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Emergency Plan of Action
Haiti: Preparedness for Population Movement

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	**Operation no. MDRHT012**
Date of issue: 6 July 2015	**Date of disaster: 27 June 2015**
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Mariela Moronta, Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for Latin Caribbean	**Point of contact (name and title):** Clerge Junior Agenor, Head of Haiti Red Cross Society (HRCS) Health Department
Operation start date: 3 July 2015	**Expected timeframe:** 2 months
Overall operation budget: 49,222 Swiss francs (CHF)	
Number of people affected: The government expected 250,000 returnees	**Number of people to be assisted:** 1,500 people
Host National Society: The Haiti Red Cross Society has 80 volunteer trained to assist the displaced people (16 in Reestablishment of Familiar Links, 10 in Water, sanitation and Hygiene Promotion and 54 in First Aid)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Dominican Red Cross (DRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), The Centre for the NGO's Coordination (CLIO), the Haitian Department for Civil Protection (DPC), National office for Migrants (ONM), Direction of the Immigrants and Migrant	

<Click here to view the DREF operation budget. Click here to view the contact information>

This DREF operation is a preliminary request from the National Society a second allocation may be considered in case the situation changes. The timeframe of the operation is two months, first month to conduct the preparation activities and the second month for monitoring and reporting purposes.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In 2015, Haiti has had an influx of migrant arrivals that are entering it via its border with the Dominican Republic (DR). Authorities are reporting an increase of at least 3,000 arrivals this month compared to the same period in 2014.

On 23 June 2015, the president of the Haiti Red Cross Society conducted a monitoring visit with staff from Dominican Red Cross at the border. Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The situation of irregular migration from Haiti is particularly problematic in the Caribbean region. According to the IOM, the three main Caribbean countries attracting the most Haitian migrants are the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic. These territories represent both final destinations

as well as transit countries for migrants seeking to enter the United States of America. The main reasons for movement to these countries is mainly due limited border controls, access to medical care (Dominican law provides free health care) and the high demand for unskilled labour, particularly in the fields of construction and tourism.

The majority of these migratory movements are illegal and often perpetrated through networks of traffickers; migrants are particularly at risk when crossing borders through dealers or by sea. On 9 April 9 2015, a boat carrying illegal boat migrants capsized near the coastal of Borgn in the North-western department, resulting in the deaths of 17 people and the disappearance of 19 others, including 7 children and the rescue of 12 people.

In 2013, the Constitutional Court of the Dominican Republic issued the Judgment "TC 168/13", which changed the immigration status of estimated 400,000 people, including 300,000 people of Haitian origin. On 22 May 2014, the Dominican Congress passed legislation establishing a registration procedure and regularization of people of foreign origin born in the Dominican Republic between 1929 and 2007 or "Ley de Régimen Especial y Naturalización 169-14." This law established two distinct groups:

- Group A: consisting of 24,000 heads of families with members of their families (a total estimated 100,000 people) that were born in the Dominican Republic and registered at the civil registry office;

- Group B: 55,000 heads of families with members of their families (200,000 people) that were born in the Dominican Republic and have not been registered at the civil registry office.

On 27 February 2015, President Medina of the Dominican Republic said in his speech that the registration phase ended on 1 February 2015, and a total of 8,755 people belonging to Group B had been recorded. Furthermore, 40 per cent of the files that were deemed admissible for regularization and 60 per cent were rejected because of deficiencies in the information submitted (no information was provided about Group A).

The deadline for the regularization process was established on 17 June 2015, and no extension of the process was granted. In addition, all people who were not regularized by the June 17 deadline would be considered illegal migrants and be subject to deportation proceedings.

In parallel with the above two groups, a third category is made up of an estimated population of more than 300,000 undocumented Haitian migrants; approximately 250,000 of these individuals likely do not have civil documentation.

Summary of the current response

In order to support a request from the government, the HRCS, as an auxiliary to the public authorities, has strengthened its system of response at four official border points (***Ouanaminthe, Belladere, Malpasse and Anse a Pitre)***, where it has mobilized its network of volunteers trained in Restoring Family Links, Health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The Haiti Red Cross Society organized a working session on the issue of migrants being channelled through the borders during the deportation operation. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the local committee in Ganthier, near the Haitian-Dominican border in the West department. Following this session, there was a field visit with the participation of representatives from the IFRC, the ICRC, the mayor of the city of Ganthier, Civil Protection and representatives from the three other designated border towns.

The HRCS identified five priority areas for intervention in support of the Haitian State:

1. Water and Sanitation
2. Health including evacuation by ambulance
3. Distribution of non-food Item and food Item (including energy biscuits)
4. Restoring family links (RFL)
5. Transportation from the border to the government centres for displaced people

For now, the HRCS is preparing supplies and equipment in the following three areas that have been prioritized for preparedness:

1. Water and Sanitation
2. Health (Epidemic control, Psychosocial support, Violence prevention)
3. Restoring Family Links (RFL)

The HRCS is currently conducting the following actions:

1- Resources database
   a. The contact points have already been identified at the level of the HRCS's headquarters and at the Movement level
   b. People were identified in local branches to alert headquarters on the possible influx of people at border points
2- Strengthening training for volunteers
   a. With the ICRC support, a training session on Restoring Family Links was completed on 2 and 3 June 2015 to strengthen the following local branches: Ouanaminthe, Anse-à-Pitres, Ganthier, Belladères, Savanette, Thomassique, Thomonde and Cerca-la-Source.
   b. Other training sessions are planned on first aid and on the Safer Access framework.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Haiti Red Cross Society is being supported by a number Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the country. In addition, the IFRC is supporting and coordinating with the National Society to better respond to this crisis and ensure that all the identified needs are met. The IFRC maintains constant communication with the Haiti Red Cross Society through the Haiti country delegation and with the Americas regional office in Panama through the Pan-American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU).

Movement Coordination

The Haiti Red Cross Society, with support from the IFRC and the ICRC, works in coordination with the DRC on prevention, preparedness and response to emergencies activities. This includes a focus on migration issues. The ICRC has given the local branches cell phones to support the returnees in RLF.

PADRU supported the National Society in the development of its contingency plan in preparation for the repatriation of Haitians from the Dominican Republic in early June 2015. PADRU's objective is to provide a coordinated, rapid and effective response in the management of vulnerable people in serious humanitarian situations. This plan will be carried out in collaboration with the Movement's partners (IFRC, ICRC, Partner National Societies [PNS]).

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

At the national level, the Haiti Red Cross Society works closely with the government to support its humanitarian actions with displaced people. In addition, the Red Cross Movement has collaborated well with international humanitarian actors, including the in country UN system, the IOM and CLIO.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The HRCS has been working in collaboration with the government to identify intervention areas. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has identified four departments with the highest incidence, and it has requested the HRCS to intervene.

The West, North-East, Central and South-East departments and the border points of Malpasse, Ouanaminthe, Anse a Pitres and Belladere were selected (as shown on the map below).

The government identified a list of temporary shelters for the returnees:

Summary			
North-East Department			
Town	**Number of shelter**	**Capacity / persons**	**Remarks**
Ouanaminthe Official Point	**4**	**4,050**	**Other areas identified for installing Temporary hosting camps :** 1 - Village Cross Ferrierarea \ 9 Yards 2 - Land of social compensation in Morne Casse \ 15 Yards
Ferrier Non official Point	**1**	**1,550**	
Sub Total	**5**	**5,600**	
West Department			
Ganthier/ Downtown	**8**	**1,750**	**Official Ganthier Point Malpasse** The returnees are supported in general by Support Group for Returnees and Refugees (GARR) funds and Parisian Fund in the visitor centre of the Catholic church where there is a GARR host structure.
Cornillon *Point Arrivals:* **Trozon**	**2**	**600**	
Fonds Verrettes	**7**	**520**	
Sub Total	**17**	**2,870**	
South-East Department			
Official Point Anse-à-Pitres	**9**	**2,550**	

Non official Point Thiotte	**8**	**2,100**	
Subtotal	**17**	**4,650**	
Official Point Belladère	**1**	**400**	
Non official Point Cerca La Source	**2**	**800**	
Thomassique	**1**	**150**	
Las Cahobas	**1**	**200**	
Sub Total	**5**	**1,550**	
Grand Total	**44**	**14,670**	

Risk Assessment

In general, humanitarian interventions in Haiti do not encounter major risks due to security or access. However, the long-awaited elections now planned for August 2015 could trigger civil unrest and disrupt the project's implementation. Moreover, the legislation on non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (under preparation) may hinder the delivery and response capacity of international actors, particularly at the departmental level, where state authority and service delivery are weaker.

Over the past two decades, Haiti has registered collective deportations of tens of thousands of Haitian migrants, most during election periods. An agreement on a repatriation mechanisms protocol was signed in 1999 between the Dominican Republic and Haiti; however, it was never implemented. A review of this protocol has been requested by the Haitian government.

In the current environment, it is imperative that steps be considered in order to manage all cases that correspond to the three categories of people identified as migrants and their descendants under Dominican law as:

- **Group A:** People born to foreign parents in the Dominican Republic and recorded in the civil status registries and members of their families;
- **Group B**: Those born in the Dominican Republic, but who have never been recorded in the civil status registries;

There is a third category, which consists of economic migrants in irregular situations:

- **Group C:** Immigrants in the Dominican Republic in irregular situations (mostly Haitian) are estimated at over 300,000 people, with around 250,000 who do not have documentation.

Currently, there are operations to deport irregular migrants operations (from 500 to 1,000 per week according to information gathered from civil society organizations present at the border), and the deportations are mostly outside of any established repatriation mechanism between the two countries. According to the reports, in addition to the four official border crossings, hundreds of illegal crossing points are used, making the process of identification and the provision of assistance to affected populations very difficult.

The Haitian government considers the risks associated with mass deportations as high, with the possibility of spontaneous movements of population on both sides of the border, accompanied by acts of violence or riots.

Other risk factors could increase the impact of deportations and restrict access to basic services in border areas:

- The limited capacity of protection systems and assistance to returnees
- The end of the regularization process coincides with the hurricane season.
- Epidemiological risks in border areas (especially cholera).

Among the various hypotheses about the deportations, it is anticipated that this process will affect 10,000 people over a period of five weeks. The most exposed border areas at risk of deportation are the Ouanaminthe, Malpasse, Belladère and Anse-à-Pitre.

To date, 140 humanitarian organizations support the efforts of the Haitian State in the areas of planning and humanitarian response and protection. They are as follows: 95 international NGOs, 28 national NGOs, 8 national societies of the Red Cross (the Federation and the International Committee the Red Cross), 7 UN agencies, 1 international organization and 2 Haitian civil society organizations. Added to this are the emergency response

mechanisms established at regional level by the United Nations, which and can provide quick support (staff deployment, sending humanitarian aid and regional stocks).

The uncertainty of the process has made it difficult to establish figures by legal, gender or age. However, based on the previous deportation process, an estimate of 40 per cent of the affected could be considered high-risk, and 4 to 6 per cent could be members of Groups A and B.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Since repatriations are considered imminent, the Haiti Red Cross Society needs to be prepared to give humanitarian assistance to the returnees from the Dominican Republic. In line with the possible needs identified by the Haitian government to assist the returnees at the border (Haitian Side), the HRCS is preparing for the pre-positioning of non-food items (Hygiene Kits and First Aid Kits) and Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials for sensitization in WASH, Health, Psychological support, Violence Prevention and Restoring Family Links.

Proposed strategy

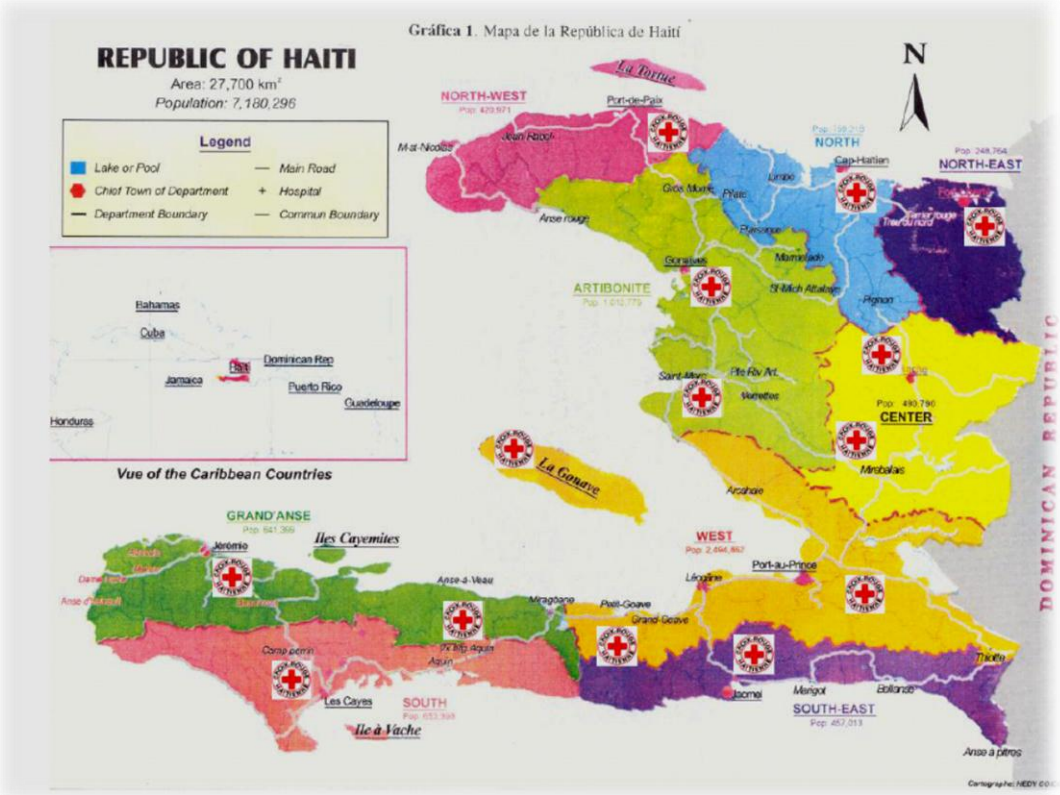
The National Society is actively present at the Haitian/Dominican border points of through its headquarters, regional and local branches. In addition to its sector-based divisions, the branches coordinate with the rest of structure enabling the National Society to function in different areas of emergency response. The HRCS is preparing six support posts placed in containers along the border to give assistance to r the returnees.

In order to mitigate the risk, the National Society will rely on its volunteers who are well-known and accepted in the communities where they work. Also, the HRCS is well recognized by both the government and the community for its work and its neutrality, making it possible to work during times of civil unrest.

The operation will support six different points in the border located in:

Department	Town	NOTES
North-East	**Ouanaminthe**	**OFFICIAL POINT**
Centre	Cerca La Source	NON OFFICIAL POINT
Centre	**Belladere**	**OFFICIAL POINT**
Centre	Savanette	NON OFFICIAL POINT
West	**Malpasse**	**OFFICIAL POINT**
South-East	**Anse a Pitre**	**OFFICIAL POINT**

Haitian Red Cross branches



Under the current operation, the National Society will focus on the three following immediate actions:

1. ***WASH***
   Prepositioning of non-food items for 1,500 people
   - Acquisition of 1,500 personal Hygiene Kits for men, women and children to be distributed to displaced persons
   - Printing materials on Hygiene promotion

COMPOSITION OF PERSONAL KITS			
DESCRIPTION	**COMPOSITION**	**PACKING**	
Personal Hygiene kit for men	• 2 Shavers • 1 Shampoo 100 ml • 1 Deodorant • 2 Packs of powder soap for washing • 1 bar of bath soap • 1 Pack of 50 units of baby wipes • 1 Toothbrush • 1 Small tube of toothpaste • 1 Hair brush/ comb • 5 Plastic Bags for garbage • 1 Pack of condoms • 1 Bottle of water	• Blue bag with zipper • Transparent plastic bag to put all inside	

COMPOSITION OF PERSONAL KITS			
DESCRIPTION	**COMPOSITION**	**PACKING**	
Personal Hygiene kit for women	• 1 Pack of sanitary pads(10 units) • 1 Shampoo 100 ml • 1 Conditioner • 1 Deodorant • 2 Packs of powder soap for washing • 1 Bath soap • 1 Pack of 50 units of baby wipes • 1 Toothbrush • 1 Small Tooth Paste • 1 Hair brush/ comb • 5 Plastic Bags for garbage • 1 Pack of condoms • 1 Bottle of water	• Red bag with zipper • Transparent plastic bag to put all inside	
Personal Hygiene kit for kids	• 1 Pack of baby wipes (100 units) • • 1 Castile Soap (100g) • 1 Toothbrush for kids • 1 Small tube of toothpaste for kids • Towel for kid • Blanket • Vaseline (1.75 Once)	• Yellow bag with zipper • Transparent plastic bag to put all inside	

2. **Health:**
   - Materials with information on epidemic control (cholera, chikungunya, dengue, HIV)
   - Materials with information on Psychosocial Support (flyers, posters, brochures, etc.)
   - Materials with information on Violence Prevention (flyers, posters, brochures, etc.)

3. **Restoring Family Links (RFL):**

   - Materials with information on Restoring Family Links (RFL) for 1,500 returnees

Operational support services

Human resources

The Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) will support the activities implemented by the HRCS in the field. Depending on how the situation evolves, more teams could potentially be sent in to support the effort.

The IFRC will provide support through its Americas regional office and Haiti Country Office with a Disaster Management Team and other specialized staff.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistical support will be required in order to fulfil the objectives of this DREF, notably in terms of fleet and procurement. All procurement and logistics processes will be done in accordance with the IFRC`s procurement procedures and regulations.

Information technologies (IT)

The costs of communications (telephone cards, phone bills coverage etc.) are included in the operational support budget. There is a functioning IT Department at the HRCS's headquarters. However, IT support will be required for the regional branches.

Communications

The HRCS will set up an integrated database dedicated to a common vulnerability analysis and monitoring process evaluation. The regular production of newsletters and the maintenance of a website will facilitate the development work of all stakeholders and further strengthen inter-sectorial coordination. The database will give all details as figures about the arrival of the migrants.

Security

The HRCS's president will have the ultimate responsibility for the safety of staff and volunteers during the implementation of the plan of action.

In order to mitigate any risk, the National Society will rely on its volunteers who are well-known and accepted in the communities where they work. Also, the HRCS is well recognized by both the government and the community for both its work and its neutrality.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The HRCS, with support from the secretariat, will be responsible for PMER and accountability to the donors; the HRCS's role will be to ensure timely and accurate information for vertical and horizontal accountability.

Together, the HRCS and the IFRC will develop:

- A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan defining all the indicators, their purposes and the audience for all of the collected data.
- An evaluation plan for an end line survey.
- A comprehensive indicator tracking table to monitor project implementation.

Field visits will be undertaken to verify the effectiveness of operational activities. The distribution of relief items will be carried out exclusively by Red Cross staff, who will reach the final beneficiaries personally. The operation report will provide accurate data on the distribution, and narrative and financial reports will be produced according to HRCS/IFRC requirements.

Administration and Finance

Transfers will be made on the basis of the provisions in the letter of agreement to be signed between the National Society and the IFRC for the implementation of the project. The IFRC, through the Department of Finance, will provide all the operational support for the implementation, review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, technical support to the National Society and also on procedures for the justification of expenditures, review and validation of invoices for operational progress.

Due to the HRCS's current state of affairs, namely its significant financial indebtedness, the risk associated with managing the whole of the operation directly by the National Society was considered to be significant.
In order to meet the needs of the beneficiaries in these difficult times, the following accountability and financial management methods will be put in place:

i. The procurement of goods will be managed through the IFRC finance staff member deployed to the country while all transfers to suppliers would be made through the IFRC's Americas regional office in Panama.

ii. Certain expenses incurred by the National Society directly will still need to be transferred to the HRCS in various tranches, which will carry a heightened level of risk. Those expenses will be implemented by the branches and divisions under the guidance of the headquarters and in accordance with the National Society's pre-existing internal financial management and administration, thereby ensuring the accountability of the National Society in its entirety.

The management of the DREF will be supported by the IFRC in regard to transparency and fair administration.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous monitoring of the situation					
Output 1.1 **The Haiti Red Cross Society will monitor the repatriations process from the Dominican Republic at the border points of: Malpasse, Ouanaminthe, Anse a Pitres and Belladere**					
Activities **Weeks**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1. Assessments of border areas performed.					
2. Monitoring visits by the HRCS and IFRC		X			X

Health & Care

Outcome 2: The HRCS is prepared to give support and sensitization on Health to the returnees					
Output 2.2: **Pre-positioning of health promotion materials to sensitize 1,500 returnees in collaboration with Haiti's Ministry of Health (MSPP is its acronym in French)/relevant stakeholders**					
Activities **Weeks**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1. Production, and printing of IEC materials					
Output 2.3 **Pre-positioning of Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) and Violence prevention promotion materials to sensitize 1,500 returnees**					
Activities **Weeks**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1. Production, and printing of IEC materials					

Restoring Family Links

Outcome 3: The HRCS is prepared to give information about Restoring Family Links (RFL) to the returnees separated from or without news of their families					
Output 3.1**: Pre-positioning promotion materials to provide information about Restoring Family Links (RFL) for 1,500 returnees**					
Activities **Weeks**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1. Production, and printing of IEC materials					

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 4: The HRCS is prepared to give assistance in WASH to 1,500 returnees					
Output 4.1 **Pre-positioning of 1,500 Hygiene Kits to be distributed to the returnees (Men, Women and Children)**					
Activities **Weeks**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1. Acquisition and Pre-positioning of 1,500 hygiene kits					
Output 4.2**: Pre-positioning of WASH promotion materials to provide information to displaced persons**					
Activities **Weeks**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1. Production, and printing of IEC materials					

Contact information

For more information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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DREF OPERATION

06/30/2015

MDRHT012

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	0
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	21,022
Medical & First Aid	2,119
Teaching Materials	7,007
Ustensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	**30,148**
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machiney & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	**0**
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	6,727
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,990
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	**9,717**
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	0
Volunteers	4,858
Total PERSONNEL	**4,858**
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	**0**
Workshops & Training	0
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	**0**
Travel	1,495
Information & Public Relations	0
Office Costs	0
Communications	0
Financial Charges	0
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	**1,495**
Partner National Societies	
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	
Programme and Services Support Recovery	3,004
Total INDIRECT COSTS	**3,004**
TOTAL BUDGET	**49,222**