escorts. International standards for Cash for Work activities (E.g. World Food Programme templates) were used to track work progress and payments were made on a monthly basis by Fonkoze from June to August 2013.

The delivery of cash transfers had multiplier effects in terms of helping beneficiaries build up their assets and enhance their productive capacity. Adequate access to farm land contributes to the achievement of longer term development goals, so it is particularly noteworthy that a small minority of beneficiaries used part of their cash transfers to purchase parcels of land (1 per cent). The majority of beneficiaries chose to reinvest in secondary livelihoods including small business items (46 per cent), seed (24 per cent) and livestock (19 per cent). Conversely the low investment in animal feed (1 per cent) reflects insufficient availability of feed and fodder in Grand'Anse and Nippes, with most livestock owners allowing their animals to graze freely.

Cash for Work beneficiaries were universally the most satisfied as this was the first time that many of them had access to aid through the Red Cross. It is worth noting that the use of a financial intermediary to deliver cash in numerous dispersed and remote sites reduced the risk of fraud, created a bond of trust between the GRC and recipient beneficiaries and allowed the GRC to benefit from the intermediary's greater expertise in cash transfer mechanisms.

Finally, long term food security was strengthened through the rehabilitation of productive community assets. This included the rehabilitation of a 17 km of market road sections/emergency evacuation routes and 612 anti-erosive structures (2,100 M³ dry stone walls) in 5 communes in Grand'Anse and 1 commune in Nippes.

In Corail, the repaired road facilitates ease trade and save lives in case of health emergencies. *Maryse Baptistin* said, "I can easily sell my products at a good price and increase my profits now because of the improved road."

Accountability, participation and community engagement: A number of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) templates were created for the GRC team and financial intermediary including payroll sheet, worker presence (i.e. number of days worked), beneficiary satisfaction and output tracking. Perhaps one of the more exciting innovations in the Food Security component was the use of mobile technology to disseminate and collect data for M&E and accountability purposes. The IFRC runs a Beneficiary Communications programme, which includes an Integrated Voice Recognition (IVR) system. The IVR is capable of providing recorded information and carrying out touch tone or voice activated surveys and can connect callers to other services. IVR was used by the GRC team in Grand'Anse and Nippes to provide both staff and beneficiaries with a paperless and rapid way to get their voices heard (beneficiary satisfaction scores on different outputs). IVR data enabled a degree of mid-term impact measurement, allowing the GRC to make appropriate adjustments to planning where possible.

Section-communale level assemblies were held and facilitated by the HRC and CASEC/ASEC in which Food Security component objectives and activities were rigorously explained. Communities were asked to characterize vulnerability in their section communale by socio-economic divisions and their proportion in each wealth category (A, B, C and D). Section-communale assemblies were asked to identify key informants with the following requirements: honesty, trustworthy and established residence in one of the different localities of the section communale. A door-to-door census of the section-communale was then carried out with the participation of the key informants to aid in household classification. Once the list of targeted households was drawn up, it was validated during a second section-communale assembly.

Direct beneficiaries, especially women headed households and local authorities were consulted during the base and endline assessments for the Food Security component. They were also consulted during periodic post distribution monitoring surveys as well as through on-going community dialogue through HRC volunteers and staff in both departments.

Challenges:

Beneficiary targeting for seeds and tool kits was carried out and validated by local HRC committees and the local authorities using a quota system without 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 Cash-for-Work outputs.

The time required to assess alternative strategies for emergency seed provisioning (E.g. vouchers, seed fairs or conditional cash) led to a decision to implement direct distribution to beneficiaries. Direct provision did lead to several

problems, notably delays between requisition for purchase and delivery, the inability of suppliers to match the actual order and the purchasing of inputs that were not necessarily of good quality. Moreover, without an on-site logistician to support the GRC team and with many of the purchases below the 500 US dollars threshold for triple quotations, the GRC team was obliged to spend time away from overseeing the Food Security component in order to carry out procurement. Although it posed challenges, 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 seed over voucher or cash transfers.

In response to the multi-dimensional issue of deforestation in the operational area, which was already rooted in a complex web of socio-political and historical problems, the GRC team promoted sustainable agricultural techniques, such as inter-cropping yam with 'traditional' rows of maize and beans. This has helped prevent soil erosion and increase organic matter on beneficiary farm plots because yam plants provide a low-level canopy or barrier against heavy rainfall, among other benefits. Future post-disaster interventions could also consider a "Cash for Land Terracing" option for individual small landholder 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.

Procurement and delivery of off-road motorcycles took a significant number of months, and they only became available in July 2013. Given the mountainous terrain and poor condition of the roads and geographically dispersed sites, this limited the means that GRC technicians had at their disposal to monitor progress and provide advice to the remotely located beneficiaries. Due to an unresolved local-level HRC electoral conflict and 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 a deficit in 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 member and HRC volunteers. Although the matter was not resolved at the time of the writing of 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 May 2014	
		Number/Value	
26 MSPP Cholera treatment structures in Grand'Anse assessed and at least 13 structures improved	26	All 26 structures are assessed and 19 improved	
% of targeted Cholera infrastructure practicing minimum hygiene standards (including disinfection) and with latrines isolated from health units	100%	All 19 structures practice minimum hygiene, just some CTU reopened in the spike of the rainy season. Many stayed in a stand-by mode.	
% of targeted Cholera infrastructure with solid waste management in place	100%	All the improved cholera structures (100%) were provided with incinerators and staff trained on proper usage	

Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014		Total
		Male	Female	
2 MSPP hygienists per cholera infrastructure responsible for disinfection activities in cholera infrastructures trained in	26	53%	47%	26

disinfection activities				
# of People reached by hygiene promotion activities	25,000	40%	60%	65,000; an over achievement of 260%
# of volunteers trained in ECV of Grand'Anse involved in sensitization activities	26	52%	48%	76;almost 300% over achievement
% increase in personal hygiene knowledge within target population (e.g. critical time to wash hands with soap)	75%	N/A	N/A	195%; nearly 195% overachievement
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%	N/A	N/A	An overachievement of 112%
% of targeted CTC/CTU personnel have knowledge of cholera transmission routes and prevention	100%	N/A	N/A	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 May 2014		Total
		Male	Female	
# of carpenters identified and instructed in latrine construction	5	20	0	20; an overachievement of 400%
Targeted community members receive sanitation promotion	3,050	40%	60%	3,050, this target was set later in the programme; 100% achievement
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
# of demonstration latrines built for up to 12 model houses and in selected schools and health centres in affected areas	50 latrines	31 October 2012-31 May 2014		
		Number/Value		
		68 latrines completed (12 in model houses, 36 in schools and 20 in churches);an overachievement of 136%		
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
Targeted households receive assistance within a participatory approach to construct latrines as an integrated approach in the shelter programme	500 HHs	31 October 2012-31 May 2014		Total
		Child headed HHs	Female headed HHs	
				476 HHs (95 from category 1 and 381 from category 2)
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014		
		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 May 2014		Total
		Male	Female	
% of targeted officials in charge of public infrastructure as well as HH understand health and social benefits of latrines	90%	N/A	N/A	65%

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 May 2014		Total
		Number/Value		
# of Kits 2 prepositioned and safely stored in Grand'Anse and Nippes	2 Kits	2 kits in Grand'Anse (1 with HRC and 1 with MSPP Regional Department); 100% achievement		
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014		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	N/A	N/A	7,000-8,000 beneficiaries
# of volunteers trained in Grand'Anse (2/commune) on use of Kit 2	24 volunteers	60%	40%	32; an overachievement of 133%
# of volunteers trained in Nippes (2/commune) on use of Kit 2	22	50%	50%	22; 100% achievement
Output Indicators	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014		Total
		Male	Female	
6 volunteers of each targeted branch received Disaster Response Kit-Disinfection- and SPHERE Minimum WASH Standards Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South, South-East, West (Grand-Goave and Petit-Goave) (attendance financed by Norwegian Red Cross) Grand'Anse, Nippes (attendance financed by IFRC) 	36 Volunteers	60%	40%	66; an overachievement of 183%
Outcome Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements		
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014		Total
		Male	Female	
% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices and household water techniques	80%	N/A	N/A	149%

Achievements:

During the emergency phase of the operation, Mass Sanitation Module (MSM)-ERU teams were deployed in December 2012 to work in 12 communes of Grand-Anse with a focus on the repair and improvement of sanitation facilities and increased hygiene promotion around 26 CTUs/CTCs. They conducted rapid assessments of the CTUs/CTCs and findings indicated that nearly all the CTUs in the target area needed improvement. All procedures were carried out in close collaboration with regional authorities and governmental services. A total of 19 of the 26 assessed health centres were improved according to the identified needs. In December 2012, many cases of cholera were registered mainly in Grand-Anse, West, Artibonite, South and North-East. Red Cross volunteers in the affected branches were mobilized and deployed to the affected communities to support in referral and evacuation to health facilities. They also supported in the disinfection of houses, the distribution of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and sensitization in the affected communities. Since the beginning of the operation, 765 hygiene kits, 321,100 aqua tabs, 2,600 sachets of ORS, 576 buckets, 20 bars of soap and 491 jerry cans have been distributed to the population in the targeted areas. An additional 674 hygiene kits, 607,300 aqua tabs, 240 ORS, 506 buckets, 3,391 bars of soap and 441 jerry cans were distributed in other regions affected by the heavy rains that were not targeted by the Hurricane Sandy Operation. In addition to the above items, 500 ceramic filters, 500 British filters and 51 drums of chlorine (45kg) were distributed to 1,000 households in 2013. Those who received ceramics filters were trained on how to maintain them.

Sixty-eight (68) demonstration latrines were completed, 12 of which were next to model houses, 36 were in schools and 20 were in churches. These demonstration latrines were built with assistance from the communities to ensure that they understand the technique for constructing latrines that meet the standards of the SPHERE and DINEPA guidelines.

Community members being trained on proper cleaning of British water filters.
Source: IFRC



HRC technicians worked with DINEPA to identify safe water supply sources to ensure access to potable water. In addition, HRC provided logistical support in transporting chlorine solution to water distribution points. Once the solutions were delivered, DINEPA treated the water and ensured that it reached the households through the water networks

A total of 27 volunteers, 14 MSPP health staff and 2 brigadiers were trained in disinfection. Demonstrations on the proper use of the hygiene promotion (HP) kits as well as sprayers were conducted; he trained staff and volunteers were responsible for disinfecting the cholera structures as well as the

surrounding neighbourhoods to ensure that the risk of water borne disease outbreaks was reduced. The water and sanitation team trained 50 volunteers on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) in September 2013 and 32 HRC volunteers on Kit 2 in October 2013. Volunteers came from all communes in Grand-Anse except Abricots and Bonbon communes as no HRC local committee had been established yet. These volunteers in turn conducted HP in the targeted areas.

Hygiene promotion) was conducted by a team composed of 50 per cent staff from Jeremie and 50 per cent volunteers from the target community. A total of 65,000 (out of targeted 25,000) people were reached with awareness messages. The HP programme was adapted to fit different scenarios. For example, the HP sessions were held in the CTUs directly after the impact of Sandy, when there was a higher number of people in them. The HP team focused on marketplaces When the CTUs had a very low patient load or even no patients since they were particularly prone to disease transmission. Later on, the HP team moved to schools. HP session in schools boosted the overall total of people reached. These HP sessions were more of the "refresher"-type, and they were combined with the distribution of soap and aqua tabs. The purpose of the hygiene promotion sessions was to better prepare the target population ahead of the rainy/cyclone season by raising their awareness and ensuring the proper practice good hygiene in order to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

The target population to be reached by 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

marketplaces to reach more people, where traders from Port-au-Prince and Jeremie sell the produce they bought from farming villages. . The interchange of goods and confluence of people from different parts of the country are some of the reasons why the regular markets in all the different communes are suspected of being one of the major points of infection. One indirect indicator of the infectiousness nature of the markets is the very low number of children infected with cholera as they do not frequent the marketplaces as much as the traders. While there is sufficient anecdotal evidence to support this premise, this conclusion is based on observations made by the IFRC and other agencies including the Haitian Health Foundation (HHF) and Médecins du Monde (MDM).

The intervention in the water and sanitation sector moved from HP to the implementation of the hardware component. This measure was taken to help stem a cholera outbreak that began in September 2013. In order to accommodate the sudden increase in the number of cholera patients, MSPP needed to reopen a CTU, which had been kept on standby prior to the outbreak. Joint support by Médecins du Monde (MDM) staff and IFRC for material and water trucking ensured a successful operation.

Procurement of a water and sanitation disaster response kit 2 (for 2,000 people) for Grand'Anse and Nippes has been completed. Both kits are in Grand'Anse, one in the HRC branch office in Jeremie and the other is in the MSPP regional department. One training session on water and sanitation disaster response kit 2 was organized for 32 HRC volunteers in Grand'Anse, but it could not be held in Nippes due to some difficulties in getting all of the selected HRC volunteers on board.

Activities implemented by the Norwegian Red Cross:

The Norwegian Red Cross planned and implemented several other activities related to the Sandy response. A total of 120 HRCS volunteers were trained in hygiene promotion activities from 24 communities in South and West departments. These volunteers delivered hygiene messages and distributed soap and aqua tabs to a minimum of 500 families in the target areas. In addition, 60 HRCS volunteers from Tiburon, Iles à Vache, Les Anglais and Chantale communes (in South department) were trained in Disaster Response.

The Norwegian Red Cross also deployed one WASH delegate to Petit-Goave and Les Cayes to work closely 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. Disaster Response WatSan Kit 2 training was conducted in which 120 volunteers and 1,650 households were trained in hygiene promotion.

One water and sanitation hardware component, and 100 household latrines were constructed in Petit-Goave. Sanitation blocks consisting of four latrines and hand washing facilities were also constructed in 41 schools in Petit-Goave and Grand-Goave (West department), in South department and the Red Cross branch in Chantal. The Norwegian Red Cross finalized their intervention at the end of December 2013.

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 to 31 May 2014		Total
		Male	Female	
# of HRC staff and volunteers of regional and local branches participate in project cycle management (PCM) training	20 staff and volunteers	10	3	13
# 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 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)	60 staff and volunteers	N/A	N/A	67 staff and volunteers (41 KDV and 26 DRR); an overachievement of 112%
Output Indicators	Overall	Achievements		Total
		31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014		

⁷ HRC HQ will conduct the training while also motivating 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.

	Operation Target	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	32 HRC volunteers
# of CBHFA trained beneficiary households receive a basic FA kit	1,150 HHs	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Output Indicator	Overall Operation Target	Achievements			
		31 October 2012 to 31 May 2014		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	N/A	N/A	67 staff and volunteers in DRR and VCA	
Output Indicator	Type of assets	Achievements			
		31 October 2012 to May 2014			
		Number/Value			
Structural improvements to the HRC Regional Branches and 5 Local Branch offices are finished		Rehabilitation of HRC Regional Branch Office of Jeremie Installation of solar panels in Jeremie branch. Construction of 7 Local Branch offices and office furniture's were provided re's			

Achievements:

A PMER workshop was conducted on 27 to 29 November 2013 to enable the Haitian Red Cross to more effectively and efficiently plan projects and programmes and monitor their implementation. There were 13 participants, including staff of the International Federation of Red Cross and volunteers of the Haitian Red Cross, involved in the implementation of the Sandy Operation. The participants (3 women and 10 men) came from a mix of different programmes/services such as Coordination, Governance, WatSan, Food Security/Livelihoods, Shelter/Non Food Items, Information Diffusion/Communications and Logistics. The training included PMER games (build a bridge) and presentations from the IFRC-Haiti PMER team and the HRC health department PMER officer. The examples used for plenary discussions and group activities throughout the workshop were taken from the Sandy operation to facilitate the participants' understanding; all of whom had the opportunity to actively participate, learn and share their knowledge with one another.

In order to measure improved knowledge a pre-test and post-test were administered. The table below gives a summary of their scores

Pre-test results	Post-test results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One participant fell below 80 to 89%; three of them fell below the 70 to 79%. The graph also indicates that most of the participants fell below the 60 to 69% mark, which is above average; two of them had average marks (50 to 59%). This shows that they had some basic knowledge of PMER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the participants scored above average in the PMER post-test. Among the participants, one scored 100%, three of them scored above 90%, 6 of them scored between 80 to 89%, 2 of them scored between 70 to 79%. One participant was in the range of 60 to 69%. This indicates improved knowledge in PMER compared to the pre-test results. All the participants scored above average in the PMER post-test

In regard to financial training procedures, IFRC managed the financing for all of Sandy's activities, and this was seen as unnecessary during the operation timeframe since there were no HRC finance staff. However, a HRC volunteer was recruited by the IFRC as a finance assistant. The volunteer, who was fully employed by IFRC until January 2014, was mentored and coached by the IFRC delegate during execution of his financial obligations. This improved the provision of financial services during the implementation timeframe.

The HRC conducted 2 training sessions in DRR and VCA for staff and volunteers. One was conducted in July 2013 for 41 KDV volunteers and another in August for 26 DRR staff. With support from the IFRC, these trained staff and volunteers conducted sensitization sessions in the different communes in Grand'Anse except Abricot and Bonbon where there are no HRC local committees.

Logistics

OUTCOME 8: 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.

Output Indicator	Type of assets	Achievements
		31 October 2012-31 May 2014 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:

Two on the job trainings for HRC staff and volunteers took place. During the process, 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 the HRC. The appointed logistics volunteer as well as up to 10 other volunteers participated in this exercise, which was meant to introduce the basic principles of stock management. The person in charge of logistics in Grand'Anse was sent to Port au Prince to receive in depth on the job training and later to conduct the on the spot trainings in Grand'Anse. Nevertheless, the logistic system still needs to be strengthened.

Challenges:

The storage capacity of the HRC in Grand'Anse has been strengthened since 2011. However, there was no real sign of day-to-day stock management. The National Society was well aware of these limitations and had an opportunity to participate in the stock management training. The local committees of Grand'Anse still do not have any storage or logistics capacity to date.

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 the negative effects from 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 at-risk areas about looming disasters. The Red Cross sound truck is normally dispatched to disseminate preparedness and cholera prevention messages. Radyo Kwa Wouj offers disaster preparedness shows countrywide, while the Telefon Kwa Wouj line provides disaster preparedness information.

Contact information

For more 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
- Ines Brill, IFRC country coordinator for Haiti; email: Ines.BRILL@ifrc.org
- Elisabeth Verluyten, IFRC deputy representative/Movement coordination and operations, Haiti Delegation; phone: (509) 31707252; email: elisabeth.verluyten@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
- Juan Carlos Real, Program Advisor for the Haiti support team; phone: +507 317 3050; email: juancarlos.real@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:

- Ursula Araya, relationship management coordinator; American Zone Office, Panama; email: ursula.araya@ifrc.org

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

- Priscilla GONZALEZ, Planning and Monitoring Senior Officer, American Zone Office, Panama; email: priscilla.gonzalez@ifrc.org

In Geneva

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

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How we work

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRHT010 - Haiti - Hurricane Sandy

Timeframe: 31 Oct 12 to 31 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Oct 12

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/10-2014/09	Programme	MDRHT010
Budget Timeframe	2012/10-2014/05	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source N		Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	4,227,003					4,227,003	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross	M1212074	91,483				91,483	
Austrian Red Cross	M1303005	477,362				477,362	
British Red Cross	M1211123	261,131				261,131	
British Red Cross	M1301004	1,272,491				1,272,491	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	M1211116	28,022				28,022	
Danish Red Cross	M1211015	32,289				32,289	
Finnish Red Cross	M1211059	242,043				242,043	
Japanese Red Cross Society	M1211113	224,730				224,730	
New Zealand Red Cross	M1212031	14,947				14,947	
On Line donations	M1212071	553				553	
On Line donations	M1301088	948				948	
Red Crescent Society of Islamic	M12GK121	715				715	
Red Cross of Monaco	M1301033	12,404				12,404	
Swedish Red Cross	M1211058	278,293				278,293	
Swedish Red Cross	M1212062	138,482				138,482	
Swiss Red Cross	M1301114	247,459				247,459	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M1211094	140,612				140,612	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M1211124	69,507				69,507	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M12GK117	6,094				6,094	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M1304039	316,378				316,378	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	M1308023	5,607				5,607	
The Netherlands Red Cross	M1211033	51,307				51,307	
The Netherlands Red Cross	M1211057	22,402				22,402	
The Netherlands Red Cross	M1211121	90,558				90,558	
The Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross	M1301049	18,315				18,315	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency	M1211062	1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		4,045,127				4,045,127	
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	
Sundry Income		4,988				4,988	
Write off & provisions		-6,043				-6,043	
C4. Other Income		6,095				6,095	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		4,226,472				4,226,472	
D. Total Funding = B + C		4,226,472				4,226,472	

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Split by funding source	N	Project	*

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II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		4,226,472				4,226,472	
E. Expenditure		-4,226,473				-4,226,473	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance A - B
	Budget	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		4,227,003					4,227,003	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	31,876	32,317					32,317	-442
Shelter - Transitional	481,180	556,181					556,181	-75,001
Construction - Housing	39,091	45,698					45,698	-6,607
Construction - Facilities		-20					-20	20
Construction Materials	22,027	21,090					21,090	938
Clothing & Textiles	15,669	15,498					15,498	171
Food	1,330	1,276					1,276	54
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	317,931	208,831					208,831	109,100
Medical & First Aid	31,478	31,478					31,478	0
Teaching Materials	4,557	3,373					3,373	1,184
Utensils & Tools	55,812	55,812					55,812	0
Other Supplies & Services	12,074	183					183	11,891
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,013,025	971,718					971,718	41,307
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Office & Household Equipment	17,649	3,062					3,062	14,587
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	17,649	3,062					3,062	14,587
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	26,228	30,346					30,346	-4,118
Distribution & Monitoring	58,534	55,395					55,395	3,139
Transport & Vehicles Costs	265,885	250,296					250,296	15,590
Logistics Services	8,886	13,948					13,948	-5,062
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	359,533	349,985					349,985	9,549
Personnel								
International Staff	695,418	690,255					690,255	5,164
National Staff	494,784	537,545					537,545	-42,761
National Society Staff	54,061	26,772					26,772	27,289
Volunteers	19,414	21,843					21,843	-2,429
Total Personnel	1,263,677	1,276,415					1,276,415	-12,738
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	23,365	26,781					26,781	-3,415
Professional Fees	6,017	12,825					12,825	-6,807
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	29,383	39,605					39,605	-10,223
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	158,548	140,101					140,101	18,447
Total Workshops & Training	158,548	140,101					140,101	18,447
General Expenditure								
Travel	20,021	22,996					22,996	-2,974
Information & Public Relations	5,665	15,877					15,877	-10,212
Office Costs	74,173	83,203					83,203	-9,030
Communications	13,048	18,299					18,299	-5,250
Financial Charges	-12,569	5,258					5,258	-17,827
Other General Expenses	4,201	4,343					4,343	-142
Shared Office and Services Costs	308,485	319,525					319,525	-11,040
Total General Expenditure	413,025	469,500					469,500	-56,475
Depreciation								
Depreciation and impairment		2,914					2,914	-2,914

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance A - B
	Budget A	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination		
BUDGET (C)		4,227,003					4,227,003	
Total Depreciation		2,914					2,914	-2,914
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	704,813	704,813					704,813	0
Total Contributions & Transfers	704,813	704,813					704,813	0
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	253,211	252,697					252,697	514
Total Indirect Costs	253,211	252,697					252,697	514
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	11,640	12,063					12,063	-424
Pledge Reporting Fees	2,500	3,600					3,600	-1,100
Total Pledge Specific Costs	14,140	15,663					15,663	-1,524
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,227,003	4,226,473					4,226,473	531
VARIANCE (C - D)		531					531	

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Split by funding source	N	Project	*

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Sector / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
Disaster_Management							
Disaster response	4,227,003		4,226,472	4,226,472	4,226,473	0	
Subtotal Disaster_Management	4,227,003		4,226,472	4,226,472	4,226,473	0	
GRAND TOTAL	4,227,003		4,226,472	4,226,472	4,226,473	0	