

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Haiti: Earthquake Six Month Progress report

Emergency appeal n° MDRHT008  
GLIDE EQ-2010-000009-HTI  
Operations update n° 21  
6 August 2010

**Period covered by this Progress Report:** 12 January - 14 July 2010

**Appeal target (current):** 218.4 million Swiss francs (203,478,000 US dollars or 148,989,000 euro) in cash, kind, or services is solicited to support the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS)/Federation to provide basic non-food items and emergency/transitional shelter to 80,000 beneficiary families and provide emergency health care, fulfilment of basic needs in water, sanitation and livelihoods support for vulnerable populations in the earthquake affected region. Of the 218.4 million Swiss francs sought, the International Federation solicits Swiss Francs 2.07 million to support its inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster.



**Federation relief distributions taking place in May 2010**  
Source: José Manuel Jimenez/IFRC

The donor response report shows current coverage of 98% of the overall Appeal target.

The budget for inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster currently stands at 77% [<Click here to go directly to the donor response report; or here to view contact details; the interim financial statement will be published shortly>](#)

**Summary:** This Progress Report summarizes the achievements made during the initial six months of the emergency response operation that is being jointly carried out by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) in response to the earthquake which occurred on 12 January 2010.

Six months into the operation, the IFRC and the Haitian Red Cross Society continue to work in a challenging environment, delivering on an ambitious plan of action designed to provide critically needed services in the areas of emergency shelter, shelter, health, relief and water and sanitation. As a result, and as described in the report, the IFRC/HRCS are providing a substantial percentage of the overall assistance which is being delivered by the respective Cluster groups in each of the sectors.

Water and sanitation teams are responsible for providing water to one-third of the areas covered by the country's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster and 35 percent of all tarpaulins distributed in Haiti since the earthquake hit have come from the IFRC, which has now delivered 233,210 tarpaulins (two per family) in Haiti. Two field hospitals, four Basic Health Care Units and facilities run by two bilateral National

Society partners are providing essential health services to a total medical catchment area of some 700,000 people.

Six months after Haiti was devastated by the earthquake, an estimated 1.5 million people are living in shelters, some of them in well organized camps, others in impromptu settlements. The situation in the camps remains precarious and living conditions, although improved by the humanitarian aid coming in, remain extremely difficult with concerns related in particular to potential outbreaks of disease and lack of shelter solutions given difficulties with issues of physical space and land tenure.

Significant achievements in all sectors are being made in the provision of assistance to the vulnerable earthquake-affected population. However, there are a number of serious constraints to implementation. These include the issue of the need for space to ensure adequate installation of shelter and the risks posed by the lack of appropriate sanitation as the rainy season approaches. Although the situation usually begins to stabilize some five to six months into an operation, this is not the case in Haiti where the rainy season has begun and is overlapping with the operation's extended emergency phase. The complexity of the situation is demanding a commitment from the Federation and Partner National Societies to continue to work in a prolonged emergency phase of the operation.

## The situation

On 12 January 2010, a powerful earthquake of 7.0 magnitude on the Richter scale affected Haiti, at 16.53 hours local time. The epicentre of the earthquake was located 17 kilometres south-west of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti.

The scale of the disaster is devastating. The earthquake hit a country which is already suffering from endemic poverty. All institutions that would normally be involved in disaster response and recovery were devastated, including hospitals, government buildings, administrative and economic infrastructure. According to the Haitian government, some 222,570 people died in the earthquake and over 300,000 were injured. Furthermore, the earthquake displaced some 2.3 million people. The total value of damage and losses is estimated at 7.8 billion US dollars.

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the initial humanitarian response provided emergency shelter to more than 1.5 million earthquake survivors. To date, some 4.3 million people have received food, 2.1 million people received non-food items, and 1.1 million have a daily supply of safe drinking water. Medical assistance was provided to many thousands, including to over 4,000 people who needed amputation.

In Port-au-Prince, 90% of the internally displaced (IDPs) now have access to health clinics nearby. More than 116,000 people have benefited from short-term employment and more than 74,000 farming households have received seeds and tools in time for the spring planting season.

### Haiti Earthquake Operation in Figures

**\*Statistics as of 14 July 2010.**

- **135,000** people have been treated by Red Cross Red Crescent health care facilities including 2 mobile field hospitals, 4 Basic Health Care Units (BHCUs) as well as 4 fixed and 41 mobile sites run by two bilateral partners, covering a population of approximately 700,000 people.
- **1,000 to 2,000 patients** are seen daily by Basic Health Care Units and integrated mobile health clinics.
- 152,342 people have been vaccinated against measles, diphtheria and rubella.
- More than 16 million community health awareness text messages have been sent to people participating in the programmes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 189,106 Hygiene kits have been distributed to households.</li> <li>• 68,158 Kitchen sets have been distributed to households.</li> <li>• 93,697 Buckets have been distributed to households.</li> <li>• 128,983 Mosquito nets have been distributed (2 pcs per HH).</li> <li>• 138,170 Jerry cans have been distributed (2 pcs per HH).</li> <li>• 249,441 Blankets have been distributed (3 - 5 pcs per HH).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>263,830 m3</b> of drinking water has been distributed. (**est.no.of beneficiaries 314,000)</li> <li>• <b>94 camps</b> have water points.</li> <li>• <b>2,617</b> latrines built.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9,041 tents distributed.</li> <li>• 233,214 tarpaulins distributed.</li> <li>• <b>24,158</b> shelter tool kits distributed.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>The IFRC has surpassed the operation's initial target of 80,000 households with the provision of emergency shelter materials</i></b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 air consignments received</li> <li>• 429 sea consignments received</li> <li>• 12,882 total tons of consignments received (air, sea and road)</li> </ul>

Six months following the earthquake, more than 135,000 people have been treated by the Red Cross Red Crescent: 107,000 people have been treated at Red Cross health care facilities at two field hospitals, the Finnish-German Red Cross field hospital in Carrefour and the Norwegian-Canadian Red Cross Societies' hospital in Petit-Goâve, two basic health care units run by the Japanese and Finnish Red Cross Societies and one mobile health clinic linked to the Carrefour field hospital.

The Finnish-German Red Cross field hospital in Carrefour has seen 40,000 in-and out-patients since it opened on 28 January 2010. This represents an average of 1,700 patients per week. It is planned over the next three years to integrate the field hospital and its outpatients' department into the State health system. The mobile clinic linked to the hospital has seen more than 20,000 patients, including over 3,000 children under the age of five and the Norwegian-Canadian Red Cross Societies' hospital in Petit-Goâve has seen more than 8,000 patients since it opened. In addition, the Japanese Red Cross Society clinic in Léogane currently sees around 40 patients a day. At its peak, the medical staff was treating up to 200 patients daily and the clinic has seen more than 13,000 patients since it opened. The Finnish Red Cross clinic at the La Piste camp in Port-au-Prince sees on average 700 people a week. It has provided services to nearly 24,000 patients since it opened.

To date, 125,000 families in some 100 camps have received emergency shelter material. More than 233,000 tarpaulins have been distributed by IFRC relief teams – nearly a third of the overall number distributed by agencies which are members of the Shelter Cluster. 955,000 non-shelter items including hygiene kits, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets, blankets and mosquito nets have been distributed to those in need.

The International Federation is committed to constructing 30,000 transitional shelters, and the IFRC is currently building 14 transitional shelters in Saint Marc and 300 in L'Annexe de la Mairie, Cité Soleil, Port-au-Prince. Plans are underway for 800 transitional shelters to be built for the most vulnerable residents from La Piste camp in Port-au-Prince which is home to 10,000 families. In Caradeux, Port-au-Prince, transitional shelter construction is taking place in another large camp.

On a daily basis, IFRC and Spanish Red Cross trucks distribute 2.4 million litres of water to 94 water points in camps in Port-au-Prince to cater to the needs of 285,000 people; this amounts to 40 per cent of all water distributed in the capital. Since the start of the operation, the Movement has trucked 263,830 cubic meters of water using 55 trucks five times daily to those in need. In total, 2,617 latrines have been built (2,321 pit latrines and 296 flood resistant latrines) in 94 sites serving some 238,000 people.

The IFRC is prepositioning stocks of relief items in ten high-risk regions for 25,000 families (125,000 people) across Haiti. Red Cross staff and volunteers are meeting communities to assess their needs and develop mitigation micro projects such as strengthening small scale infrastructure (including building walls), improving water and sanitation, digging drainage channels and clearing blocked drains. The IFRC is also developing disaster preparedness plans and simple community early warning systems such as the use of whistles, flags or

radio. Tens of thousands of SMS messages in Creole are being sent asking people if they want information on how to be prepared during the peak of the hurricane season.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Following the February 2010 Red Cross/Red Crescent Summit in Montreal, an official Red Cross Red Crescent Plan of Action was developed. This is based on assessments carried out; Strategy 2010-2015 of the Haitian Red Cross Society and its focus upon disaster preparedness and response, health, and blood services; the Government of Haiti's Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti; and other actors' assessments. This Red Cross Red Crescent Plan of Action is structured around three related pillars that have been identified in cooperation with the Haitian Red Cross Society:

1. Pillar 1 - Earthquake Operation: **Support affected households with their immediate post-earthquake needs and help them move towards recovery.**
2. Pillar 2 – Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Preparedness: **Bearing in mind the potential impact that the rains and hurricanes can have on an annual basis upon this already traumatized nation, by introducing key community-based disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness measures.**
3. Pillar 3 – Strengthening the Haitian Red Cross Society: **Focusing on the responsibility that the International Federation including Partner National Societies has with regard to supporting and strengthening the Haitian Red Cross Society.**

The three pillar structure was agreed upon in March with the Haitian Red Cross Society to address immediate and long term needs. Each pillar varies in length and the human resources needs differ in relation to the programmes. By structuring programming in this manner, the IFRC and Haitian Red Cross Society are able to work on activities in three different areas at one time.

For two days at the end of April 2010, twenty five National Societies, the Secretariat of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) met in New York City. During this meeting, the Red Cross Red Crescent Plan of Action was endorsed, and the Haitian Red Cross presented its national strategy. Additionally, the New York Summit served as an opportunity to:

- Commit to the Haitian Red Cross Society mission, strategy and development
- Commit to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Cooperation Framework
- Commit to the relief plan
- Commit to the initial recovery plan.

On the basis of this initial plan, and following exchanges with PNSs regarding potential bilateral funding available for the response to the Haiti earthquake, a more detailed and in-depth Plan of Action for multilateral funding is currently being finalized, together with a revised budget for the operation.

## Progress towards objectives

### Relief distributions (basic non-food relief items)

**Objective 1: The most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake have access to basic non-food items and cash transfers that enable them to resume essential household activities.**

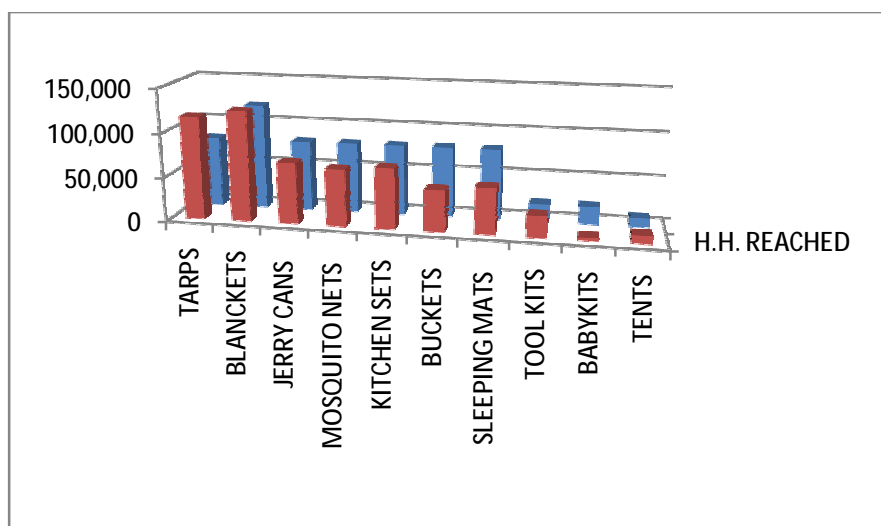
#### Expected Results (Relief Phase)

- 80,000 families resume essential household activities using non-food relief items: 1 kitchen set, 2 blankets, 1 bucket, 2 jerry cans, 2 mosquito nets and 1 hygiene kit.
- 20,000 families are supported in fulfilling the basic care and non food needs of their children less than two years of age with baby kits.
- Up to 60,000 families have access to cash that allows them to purchase items to supplement their basic household needs during the emergency phase.\*\* ***Please note that this objective has been changed***

## Overall Distribution Table

PER H.H.	ITEM	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED	H.H. REACHED	H.H. TARGET	H.H. PENDING	% DELIVERED	% PENDING
2	TARPAULINS	233,214	116,607	80,000	0	146%	0%
2	BLANKETS	249,441	124,721	120,000	0	104%	0%
2	JERRY CANS MOSQUITO	138,170	69,085	80,000	10,915	86%	14%
2	NETS	128,983	64,492	80,000	15,509	81%	19%
1	KITCHEN SETS	68,158	68,158	80,000	11,842	85%	15%
2	BUCKETS	93,697	46,849	80,000	33,152	59%	41%
2	SLEEPING MATS	103,935	51,968	80,000	28,033	65%	35%
1	TOOL KITS	24,158	24,158	20,000	0	121%	0%
1	BABY KITS	3,325	3,325	20,000	16,675	17%	83%
1	TENTS	9,041	9,041	10,000	959	90%	10%
1	HYGIENE KITS	189,196	189,196	480,000	290,804	39%	61%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,241,318</b>	<b>767,598</b>	<b>1,130,000</b>	<b>407,887</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>32%</b>

Data as of 13 July 2010



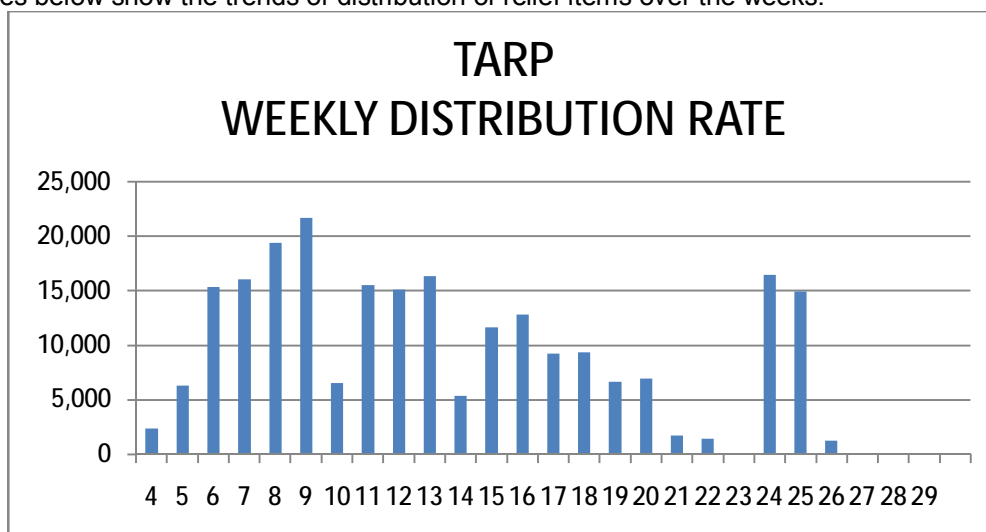
The above chart shows that the IFRC has reached the initial distribution target for tarpaulins, tool kits and blankets. The relief teams have reached 86% of the target for distribution of jerry cans, 81% of the target for mosquito nets, 85% of the target for kitchen sets, 60% of the target for buckets and 65% of the target for sleeping mats. The relief teams will continue distributions of the items which have not yet reached the initial target.

The following table gives details of items by distributing partners:

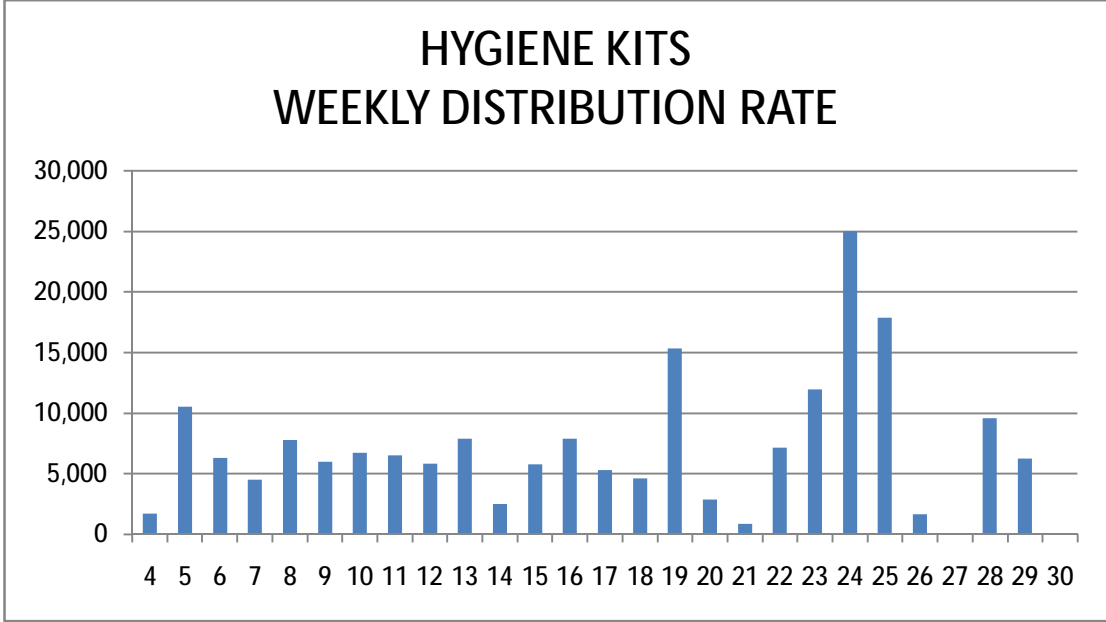
	Tarps	Blankets	Hygiene Kit	Jerry Cans	Tents	Mosquito Net	Kitchen Set	Buckets	Sleeping Mats	Baby Kit	Toolkit
Colombian RC	200	1,564	9,746	677	0	0	110	10	1,026		1,552
Danish ERU	35,823	3,478	0	0	2,223	0	0	0	0	0	17,927
Finnish RC	1,226	9,087	2,636	0	1,054	0	2,636	4,507	0	30	0
French RC	11,286	8,896	6,585	11,899	2,023	3,684	1,050	553	4,489	503	70
German RC	0	3,532	2,276	1,556	0	2,996	1,133	2,996	0	0	0
Haiti RC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0		0
IFRC-AmCross/BeNeLux	66,198	94,944	33,718	48,540	61	54,245	27,227	32,979	41,446	12	29
IFRC-BeNeLux	3,504	3,846	1,987	2,920	0	2,033	2,461	2,920	2,920	150	0
IFRC-Canadian RC	11,560	26,814	7,351	14,282	1,990	16,360	5,812	6,698	11,308		0
IFRC-Colombian RC	3,280	3,396	1,698	3,196	0	3,096	50	1,748	0		0
IFRC-DR RC	4,685	5,082	2,496	3,772	0	3,632	1,741	2,992	0		0
IFRC-French/Finn ERU	30,322	44,929	22,946	31,223	0	25,811	18,118	21,079	30,029	0	1,893
IFRC-German RC	2,640	5,209	771	756	0	30	15	2,584	0		0
IFRC-Haitian RC	40,387	16,806	86,157	7,361	1,193	6,568	4,000	7,243	7,517	542	3
IFRC-MEX/COL RC	0	0	5,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFRC-RIT/RDRT-Relief	2,898	19,108	4,865	10,488	295	9,028	3,355	3,770	4,500		0
IFRC-Turkish RC	2,832	500	200	700	0	700	350	1,918	700		0
Spain RC	400	1,600	225	800	0	800	0	800	0		0
Turkish RC	0	650	0	0	177	0	100	600	0		0
Watsan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		103
Danish RC	7,973	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	2,581
IFRC-AmCross	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFRC -FinRC BHC-British RC BHC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	0
IFRC -FinRC BHC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>233,214</b>	<b>249,441</b>	<b>189,196</b>	<b>138,170</b>	<b>9,041</b>	<b>128,983</b>	<b>68,158</b>	<b>93,697</b>	<b>103,935</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>24,158</b>

Data as of 13 July 2010

The tables below show the trends of distribution of relief items over the weeks:

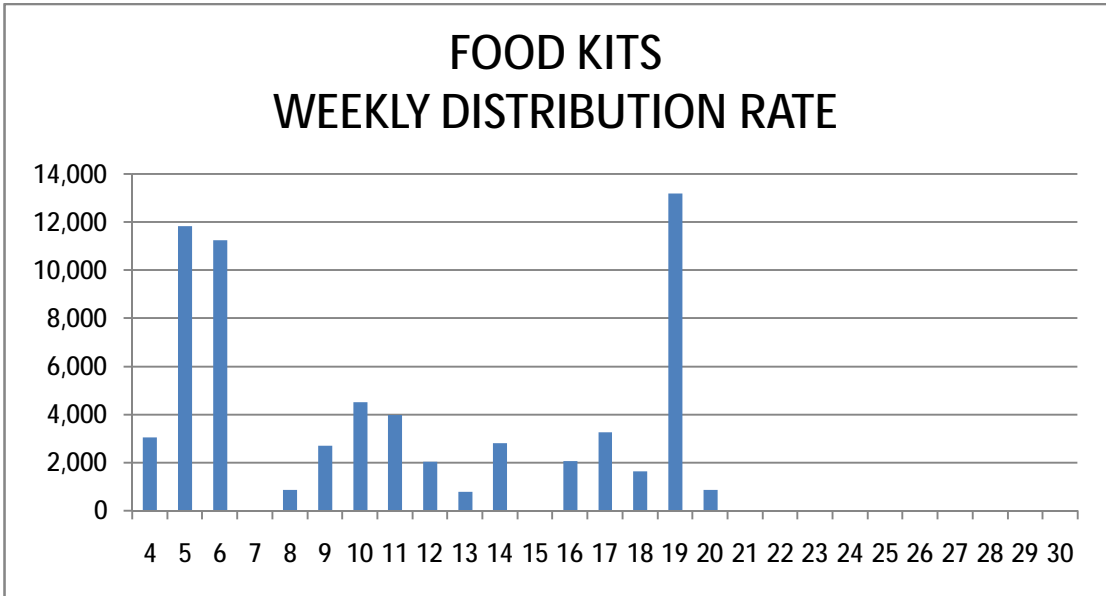


The relief teams are planning to replace the tarpaulins distributed at the beginning of the operation which are now in poor condition and these additional distributions will be carried out during the month of August to ensure that the new tarpaulins will protect vulnerable families from the heavy rains to come.



From the 21<sup>st</sup> week, the IFRC relief team organized trainings for volunteers of the Haitian Red Cross on relief distributions in general and continued the hygiene kit distributions in camps such as Jean Marie Vincent (La Piste), Aviation, Barbancourt; the distribution rate increased significantly following the training since the volunteers have a better understanding of the distribution procedures. For example, during the 24<sup>th</sup> week, the relief teams were able to distribute 25,000 kits in one week, which can be considered as the largest amount of households reached during one week in this operation.

Although not part of the Federation Appeal, the Mexican and Colombian Red Cross Societies, with the support of the Federation, have, to date, distributed 64,966 food kits: one food kit comprises 3kg of rice, 1kg of beans, 1.2kg of canned beans, 1kg of lentils, 1kg of pasta, 900g of sardines, 680g of tuna, 340g of cookies, 500g of cereals, 240g of vegetables, 1kg of salt, 1kg of sugar, 1kg of wheat flour and 1kg of oil.



The IFRC/HRCS relief teams developed a new distribution strategy to facilitate an improved level of accountability, coordination and support to the HRCS. This revised relief distribution plan and new strategy was planned for the second round of distributions of hygiene kits and other items which were not distributed to households during the first phase of emergency distributions. This plan was used for subsequent distributions of hygiene kits in all of the affected regions/communities in Port-au-Prince and Leogane. The primary objective of the revised plan is to improve distributions of essential relief items focusing on transparency, accountability, rapidity, and effectiveness, as well as ensuring good coordination and promoting the dignity of the registered beneficiaries.

The new distribution strategy is more realistic in terms of the capacity of the National Society volunteers. At the outset, targets were too high and could not be achieved. The relief teams have also improved the capacity of the National Society's volunteers to use the "Mega V" software in order to carry out faster distributions. "Mega V" is the software developed by the Mexican Red Cross which includes a bar code system in the distributions. With this software which indicates if a ticket is a valid one or a copy of a valid one, the waiting time of the beneficiaries is significantly reduced. Now the IFRC relief unit is waiting for the new plastic ration cards that will be given to the beneficiaries in order to have better control of the population in the camps and faster and more reliable distributions as a result of the bar code technology.

Fluctuating numbers of people in the settlements pose a challenge to relief teams. To this end, relief distributions and ticketing in particular require diplomatic skills on the part of relief team leaders who must work closely with local committees to ensure that distributions take place in a stable environment and that the evolving needs are met. With many people living so closely together in difficult conditions in the settlements it is inevitable that resentment among neighbours arises. By way of example, a person living in a settlement since January may perceive themselves as having a "greater" entitlement to assistance than someone living close to them who arrived in April. If that same person who has been in the settlement since January sees the family from April receiving assistance with which they were not provided, this can create tension within the settlement and at the distribution as the person who arrived in January may be unaware of the criteria which has been applied to the particular distribution. Therefore, in addition to the hard work it takes to load and off load relief items, HRCS relief officers and IFRC delegates spend a substantial amount of time explaining the distribution process to individuals at the settlements, listening to their opinions and addressing their concerns.

Targets have been exceeded with regard to the numbers of beneficiary families reached with relief items. At the same time, the Federation/HRCS has been one of the major actors involved in relief distribution during the first 6 months following the earthquake.

The Haitian Red Cross Society volunteers involved in this operation have offered their dedicated service under physically taxing conditions as a tribute to their families and the communities devastated by the 12 January earthquake. As has been mentioned in previous reports, every relief item is manually loaded onto the trucks and off the trucks by individuals who finally place the items into the hands of the thousands of individuals who have benefitted thus far from HRCS/IFRC assistance. It is important to recognize the extraordinary support rendered to the relief teams by the Haitian Red Cross volunteers in order to make the relief distribution a success and to exceed the relief distribution target.

### **Cash Transfer Programme (CTP)**

The objective of this pilot programme is to provide cash grants to between 2,000 and 15,000 internally displaced households (10,000 to 75,000 people) residing in nine high-risk camps that choose to relocate to safer shelter options. This project is coordinated within the relief operation with staff provided by the American Red Cross and the British Red Cross in accordance with fiscal controls, operating systems, and contractual agreements established and managed by the American Red Cross. Nine camps have been identified to be at high risk and imminent danger of flooding and mudslides. The Haitian government has approved a relocation support package that includes a hygiene kit and a one time cash grant of 50 US dollars per household in order to encourage the voluntary relocation of families living in these camps. To ensure equity among displaced communities in each of the priority sites, these support packages will be provided to all families that register to leave these nine high-risk camps and choose one of the options under the 'Safer Shelter Strategy'. Coordinated project activities include information provision to high risk camp residents, project recipient identification and registration, provision of a cash grant to be encashed at a remittance agency, and project monitoring. As demonstrated in previous cash transfer programmes in other disaster situations, an immediate infusion of cash to vulnerable households in internally displaced settlements is expected to empower the earthquake-affected Haitians to provide for their



basic needs, including assistance in expenses related to relocating, and lead to positive multiplier effects throughout local markets and the economy.

The Cash Transfer Programme pilot has now completed its 6th week of implementation. To date, 1,941 beneficiaries have received notification of their cash grant and, of those, 1,803 have received cash. The focus of the CTP team has been on improving systems and progression towards the next phase of CTP beyond the pilot project which will be managed on a fully bilateral basis. Preliminary household monitoring results from the Tabarre Issa camp, where the beneficiaries have received the cash, show that most people are spending their cash on repaying debts, followed by food, then transport. The results of the pilot programme will be used in an American Red Cross bilateral programme to support a much wider beneficiary pool.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Objective 1: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of minimum safe water, minimum sanitation and hygiene promotion.**

#### Expected Results (Relief phase)

- 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane, and Jacmel and Petit Goave have access to safe water.
- Three Red Cross health facilities in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have access to safe water.
- At least 150,000 people in Port-au-Prince and Leogane have improved environmental sanitation through community clean-up committees and healthier hygiene practices.
- 150,000 to 300,000 people in Port-au-Prince, Leogane and Jacmel have better access to sanitation facilities.

Overall figures relating to achievements made in the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme as of 13 July 2010 are as below:

<b>Water and Sanitation Operation Figures</b>	
<b>13 July 2010</b>	
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>	
• Total water points in camps/makeshift, in PaP	<b>94</b>
• Estimate beneficiaries	<b>285,390</b>
• Daily water distribution (PaP)	<b>2.4 M litres</b>
• Global average l/p/d	<b>7</b>
• Number of trucks	<b>55 trucks (5 rotations)</b>
<b>TOTAL WATER DISTRIBUTED TO DATE</b>	<b>263,830 m3</b>
<b>SANITATION</b>	
• Total number of sites	<b>94</b>
• Estimated beneficiaries	<b>238079</b>
• Latrines (trench latrines)	<b>2,321</b>
• Tank latrines	<b>296</b>
• Global average lat/p	<b>91</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER of LATRINES</b>	<b>2617</b>
<b>SOLID WASTE</b>	
• Solid waste disposed of	<b>2,000 m3</b>

**DRAINAGE**

- Clearance of main drains
- Distribution of drainage kits

**40 camps****110 in 94  
camps in PaP**

To date, the Red Cross Red Crescent is distributing 2.4 million litres of water per day. This distribution is carried out by 55 trucks doing 5 rotations per day. 263 830 m<sup>3</sup> water has been distributed to date in 94 camps. 94 camps are also covered by sanitation activities and the Red Cross Red Crescent has constructed 2,617 latrines. 2,000 m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste has been disposed of and 110 drainage kits have been distributed in 94 camps in Port-au-Prince.

All water and sanitation teams have followed a protocol of working closely with the Haitian Red Cross Society and local branches. To the best of their ability, sanitation teams made all efforts to create facilities that respect the privacy and security of the beneficiaries by creating separate facilities for men, women and when the situation allows, children.

In terms of sanitation, where there are high levels of concern given the poor drainage and overcrowding in the settlements, the Red Cross Red Crescent was primarily concentrating on addressing the need for toilets in the settlements by installing tank /elevated latrines. Latrine design has evolved over the course of the past six months from standard emergency trench to elevated tank latrines. From the early days of the emergency operation, the IFRC identified the difficulties and the non-sustainability of trench latrines and started promoting at WASH Cluster level the necessity of adopting different techniques such as the desludgable tank latrine. By mid march the IFRC, with the Spanish Red Cross Emergency Response Unit, started to pre-fabricate tank latrines and ordered vacuum trucks. The tank latrine may or may not have a seated toilet, and facilitates excreta collection in sealed tanks which must regularly be desludged, following which excreta is disposed of at the municipal dumping site.

The IFRC tank latrine design has been generally adopted by the sanitation ERUs and PNSs as the primary design which has been installed and maintained in the temporary settlements where Red Cross Red Crescent members are working.



British Red Cross latrine construction in Jean Marie 25 (La Piste)  
Source: José Manuel Jimenez/IFRC

The pre-existing problems in Port-au-Prince with water and sanitation combined with the urban context and the density of the population, have led to a shift in standard indicators for providing assistance. In particular, it has been agreed by the members of the WASH Cluster that SPHERE indicators for the optimum number of latrines and provision of water cannot yet be followed in the Haitian context. Nevertheless, the goal to provide 5 litres of water per person per day was reached after 3 months and now an average of 7l/p/d are distributed and the Movement aims to reach 10 l/p/d by the end of July. Provision of toilets is more challenging and one latrine for every one hundred persons is still a target to be reached. The Red Cross Red Crescent will continue to ensure that all activities are carried out in a manner that preserves the dignity of the affected population, given the available

means.

The IFRC Water and Sanitation Coordinator ensures good coordination of activities in Haiti with both internal and external actors by regularly participating in the WASH Cluster meetings; furthermore, coordination meetings are taking place on a regular basis within the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent, following the Montreal Declaration, identified water trucking as the best option to respond to the emergency, while supporting the weakened and young water and sanitation authority (DINEPA)

as the one of the most sustainable solutions for the transition from post emergency to recovery and long term water supply in Port-au-Prince and to a certain extent in the rural areas.

Following the earthquake, in coordination with the humanitarian sector, DINEPA mobilized all means to support the affected population of Haiti, fully subsidizing private water trucking and the entire private water market in Port-au-Prince in order to meet the demand for water of the population affected both directly and indirectly. However, the capacity of DINEPA has been stretched beyond its original mandate and the water authority is now seeking a way to focus again on its primary pre-earthquake objective. If DINEPA's concern is to re-establish the water market and pursue its role as water board regulator, the authorities are conscious that there is still a huge need to continue providing subsidized water to the affected population. The humanitarian community agreed that if there is a necessity to go back to priced water, on the other hand there is still an important need to be addressed that justifies continued delivery of water free of charge in camps and to the most vulnerable. Thus, even if water trucking is not the most cost effective way to provide water, the humanitarian community agreed on the need to continue this while seeking holistic solutions involving all stakeholders. These options should decrease water trucking by adopting the most appropriate solutions to guarantee that the most vulnerable will have access to safe water in sufficient quality and quantity.

In this environment, DINEPA has proposed that the IFRC and the Haitian Red Cross provide technical support to assist the authorities to transit from a situation of emergency to recovery with regard to the water supply. Thus, the IFRC has agreed to provide support based on technical assistance with hardware and software, with the aim of building the capacity of DINEPA to strengthen its role as the water regulatory board, and to take over the delivery of water supply to the population in a sustainable and efficient way. This should guarantee that the most vulnerable will have access to safe and sufficient water supply and thereby progressively transfer water supply to the beneficiaries from the Red Cross Red Crescent to DINEPA.

At the end of April (25 April), the IFRC in commemoration of World Malaria Day, highlighted the success rate that the IFRC has had in preventing malaria around the world through the combined activities of distributing impregnated mosquito nets and hygiene promotion activities which focus on the appropriate use of the nets and further steps that can be taken to reduce exposure to the disease; these articles are available on the IFRC website [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org).

The IFRC's water and sanitation team in Haiti and the HRCS continue to work closely with the health and relief distribution teams to ensure that nets are distributed to affected families, and that community-based education initiatives are carried out as follow up. The capacity of the HRCS to implement these activities in Port-au-Prince and elsewhere throughout the affected area continues to be strengthened through regularly held training initiatives.

## Emergency Health

**Objective 1: The immediate health risks of the emergency are reduced through the provision of curative and preventive basic health, emergency evacuation services, targeted community-based health education and psychosocial support for the affected population.**

### Expected Results (Relief Phase)

- Medical health, surgical care and physiotherapeutic treatment are ensured in the rapid deployment hospital ERU in Port-au-Prince, referral hospital ERU in Carrefour, and other Movement-supported medical facilities with the capacity to provide essential surgical services for a population of 500,000 people.
- Primary health care needs are met by the Basic Health Care ERUs and their respective Mobile Health Clinics with a capacity to provide basic health care to a population of 150,000 people.
- Affected communities increase their capacity and skills in epidemic control, community based first aid and psychological first aid.
- The HRCS has improved capacity to provide a more effective and relevant evacuation service of wounded and ill to reduce acute injuries and infections during the emergency phase.
- Selected affected groups and communities and Movement personnel and volunteers receiving psychosocial support have improved their resilience and coping mechanisms.

In the six months following the earthquake more than 135,000 people have been treated in the Red Cross Red Crescent health facilities. The catchment area of these facilities covers a population of approximately 700,000 people. Emergency Response Unit hospitals in Petit Goave and Carrefour have provided surgical and medical care for 50,000 patients.

Initially the Norwegian-Canadian Red Cross Societies' rapid deployment hospital was based at the Port-au-Prince general hospital but later relocated to Petit Goave to respond to the surgical and emergency medical needs in that area. Psychological support services were included from the beginning of the operation, offering support to adults and an extensive psychological support programme for children. Hygiene promotion outreach activities were also commenced from Petit Goave. The German-Finnish Red Cross Societies' field hospital, located in the football stadium in Carrefour acted as a referral hospital for the surrounding area. Services provided included psychosocial support, paediatric, medical, surgical care and an outpatient department. An important resource is the ambulance service provided by both of the field hospitals, as the country has insufficient ambulance services.

Basic Health Care clinics and mobile clinics have provided medical care to over 85,000 people in the Red Cross Red Crescent health care facilities. These were initially located at four fixed sites in Port-au-Prince which also supported mobile clinics in 41 locations. One fixed site which was serviced by the Japanese Red Cross Society initially in Port-au-Prince at the Automeca camp, has been relocated to Leogane and includes mobile clinic services.

The German Red Cross fixed Basic Health Clinic was set up in one of the worst quake affected areas, Delmas in Port-au-Prince, and also provided mobile clinic services to the population in that area. The German Red Cross fixed clinic facilities are stored at the warehouse and can be reactivated as needed. Mobile clinic services now take place in Carrefour, ensuring visits to temporary settlements. There is a great need for medical assistance in this area and people do not have access to a hospital.

The Finnish, French and Swedish Red Cross consortium Basic Health Care clinic set up in Parc Jean Marie Vincent (La Piste) in Port-au-Prince, continues to provide health services. The team also has mobile clinics in four locations in Port-au-Prince.

The ICRC trained and supported large numbers of hygiene promotion volunteers in Haiti. Since May, the Finnish Red Cross has taken on responsibility from the ICRC to support hygiene promotion volunteers in three locations in Port-au-Prince.

The French Red Cross Basic Health Care clinics provided medical services in 29 sites in Port-au-Prince following the earthquake. Subsequently they withdrew from the provision of clinical health care in order to conduct capacity building activities with the Ministry of Health.

Medical personnel were provided to support the Haiti earthquake response operation by the following Red Cross/Red Crescent/Red Crystal National Societies: Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Mexico, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Spain and Turkey, in addition to the personnel who formed part of the Emergency Response Units.



Haitian Red Cross Society volunteers at a mobile clinic  
Source: José Manuel Jimenez/IFRC

More than 150,000 people benefited from the emergency vaccination campaign which was initiated by the Haitian Ministry of Health, UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization. The Haitian Red Cross mobilized over 100 volunteers in the implementation of this campaign together with the IFRC and Partner National Societies.

For many of the vulnerable in Haiti this was the first time they had access to formal health care as basic health services which were often not available prior to the earthquake. In the beginning of the operation the Red Cross Red Crescent health facilities provided care for trauma patients. Following the initial phase, other services were provided including obstetric care, paediatric, medical, surgical and psychosocial services.

With the start of the hurricane season, there is concern about the impact of water borne diseases on an already vulnerable population. Those in makeshift shelters and camps are suffering from diseases related to poor living conditions such as respiratory problems, skin infections and diarrhoea. Care given in the respective facilities is complemented by community based health and hygiene promotion activities and SMS messaging campaigns.

The IFRC health coordinator has attended the weekly Health Cluster meetings in Port-au-Prince and Emergency Response Unit Health delegates have attended the Sub-Cluster meetings in Leogane. Difficulties in the recruitment of IFRC health delegates have resulted in insufficient human resources to adequately address coordination needs. However a Community Health delegate was deployed in late June and a short term epidemic consultant arrived in early July.

A medical warehouse in Port-au-Prince has been identified and renovations are in progress. A preparedness stock with Inter Agency Emergency Health Kits and Cholera Kits for disease outbreaks and/or disasters is ready.

Emergency Shelter
<b>Objective 1: Ensure that 80,000 affected families have healthy and safe emergency shelter to help preserve their physical and mental well-being, human dignity and prevent the further deterioration of their humanitarian situation.</b>
<b>Expected results:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most vulnerable affected families are supported in the recovery of their comprehensive well-being through the distribution of emergency shelter materials to 80,000 families in Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane and Jacmel.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collective rubble removal is achieved by local committees using 1,200 clearing kits linked with a cash for work programme in Carrefour, Leogane and Jacmel.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,000 host families receive cash vouchers for the purchase of shelter materials to improve the living conditions and promote housing solutions in host families.</li> </ul>

The Danish Red Cross Emergency Response Unit continued a vigorous schedule of distributions of emergency shelter items until the end of June 2010. At the same time, delegates are also working closely with national staff to increase the level of responsibility of the national staff for the management of the distributions. Delegates provide each of the staff members with one-on-one coaching in order to vest national staff with the capacity to assume full responsibility for managing distributions.

The table below illustrates total numbers of shelter materials distributed as of 20 July and shows these figures in relation to totals achieved through the collective efforts of the Shelter Cluster members.

Update 20-07-2010 IFRC Relief Cell	EMERGENCY SHELTER		
	Tent	Tarpaulin	Tool kit
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Items)	9,041	233,214	24,158
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Households reached)	<b>9,041</b>	<b>116,607</b>	<b>24,158</b>
Target (Households)	10,000	80,000	20,000
Percentage delivered	<b>90%</b>	<b>146%</b>	<b>121%</b>
Total Shelter Cluster agencies (Items) Update 06-07-2010	97,054	665,794	117,839
Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (Percentage) Update 20-07-2010	<b>9%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>21%</b>

The Federation and Partner National Societies have committed to constructing 30,000 transitional shelters in Haiti. The IFRC is currently committed to constructing over 9,500 shelters, although these numbers will continually be reviewed as the PNSs revise and finalize their commitment in relation to transitional shelter construction. Water and sanitation facilities will be included with all shelters provided by the Federation and bilateral partners.

To respond to gaps in Emergency Shelter support to more than 40,000 families (source Shelter Cluster), the IFRC Plan of Action is looking to extend distribution of emergency materials for a targeted additional 30,000 families. In addition, to respond to the limited lifespan of emergency material distributed to date, the IFRC Plan of Action seeks to replace emergency shelter material for the same 80,000 target households who have received shelter relief materials.

The major challenge in this operation is the lack of land and property rights. Between 60 and 80 per cent of Port-au-Prince's population rented their accommodation before the earthquake making the issue of land tenure more complex. A number of agencies have already built their first transitional shelters in Port-au-Prince as a pilot project, assuming that it is the responsibility of the beneficiary to deal with the land tenure issue with the owner of the land. According to the Haitian law, the houses built on any land, belong to the owner of the land. This increases the risk of families losing their homes when constructing on the landowner's property, even though an agreement may be signed between the owner and the tenant. High population movement is another major challenge faced by the shelter teams; significant numbers of people left the affected areas in search of safer places to stay, mainly going back to extended families in search of support. Factors such as job shortages, education, food and shelter in areas not directly affected by the earthquake provoke constant population movements from outside of Port-au-Prince to the capital, in addition to movement within the same city from one camp to another that may be better maintained and supported. Recently, heavy rains have caused flooding in the most vulnerable temporary settlements. Some households which had set up temporary shelters at the site were flooded by heavy rains and had to move to a nearby settlement. At the same time, the ground is becoming increasingly saturated and causing damage to water and sanitation facilities. The deteriorating conditions are now causing families to migrate towards the well maintained camps, making it difficult to monitor population needs.

After 12 January, families from Sarthe, a neighbourhood in the community of Cité Soleil, started constructing makeshift shelters at Annexe de la Mairie, a site that belongs to the community. During site visits, it became clear to the Federation that a large number of the families on the site put up a makeshift shelter to be present in the camp during the day, and for example, overnight they are staying in a tent on their plot in the neighbourhood. The IFRC is providing two different shelter solutions to the 1,403 families living at Annexe de la Mairie, according to their needs. The first solution, to decongest the site, is to provide assistance through distribution of shelter materials and tools to households who wish to return to their site of origin, if they are owners, renters or can live with a host family. This assistance consists of 2 tarpaulins, 4 CGI sheets, 4 timber poles, and a shelter toolkit. The family takes the materials with them to their plot and removes their makeshift shelter from the camp. Secondly, there is assistance for displaced households who have no site to return to, such as renters, squatters or families with a house that is completely destroyed. They are assisted through transitional shelter construction on the site where they put up their makeshift shelter after the earthquake. Decongestion of the site is necessary before starting the construction as the capacity of the site is for 500 households. The number of families assessed as present on the site in March is 1,403. The camp committee limited the influx of new families in the camp after the assessment, as the capacity of the site was already largely exceeded. A registration was held on 21 May by Haitian Red Cross volunteers to obtain an update on the current situation regarding the number of households living on the site. 302 families received the distribution of shelter materials and tools and are therefore moving out of the camp and 182 families left the site spontaneously and 94 makeshift shelters have been abandoned and are being removed by the camp committee. There are 825 families currently living on the site. The 500 most vulnerable families will receive a shelter in Annexe de la Mairie, 123 of the 825 households own land and these families will receive assistance to return to their site.

On 22 June, site preparation started for the construction of the first shelters. In parallel, a project is being carried out to clean the site and remove household waste, with the support of the community and the camp management committee. A team of carpenters trained by the IFRC is now constructing a meeting room for the committee and a storage space for community clearing kits. The kits will be at the disposal of the families living on the site in order to clean the area, dig drainage and protect their shelter from flooding. The IFRC has a team of skilled carpenters selected from the community in collaboration with the camp committee. These carpenters are trained to construct the transitional shelters together with the beneficiaries.

The IFRC plans to build transitional shelter in La Piste. A plot of land, currently with tents, was identified and offered to the Red Cross Red Crescent for shelter installation. The Government of Haiti, through the representative of the Minister of the Interior, has agreed to provide the land for the Red Cross Red Crescent to build shelters and the government will manage the selection of beneficiaries, in agreement with Red Cross Red Crescent. The IFRC security department is closely involved in this initiative.

The Colombian Red Cross has introduced an eco-friendly and sustainable cladding system which is certified in Colombia, and endorsed by the country's main universities and research associations. This traditional cladding system is slightly more expensive than ½" plywood (around 20 USD/m<sup>2</sup>) but is eco-friendly and sustainable. The main components for this system are: barbed wire, natural fibres fabric (or *fique*), cement, sand, water and, rice shells which makes the system earthquake resistant. Linked to this sustainable system, there is a livelihoods activity which addresses the collection, packaging and transporting of the "rice shells" as it is only produced in certain areas in Haiti and is currently considered to be a waste product of rice production. The result provides an efficient cladding system with heat isolation, sound mitigation, physical earthquake resistant protection which is ecological. This would be a good solution for upgrading Transitional Shelter, with an opportunity for Haitian Red Cross volunteers' capacity building and involvement of beneficiaries. A presentation was organized on 10 June in Port-au-Prince at the Base Camp to interested representatives from the IFRC, Red Cross National Societies and Shelter Cluster agencies. The IFRC is advocating for the shelter agencies to use this methodology in their shelter constructions.

Furthermore, the IFRC is currently considering employing an earth anchoring system for its shelter solutions. The main advantage of this system is that it is cheaper and cleaner than using a foundation made using concrete. It is eco-friendly and would not contaminate the soil. The proposed anchoring solution and other similar anchoring mechanisms like the screw pile for the foundation seem to cover some of the unique challenges of constructing transitional shelters in Haiti to secure the shelter in the event of hurricanes, tropical storms and floods, earthquake activity and weak soil. The undulating terrain of Port-au-Prince and the geology of the weathered soils allow for an anchoring system that can work either vertically or at an angle. This consists of a small steel piece, linked with a steel wire which could be linked to any structure. Only a few hours training would allow workers or beneficiaries to implement it. A presentation on this system was also organized on 10 June at the Base Camp.

<b>Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction</b>
<b>Outcome 1: The capacity of the HRCS to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters has progressively improved.</b>
<b>Outcome 2: The preparedness of communities has been progressively strengthened through risk reduction.</b>
<b>Outputs:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Preparedness of the National Society is enhanced through the use of contingency planning, reinforcement of logistics, IT/Telecom and the establishment of a disaster management operations centre.</b></li> <li>• <b>Risk is reduced by improving the level of preparedness for disasters amongst vulnerable people living in high-risk communities and makeshift camps.</b></li> </ul>

The Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction surge project is part of the second pillar of the Haiti operation. It aims at implementing preparedness activities that will support up to 420,000 people and takes into account the hurricane season, the rainy season and potential civil disorder, as well as earthquake affected areas in terms of preparedness for the medium-term. Even though the Federation team in charge of provision of support to the National Society with regard to these activities, arrived only in May in Haiti, there have been a number of achievements given the pressure relating to the commencement of hurricane season on 1 June.

Although the initial phase of the project emphasizes preparedness for the forthcoming hurricane and rainy seasons, the vision in the medium term is to consolidate the HRCS disaster risk management technical base and interventions at national, regional and local levels. Prior to the operation, the Haitian Red Cross Society was involved in a number of disaster risk reduction programmes with the support of the IFRC's country Delegation, technically reinforced by PADRU and PNSs including the American, Canadian, French German and Spanish Red Cross Societies in areas of the country particularly prone to risk. Taking in to consideration this accrued knowledge, the focus is currently on creating a platform for information sharing and harmonization of tools and methodologies. The Movement Coordination meeting has facilitated the first contact between all actors within the Red Cross Red Crescent and will lead to an official and formalized Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction platform. The aim is to ensure full and efficient coverage of the exposed regions within and outside of the earthquake areas.

As a result of ongoing contact with the Permanent Secretariat for the Management of Risk and Disaster and the Civil Protection at national, departmental, municipal and local levels, coordination is being reinforced with the government and external actors. The National Society's Disaster Preparedness contingency plan is integrated in the country's overall plan in order to avoid any overlap or unnecessary competition with other actors. After

assessment of where it is most probable that disaster could strike, taking in to consideration the forthcoming months' threats of hurricanes to vulnerable communities, the National Society, supported by the Federation, is focusing its effort on reinforcing the capacities of ten regions of 13 which are the most exposed to tropical cyclones in the country.

The following activities have taken place to date in relation to the Surge project:

- Workshop and trainings have been organized in Port Salut for 33 National Society members, 3 PNS representatives from American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross involved in DP/RR activities and an ICRC representative on contingency planning tools developed by the Federation.
- The Disaster Management Operation Centre plan of action has been drafted and a site for a logistics base has been identified in Hinche: renovation and construction work is in progress.
- Support is being provided to the National Society to reinforce its disaster preparedness network countrywide and to undertake logistics assessments in 10 regional branches including renovation of infrastructure and provision of equipment.
- Procurement and transport of emergency NFIs to be prepositioned in Haiti for 17,000 families and in Panama for 8,000 families is taking place.
  - Procurement and storage of 3,000 family tents is being ensured by the Regional Logistics Unit of the Pan American Disaster Response Unit.
  - Procurement of 50,000 mosquito nets is in progress and 7.5m aqua tabs are already pre-positioned in Port-au-Prince.
  - Procurement and storage of 25,000 pieces of tarpaulin is underway.
  - Procurement and transport of 250 communal tents is in progress.
- Communication equipments including computers, radio base kits and radio handsets, are being procured in order to equip 10 of the most vulnerable regional committees and thereby reinforce their coordination with the headquarters.
- IT training was organized in June for all 13 regional committees in the country (2 persons from each) in order to manage equipment and reinforce the communication base network within the National Society to contribute to early warning.

On 11 May, following heavy rains in Port-au-Prince in the late afternoon of 10 May, HRCS and IFRC staff were mobilized to carry out a "Rapid Mobile Assessment." In addition to their planned activities, teams working on earthquake response activities in Port-au-Prince were given an Emergency Assessment checklist, and were asked to fill it in with information about their observations made. The teams, who were supplemented with additional staff from the operations staff were requested to look for exceptional damage and to evaluate needs, and report back to the IFRC/HNRCs management with the findings of these assessments. Detailed assessment teams were then sent to follow up on any extreme needs which were observed. The development and establishment of response procedures such as this are a means of developing a variety of mechanisms for Red Cross Red Crescent staff who are working in Haiti to incorporate effective national response platforms to address anticipated seasonal disasters this year.

## Logistics

**Objective 1: To effectively manage the supply chain from arrival of relief items and ERUs, including clearance, storage and forwarding to distribution.**

### Expected result (Relief Phase)

- All programmes receive professional logistics support and goods are received for distribution as planned.

### Key Statistics for the period ending 24 June 2010

Activity	To date total
Air consignments received	198
Sea consignments received	424
Total tons of consignments received (air, road and sea)	11,231
Number in tons of relief shipments received	7,315
Number in tons of relief shipments dispatched	6,934
Average number of passengers transported each month in the light vehicle fleet	1,245



Number of distribution points for relief supplies	232
IFRC light vehicles and trucks in Haiti, in Dominican Republic undergoing customs clearance and in the pipeline	169

In the early days of the earthquake operation, the major supply routes into Haiti were:

- by air into Port-au-Prince's Toussaint Louverture Airport, which was initially managed by the US military until 2 months after the earthquake, and into Las Américas Airport in the Dominican Republic;
- by sea into Caucedo and Rio Haina in the Dominican Republic, and, when the port was operational and resumed receiving ships, into Port-au-Prince
- by road from the Dominican Republic.

The incoming arrivals to Haiti were received by the IFRC logistics team on the ground, reinforced by two logistics ERUs, one from the Swiss Red Cross and the other from the British Red Cross. The Swiss Red Cross ERU was dispatched immediately to Port-au-Prince and the British Red Cross ERU was sent to Santo Domingo. Following receipt of relief items in Haiti, including ERU equipment and PNS supplies, the goods were stored in the base camp warehouse and subsequently dispatched to the many IDP camps where Federation relief teams received these and carried out distributions to the beneficiaries. Initially, supplies were desperately needed so that the logistics teams set up a "just in time" inventory. That is, the logistics teams received goods, logged them into the Logic system for accountability, and immediately dispatched them for distribution, using commercially contracted vehicles.

Both the Swiss and British ERU teams left Haiti as of mid May and the logistics team is now systematizing its work to ensure that the Federation is prepared to meet current and future demands of the Haiti earthquake operation.

A team of logistics coordinators has been established from the IFRC and the HRC with international logistics delegates working alongside Haitian Red Cross staff and daily workers, who are now better equipped to respond to the needs of the people of Haiti.

IFRC and HRC logistics delegates are carrying out the following activities:

- Procurement of goods and services in coordination with procurement delegates based in the region and at the headquarters.
- Tracking and management of the pipeline of goods coming into the country including relief NFIs, transitional shelter kits, water and sanitation supplies, medical items and supplies, and supplies for hurricane preparedness.
- Obtaining of clearance for these goods from the customs authority in compliance with Government of Haiti regulations.
- Provision of light vehicles and trucks to the operation and to PNS.
- Receive, store, handle and dispatch goods from the warehouses
- Deliver goods from the warehouses to the distribution sites
- Receiving returned goods in the warehouses from distribution sites (reverse logistics) when they are not used
- Tracking of the movements of stock for full accountability and for a point of comparison against the physical stock

In order to procure the goods and services needed by the earthquake operation, procurement delegates have purchased more than 500 line items of goods and services in the past six months. These consist of everything from construction materials for the HRCS and the base camp, IT equipment for staff, tarpaulins, shelters and sanitation equipment for the beneficiaries, and the hiring of a helicopter to evacuate a critically ill staff member.

As noted above, the IFRC has received over 11,000 tons of commodities in Haiti, ranging from equipment for ERUs, such as base camps and forklifts, to NFI supplies for the beneficiaries. In order to be prepared to receive these commodities, the logistics team obtains information from the Regional Logistics Unit in Panama for each consignment and tracks the consignments using an excel database, until the consignments clear customs and are received in the warehouses. In the coming months, the logistics team plan to track PNS shipments, as well as Federation consignments.

Customs clearance is a lengthy and bureaucratic process that requires the active participation of the HRCS. Since the HRCS is the only Red Cross partner with legal status in Haiti, the National Society is the only organization to which consignments can be shipped and HRCS support is therefore critical.

All goods are stored in four warehouses, where relief, shelter, water and sanitation and medical supplies are kept. In addition, the Federation is also storing containers full of supplies for pre-positioning of goods for the hurricane season.

The IFRC fleet is composed of 142 light vehicles, 28 trucks and 3 buses. At present, many of these vehicles are undergoing registration and licensing by the Government of Haiti, therefore in the interim, the Federation is using locally rented vehicles and commercial trucks. It is expected that all IFRC vehicles will be registered by mid July, at which time the locally rented vehicles will be returned and the contracts for commercial trucks will be cancelled. It is also intended to build a workshop for IFRC vehicles where representatives from Mercedes, Nissan, Toyota and Landrover will service and repair the fleet.

In the first 3 months after the earthquake, there was a critical shortage of fuel in Haiti. Since that time, the fuel situation has improved dramatically and there is now a fuel station that is supplied by a local fuel dealer. The IFRC is providing fuel for all bilateral and IFRC vehicles based in the Red Cross camp. Monthly consumption of fuel averages some 5,000 gallons of diesel and approximately 400 gallons of gasoline.

### Strengthening of HRCS capacities

**Objective 1: HRCS volunteer management in emergencies is improved.**

#### Expected result (Relief Phase)

- The HRCS has reinforced its body of active, trained volunteers.

The Haitian Red Cross Society has played an essential role in all programming. Prior to the implementation of any programming, plans are shared and developed with the HRCS which has the ultimate approval. The HRCS is responsible for providing lists of potential operational sites, which are then followed up with joint assessments and a collaborative process in identifying operational areas and activities. The HRCS continues to play a critical role in ensuring access to communities for carrying out activities. Most of the time the National Society volunteers are the spokespersons in the field due to language constraints, and have had to handle tough situations both in negotiating with communities and addressing individuals seeking assistance. To date, all learning has been hands on, and the experience obtained over the past months is allowing the HRCS to assume increasing levels of responsibility in all of the sectors. In particular, the HRCS relief teams trained by the RIT members are assuming greater levels of responsibility and continue to carry out distributions on a regular basis.

As a final exercise prior to its departure, the Benelux Relief ERU worked with HRCS relief volunteers to conduct a lively review session on best practice in relief operations. HRCS volunteers staged a role play of the entire distribution cycle commencing with the assessment process and moving through to the final distribution; this highlighted the procedures and challenges faced on a daily basis. On 24 and 25 May, the IFRC Relief team conducted follow up on this work with a training of current volunteers in the efficient management of relief distributions, the identification and preparation of safe distribution sites, and the importance of transparency and accountability when carrying out distributions. The comprehensive two day training covered logistics, volunteer management, information sharing, report writing and ticketing employing the bar-code system which was jointly developed by the Mexican Red Cross and the IFRC.

A consultant has recently worked with the HRCS to review the strategic priorities for the National Society and adapt them to the post-earthquake situation.

### IT/Telecom

**Objective 1: A well functioning and reliable communications system has been established to ensure effective communication and security for all Movement partners for the immediate response to the disaster.**

#### Expected Results (Relief Phase)

- The shared ICRC / HRCS VHF network is covering the operational areas.
- Radio contact is possible from branches to communicate operational updates.
- Data communication and office facilities are available for the operation.

Like other logistics-related objectives, the IT/Telecom actions are fundamental contributions to the well-functioning and safe relief distributions currently underway. The IT/Telecom team supports clear communication and contributes to safety in all aspects of the operation through computer support and radio services. On a daily basis, radios contribute to the safety of volunteers and staff who are able to remain in constant communication when travelling to project sites and while working in remote areas. They also allow for safer transportation throughout the country where communications remain open in the event that there is an emergency on the road. Hundreds of national and international staff have benefited from access to the internet provided by the IT/telecoms team under very challenging circumstances.

A training programme was organized for Haitian Red Cross Society staff; 30 members of staff were trained in coordination with the Danish Red Cross and the IT Telecom department. Weekly trainings for radio room staff are drivers are organized by the IT/ Telecom team.

<b>Security</b>
<b>Objective 1 (Relief phase): A well functioning and effective operational security framework that will enable RC/RC personnel to operate safely and securely.</b>
<b>Expected results:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sound operational security management structures and procedures established and operating effectively ensuring a safer working environment.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federation and HRCS operations have good security awareness and are able to anticipate and react to changing situations and circumstances in a timely manner</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved planning capacity, more effective management and prevention of security incidents, and enhanced ability to be proactive through reports, analysis and lessons learned.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective working partnerships established with other agencies providing increased access to information and resources.</li> </ul>

The months of April, May and June have been intense in terms of daily activities of the IFRC Security Unit in Haiti. The Red Cross Red Crescent operational environment has changed from relatively calm to more fragile in country. The future outlook on security developments in Haiti is a cause for concern and the number of weekly security incidents is increasing as the overall security situation is deteriorating.

Starting from mid-March the Security Unit has been staffed by a Security Coordinator, Security Delegate and two national staff Security Officers and a driver. Later the Unit was joined by an HRCS Liaison Officer, and in May, by the second Security Delegate.

The scope of the IFRC Haiti operation is vast. The security and safety concerns are also numerous and diverse. The Security Unit has continued to monitor and analyze developments in country pertinent to the safe implementation of Red Cross and Red Crescent activities. Numerous security assessments and consultative discussions with different Red Cross Red Crescent teams have been conducted.

Contingency plans have been drafted, security regulations for Haiti have been revised, and security regulations for distribution to newcomers in daily security briefings have been drafted; the Security Unit has given some 100 security briefings since mid-March. A format for security briefings has been produced, and it is under constant scrutiny and revision according to developments and trends in the security situation.

The Security Unit has paid particular attention to enhancing the information flow from the Unit to individual delegates. Close contact with team leaders has been essential in this regard. The SMS-system for quick security-related information distribution has been developed. The first-hand SMS-information, for example on security incidents, is always complemented by more specific and explanatory emails to Team Leaders and other relevant parties. Security Incident Reports/Information is drafted and distributed almost on daily basis. The Security Unit takes part in weekly Team Leaders' meetings to further enhance the security-related information flow.

## **Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

During the first six months of the operation, the Federation has published 56 news stories and 16 press releases on the Haiti earthquake operation, and media packages including facts and figures and questions and answers have been issued on a weekly basis. In addition, a photo gallery is in place: <http://av.ifrc.org/standard/>. Over the

period, a special report was published after one month of the operation “Haiti – From Tragedy to Opportunity” and at the six month anniversary of the occurrence of the earthquake, an advocacy report was published focusing on the challenges relating to sanitation. Both these reports can be found on the Federation web site. On 8 July, the advocacy report and supporting materials were launched at the Secretariat headquarters during a press conference. The media materials include a series of B rolls which are available for journalists and which focus on health, relief and shelter, sanitation, hygiene promotion and disaster preparedness as well as the operational set up of the Federation and its partners.

The Federation has now set up a Digital News Room, particularly useful for journalists to obtain material, and a weekly radio programme has now been initiated, hosted by the Haitian Red Cross; this is a half-hour broadcast aired by Radio 1 and which can be listened to on-line or downloaded.

The communications team has been increasingly focusing on the impact of Red Cross work on the beneficiaries. There are three distinct beneficiary communications projects planned in Haiti for the coming months to support the work of the shelter, disaster preparedness and health teams of the Red Cross Red Crescent. Within shelter, the beneficiary communications team will use a series of YES/NO 2-way SMS messages to identify beneficiaries within one camp who own land and have enough available space to build shelters on. Those who answer no to assessment questions will be directed to the free information line (\*733) to find out more about the Red Cross plans to build shelter for people living in the camp. Those who answer yes, will be contacted to discuss the construction of shelters on their land. This project will not only help a number of people to move out of the camp, but will alleviate tension and frustration of those without land, by keeping them informed of Red Cross plans.

From 5 to 15 July, SMS were used to help the health team to schedule a vaccination campaign. Beneficiaries will be targeted in different areas and then directed to the free information line to find out about where they can receive vaccination.

SMS will again be used to help the DP/DRR team to prepare different communities for hurricanes. This will take the form of YES/NO questions such as ‘Have you cleared the drains around your home?’ Respondents will then receive a text explaining why this can help prevent flooding. This campaign will run for one week and communicate a range of key techniques to prepare for hurricanes. Initially piloted in the north of Haiti, this could be rolled out across the whole country. This same technique can also be used to provide hurricane warnings and reminders of preparation techniques when a hurricane is coming.

Responding to the needs of the beneficiaries has been a constant theme explored in the audiovisual (photo and video) and web work of the communication team. Through web stories and case studies the team has striven to reflect the diversity in backgrounds of those affected by the quake and to give them a voice. In line with Red Cross Principles and Values, the aim has been to dignify their situation by representing not only their gratitude but also their concerns.

The Communications team has also given greater priority to the contribution of the Haitian Red Cross volunteers – the backbone of the Red Cross Red Crescent. Through web stories, profiles and photo galleries their remarkable response to the quake has been conveyed. All of them have to a greater or lesser extent been affected by the earthquake – losing family members, friends, their property and sense of well being, yet they have still managed to help fellow Haitians. The IFRC communications team has worked closely with PNS communicators to ensure that they convey the scale of the Red Cross response to the quake through the media to donors, public and governments. Every week communicators receive updated facts, figures and guidance to ensure that the Red Cross speaks with one voice on the impact of the work carried out.

The IFRC communications team has also supported a number of film crews who travelled to Haiti. This includes the Canadian documentary crew, PTV, for a film that will be launched to coincide with the first anniversary. Support has also been provided to film crews and journalists whose trips were initiated by National Societies such as the Swiss and British Red Cross Societies.

## **Coordination and partnerships**

The HRCS and the International Federation continue to maintain coordination and partnership with state institutions and local authorities, international aid agencies and other actors. Coordinated interagency work continues to be conducted through the Cluster system, the coordination mechanism of UN agencies, NGOs and other international organizations around particular sectors in a humanitarian crisis. The Federation has assumed

the role of convener of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster since early February. Highlights of developments in Cluster activity can be found in OCHA Situation Reports<sup>1</sup>. The Cluster is composed of 108 member agencies, of which around 50 are active participants. These members include the representatives of the Government of Haiti, UN agencies, the Red Cross Red Crescent, NGOs, IOM, military actors and donors.

Based on the United Nations Flash Appeal, there are currently 12 Clusters active in Haiti, with decentralized coordination mechanisms functioning in Haiti outside of Port-au-Prince. The Cluster system also functions in Jacmel (Sud-Est department) and Leogane (Ouest department). Given the challenges to information-sharing due to the significant presence of diverse organizations providing humanitarian aid, the Cluster system facilitates more effective coordination.

In Haiti, the active Clusters and their respective lead agencies are as follows:

- Agriculture and Food Security – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management – International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Early Recovery – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Education – UNICEF
- Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items- International Federation
- Emergency Telecommunications – United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF
- Food Aid – WFP
- Health – World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Logistics – WFP
- Nutrition – UNICEF
- Protection – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNICEF for child protection and UNFPA for Gender Based Violence
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – Direction Nationale d'Eau potable et Assainissement – Ministère de Travaux Publics with the support of UNICEF

### **Coordination of the Emergency Shelter & NFI Cluster**

The IFRC has been convening the IASC Shelter/NFI Cluster since 10 February, when it took over from IOM. The original plan for the leadership of each Cluster reflected the one in place since floods occurred in Haiti in 2008. Under that arrangement, Shelter/NFI and Camp Coordination/Camp Management (CCCM) had been joined into one Cluster that had been managed by IOM. The magnitude of the disaster became clear in the days immediately following the earthquake and the Cluster was divided into two parts, one for Shelter and NFIs and one for CCCM. The original Emergency Appeal envisaged support for the coordination of the Shelter/NFI Cluster until 10 July 2010 but due to the scale of work still to be done, the deadline has been extended until after the hurricane season ends in November.

To respond to the scale of the disaster, a dedicated Shelter Coordination Team has been assembled by the IFRC and its partners, to provide coordination across the Shelter/NFI cluster. The team currently consists of 12 international and 5 national staff. In total 40 international staff have served as members of the team since the IFRC took on the Cluster convening role. The Shelter Cluster Coordination team coordinates Shelter/NFI activities across all affected regions, and has offices in Port au Prince, Jacmel, Petit Goave and Leogane.

Key activities of the Shelter Cluster Coordination team include:

1. Regular coordination meetings with all Shelter Cluster agencies at national and local level.
2. Linking up needs and resources across the Shelter/NFI sector
3. Collecting and disseminating information, including maps
4. Technical support, including support to construction, environmental issues and communications
5. Representing the Shelter Cluster agencies and liaising among the other Clusters and the Government of Haiti

Agencies in the Shelter Cluster exceeded their goal of distributing sufficient emergency shelter materials to cover the needs of 1.5 million people by 1 May 2010. This represents 100% of the number of people who had been

<sup>1</sup> The latest OCHA reports for Haiti can be found on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/tabid/6412/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

identified by the government as being in need of emergency shelter assistance. The destroyed port, severely damaged airport and a lack of infrastructure were challenges for Cluster members, but they still succeeded in reaching an average of 100,000 people per week in the first four months of the response. There is a persistent need for more emergency shelter material since many tents and tarpaulins have already deteriorated and need to be upgraded. Tents have been degrading in the Haitian sun and are now unable to offer adequate protection against rain and need to be upgraded with additional tarpaulins. This reinforces the importance of following the technical specifications for tarpaulins and tents as outlined in the Emergency Items Catalogue of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. As of 7 July 2010, Shelter/NFI Cluster members had distributed 97,054 tents and 665,794 tarpaulins, but it is vitally important that additional emergency shelter materials are funded and prepositioned. The Shelter/NFI Cluster is increasingly focusing on transitional shelters. These are temporary but solid structures resistant to the elements and can house families until they are able to move into - or return to - permanent homes. Shelter Cluster agencies have plans to build 125,000 transitional shelters by summer 2011. As of 8 June 2010, 2,071 had been built by all agencies in the Shelter Cluster. While the construction of transitional shelters has clearly gained momentum, there are still significant obstacles that hinder the construction of transitional shelters, the greatest of which is the lack of available land on which to build, either because land ownership is unclear or because the land is blocked by debris. The May-to-November hurricane season will also be a challenge. A large proportion of the affected population will probably still reside in emergency shelters such as tents or tarpaulins that may not withstand strong winds and rain. The Shelter Cluster Coordination team is working closely with OCHA, the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Government of Haiti to prepare for and try to manage those challenges.

The IFRC-led Shelter/NFI Cluster Coordination Team, acknowledges the human resources provided by: the Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Care, Carte ONG, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Care, MapAction, UN Habitat, UNHCR and WWF US. The IFRC also acknowledges the financial support provided by the Netherlands Red Cross, DFID, and the Swedish Red Cross.

## Movement Coordination

<b>Movement coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>38 National Societies are now providing information on their activities, plans and location</b> for the Movement Coordination database.</li> <li>• The International Federation will open two offices to provide the Movement members with the same services as in the Base Camp in Port-au-Prince</li> </ul>
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From the second week after the earthquake, the Host Society together with all Red Cross Red Crescent partners present in Haiti began to take part in Movement Coordination Technical Committee meetings for sectors such as Water and Sanitation, Health and Care, and Shelter as well as Logistics and OD. The IFRC is also holding geographical coordination meetings in Jacmel and in Leogane in order to provide the PNSs located in these regions the same benefits as those in Port-au-Prince.

Cooperation within the Movement has continued with meetings and sharing of information with the HRCS and the Movement partners by sectors and geographically. Data has been gathered from the partners in the forms of reports, matrixes and concept papers. The Movement Coordination team has received to date 54 concept papers from 16 Partner National Societies for programming in sectors of Water and Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction and livelihoods.

MOUs have been signed between the HRCS, IFRC, the ICRC and PNSs to solidify the commitment of the partners to the implementation of the plan of action and to foment Movement partnership and coordination in Haiti.

As well as the Technical Committees, the Movement Operations Committee and the Movement Platform have now been activated. On 9 June, the IFRC had an Operations Committee meeting with more than 50 delegates and guests attending. Among the many prominent guests were the President of the Haitian Red Cross, the IFRC's Secretary General, the Head of the Americas Zone Office in Panama, the President of the American Red Cross, and the Secretary General of the Canadian Red Cross. A UN Habitat representative was also present at

the meeting and presented the strategy and work related to one of the topics of the day: the challenge of finding available land for shelter construction in Haiti.

The coordination mechanisms activated in Haiti allow the Movement partners to better work to ensure that the Red Cross Red Crescent mandates are achieved.

## ICRC Response

Continuing to strengthen the HRCS's capacities, the ICRC has provided materials to HRCS first-aid clinics and posts, supporting twelve HRCS branches, and running seven water points. The first aid clinics are located in Canapé Vert, Croix-des-Prez, Bicentenaire, Centre Ville, Carrefour Sports Centre, Place Jérémie and two in Route des Frères. The ICRC participates actively in coordination meetings and provides inputs to the programmatic details discussed.

For more on the ICRC response please visit:

[www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/haiti-earthquake-interview-120210](http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/haiti-earthquake-interview-120210)

## APPEAL HISTORY

- CHF 500,000 (USD 491,265 or EUR 338,880) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to jump-start response activities and mobilization of Federation personnel. Non-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal for CHF 10.1m was launched on 12 January 2010 to support the Haitian Red Cross Society (HRCS) to immediately deliver life-saving assistance to some 20,000 families (some 100,000 beneficiaries) for 9 months.
- A Revised Preliminary Emergency Appeal with a Revised Budget of CHF 105.7 million to assist up to 60,000 families (300,000 people) for 3 years was issued on 26 January 2010.
- On 9 February, Operations Update no. 5 was published, reflecting revised objectives for the six-month relief phase of the operation under the plan of action, and including a revision of the preliminary budget to CHF 218.4 million of which CHF 2.07 million is designated to support the Federation's inter-agency coordination of the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster.
- **Key documents are being drafted** following the agreements reached at the Montreal and New York Summits. These include a revised plan of action for the multilateral programming reflecting a prolonged relief phase of the operation and elements of recovery planning, together with an associated budget, based on commitments made by Partner National Societies with regard to multilateral funding of the different components of the Haiti Earthquake operation.

## How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation'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 International Federation'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.

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